

559. Fête 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mé 93,

**MANGLER**, mǎng'gl-ür, *s.* A hacker, one that destroys bunglingly.

**MANGO**, mǎng'gò, *s.* A fruit of the isle of Java, brought to Europe pickled.

**MANGY**, mǎn'jé, *a.* Infected with the mange, scabby.

**MANHATER**, mǎn'háte-ür, *s.* Misanthrope, one that hates mankind.

**MANHOOD**, mǎn'hú'd. *s.* Human nature; virility, not womanhood; virility, not childhood; courage, fortitude.

**MANIAC**, mǎn'é-ák, *s.* A mad person.

**MANIAC**, mǎn'é-ák, 505.

**MANIACAL**, mǎn'á-kál, 506. } *a.*  
Raging with madness.

**MANIFEST**, mǎn'né-fést, *a.* Plain, open, not concealed; detected.

**To MANIFEST**, mǎn'né-fést, *v. a.* To make appear; to show plainly, to discover.

**MANIFESTATION**, mǎn'né-fés-tá'shún, *s.* Discovery, publication.

**MANIFESTABLE**, mǎn'né-fés-tá-bl, *a.* Easy to be made evident.

**MANIFESTLY**, mǎn'né-fést-lé, *ad.* Clearly, evidently.

**MANIFESTNESS**, mǎn'né-fést-nés, *sf.* Perspicuity, clear evidence.

**MANIFESTO**, mǎn'né-fés'tò, *s.* Publick protestation, a declaration in form.

**MANIFOLD**, mǎn'né-föld, *a.* Of different kinds, many in number, multiplied.

**MANIFOLDLY**, mǎn'né-föld-lé, *ad.* In a manifold manner.

**MANIKIN**, mǎn'né-kin, *s.* A little man.

**MANIPLE**, mǎn'é-pl, *s.* 405. A handful; a small band of soldiers

**MANIPULAR**, mǎn'ny'pù-lär, *a.* Relating to a manipule.

**MANKILLER**, mǎn'kíl-lär, *s.* 98. Murderer.

**MANKIND**, mǎn-kyind', *s.* 498. The race or species of human beings.—See *Guard*.

**By** This word is sometimes improperly pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, and is even marked so by Dr Ash. Milton, with his usual license, sometimes places the accent in this manner:

"— where he might likeliest find  
The only two of mankind, but in them  
The whole inclosed race his purpos'd prey."

But Pope, in this particular, is a better guide, both in prose and verse:

"The proper study of mankind is man." *Essay on Man.*

It may be asked, indeed, why *mankind* should not have the accent on the first syllable as well as *womankind*; it may be answered, that it has, when it is to distinguish it from *womankind*; but when it is used absolutely, it includes *womankind*; and to avoid the distinction which an accent on the first syllable would imply, it very properly throws the accent on the general, and not on the specific part of the word, &c.

**MANLIKE**, mǎn'líke, *a.* Having the qualities of a man, befitting a man.

**MANLESS**, mǎn'lés, *a.* Without men, not manned.

**MANLINESS**, mǎn'lé-nés, *s.* Dignity, bravery, stoutness.

**MANLY**, mǎn'té, *a.* Manlike, becoming a man, firm, brave, stout.

**MANNA**, mǎn'ná, *s.* 92. A delicious food distilled from heaven for the support of the Israelites in their passage through the wilderness; a kind of gum, a gentle purgative.

**MANNER**, mǎn'nür, *s.* 418. Form, method; habit, fashion; sort, kind; mien, cast of look, peculiar way; Manners, in the plural, general way of life, morals, habits; ceremonious behaviour, studied civility.

**MANNERIST**, mǎn'nür-íst, *s.* Any artist who performs all his works in one unvaried manner.

**MANNERLINESS**, mǎn'nür-lé-nés, *s.* Civility, ceremonious complaisance.

mét 95—plne 105, pin 107—nò 162, móve 164,

**MANNERLY**, mǎn'nür-lé, *a.* Civil, ceremonious, complaisant.

**MANNERLY**, mǎn'nür-lé, *ad.* Civilly, without rudeness.

**MANNIKIN**, mǎn'né-kin, *s.* A little man, a dwarf

**MANNISH**, mǎn'nísh, *a.* Having the appearance of a man, bold, masculine, impudent.

**MANŒUVRE**, mǎn-ŏ-vür, *s.* An attempt, out of the common course of action, to relieve ourselves, or annoy our adversary; and generally used in maritime affairs.

**By** This word, though current in conversation and really useful, is in no Dictionary I have met with. The triphthong *œu* has no correspondent sound in our language, and I have given it what I thought the nearest to it; but as the word seems to be universally adopted, it ought to be anglicised, and may be safely pronounced as I have marked it, by those who cannot give it the exact French sound.

**MANOR**, mǎn'nür, *s.* 418. Manor signifies in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over such as hold land within his fee.

**MANORIAL**, mǎn-nò-ré-ál, *a.* Belonging to a manor.

**MANSION**, mǎn'shún, *s.* Place of residence, abode, house.

**MANSLAUGHTER**, mǎn'slǎw-tür, *s.* Murder, destruction of the human species; in law, the act of killing a man, not wholly without fault, though without malice.

**MANSAYER**, mǎn'slǎ-ür, *s.* Murderer, one that has killed another.

**MANSUETE**, mǎn'svété, *a.* Tame, gentle, not ferocious.

**MANSUETUDE**, mǎn'swé-túde, *s.* 334. Tame-ness, gentleness.

**MANTEL**, mǎn'tl, *s.* 103. Work raised before a chimney to conceal it.

**MANTELET**, mǎn-té-lét', *s.* A small cloak worn by women; in fortification, a kind of moveable pent-house, driven before the pioneers, as blinds to shelter them.

**MANTIGER**, mǎn-tí'gür, *s.* 98. A large monkey or baboon.

**MANTLE**, mǎn'tl, *s.* 405. A kind of cloak or garment.

**To MANTLE**, mǎn'tl, *v. a.* To cloak, to cover.

**To MANTLE**, mǎn'tl, *v. n.* To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure; to be expanded, to spread luxuriantly; to gather any thing on the surface, to froth; to ferment, to be in sprightly agitation.

**MANTOLOGY**, mǎn-tòl'ò-jé, *s.* 518. The gift of prophecy.

**MANTUA**, mǎn'tshù-á, *s.* 333. A lady's gown.

**By** Dr Johnson says this word was probably corrupted from the French *mantoux*; and Mr Elphinston, in his zeal for an homophonous orthography, as it may be called, says, "Manteau, not Mantua, having given title to the silk, the maker of mantles, or mantoes, will have the honour of leading the fashions at the court of truth, when, under so glorious patronage, she announces herself a Mantoesmaker, or Mantoesmaker. Podesusy is a similar falsification of Podesoy, the English off-spring of the French *Pou de soie*. The Italian cities are much obliged to affectation for having so long complimented them at her own expense. Guided by etymology, she had no business with the sound; and a stranger to analogy was not likely to know, that a *mantel*, *mantoe*, or *cloke*, was probably the first silken task of the English *Mantoesmaker*."

**MANTUAMAKER**, mǎn'tú-má-kür, *s.* 333. One who makes gowns for women.

**MANUAL**, mǎn'ú-ál, *a.* Performed by the hand; used by the hand.

**MANUAL**, mǎn'ú-ál, *s.* A small book, such as may be carried in the hand.

**MANUCTION**, mǎn-nú-dük'shún, *s.* Guidance by the hand.

**MANUFACTORY**, mǎn-ú-fák'tür-é, *s.* A place where a manufacture is carried on.

**MANUFACTURE**, mǎn-nú-fák'tshüre, *s.* 461.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, búll 173—ôl 299—pôund 313—ûin 466, tiis 469.

The practice of making any piece of workmanship; any thing made by art.

**To MANUFACTURE**, mân-û-fak'tshûre, *v. a.* 463. To make by art and labour, to form by workmanship.

**MANUFACTURER**, mân-nû-fak'tshû-rûr, *s.* A workman, an artificer.

**To MANUMISE**, mân-nû-mîze, *v. a.* To set free, to dismiss from slavery.

**MANUMISSION**, mân-nû-mîsh'ûn, *s.* The act of giving liberty to slaves.

**To MANUMIT**, mân-nû-mî't, *v. a.* To release from slavery.

**MANURABLE**, mâ-nû-râ-bl, *a.* 405. Capable of cultivation.

**MANURANCE**, mân-nû-rânse, *s.* Agriculture, cultivation.

**To MANURE**, mâ-nû-re', *v. a.* To cultivate by manual labour; to dung, to fatten with composts.

**MANURE**, mâ-nû-re', *s.* Soil to be laid on lands.

**MANUREMENT**, mâ-nû-re'ment, *s.* Cultivation, improvement.

**MANURER**, mâ-nû-rer, *s.* 98. He who manures land, a husbandman.

**MANUSCRIPT**, mân-û-skript, *s.* A book written, not printed.

**MANY**, mên-né, *a.* 89. Consisting of a great number, numerous.

**MANYCOLOURED**, mên-né-kûl-lûrd, *a.* Having many colours.

**MANYCORNERED**, mên-né-kôr-nûrd, *a.* Polygonal, having many corners.

**MANYHEADED**, mên-né-héd-déd, *a.* Having many heads.

**MANYLANGUED**, mên-né-lâng'gwîajd, *a.* Having many languages.

**MANYPEOPLED**, mên-né-pé'pld, *a.* Numerously populous.

**MANYTIMES**, mên-né-tîmz, *ad.* Often, frequently.

**MAP**, mâp, *s.* A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude; a description of a country by lines drawn on paper; a view of an estate according to exact admeasurement.

**To MAP**, mâp, *v. a.* To delineate, to set down. Little used.

**MAPLE-TREE**, mâ-pl-trée, *s.* 405. A tree frequent in hedge-rows.

**MAPPERY**, mâp-pûr-é, *s.* The art of planning and designing.

**To MAR**, mâr, *v. a.* 78. To injure, to spoil, to damage.

**MARANATHA**, mâr-â-nâ'thâ, *s.* 92. It was a form of denouncing a curse, or anathematizing among the Jews.

**Mr Sheridan**, in placing the accent on the second syllable of this word, differs from Dr Johnson, and every other orthoepist, who uniformly accent the word on the third syllable, as I have done.

**MARASMUS**, mâ-râz-mûs, *s.* A consumption.

**MARAUDER**, mâ-rô'dûr, *s.* A soldier that roves about in quest of plunder.

**MARBLE**, mâr-bl, *s.* 405. Stone used in statues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polish; little balls of marble with which children play; a stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription, as the Oxford Marbles.

**MARBLE**, mâr-bl, *a.* Made of marble; variegated like marble.

**To MARBLE**, mâr-bl, *v. a.* To variegate, or vein like marble.

**MARBLEHEARTED**, mâr-bl-hârt-éd, *a.* Cruel, insensible, hard-hearted.

**MARCASITE**, mâr-kâ-sîte, *s.* 155. The Marcasite is a solid hard fossil frequently found in mines.

**MARCH**, mâr'tsh, *s.* 352. The third month of the year.

**To MARCH**, mâr'tsh, *v. n.* To move in a military

form; to walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.

**To MARCH**, mâr'tsh, *v. a.* To put in military movement; to bring in regular procession.

**MARCH**, mâr'tsh, *s.* Movement, journey of soldiers grave and solemn walk; signals to move; Marches, without singular, borders, limits, confines.

**MARCHER**, mâr'tsh'ûr, *s.* 98. President of the marches or borders.

**MARCHIONESS**, mâr'tshûn-ês, *s.* 288. 352. The wife of a marquis.

**MARCHPANE**, mâr'tsh'pâne, *s.* A kind of sweet bread.

**MARCID**, mâr'sîd, *a.* Lean, pining, withered.

**MARCOUR**, mâr'kûr, *s.* 314. Leanness, the state of withering, waste of flesh.

**MARE**, mâre, *s.* The female of a horse; a kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to press the stomach with a weight, the nightmare.

**MARESCHAL**, mâr'shâl, *s.* A chief commander of any army.

**MARGARITE**, mâr'gâ-rite, *s.* 155. A pearl.

**MARGENT**, mâr'jênt, }  
**MARGIN**, mâr'jin, }<sup>s</sup>

The border, the brink, the edge, the verge; the edge of a page left blank; the edge of a wound or sore.

**MARGINAL**, mâr'jé-nâl, *a.* Placed or written on the margin.

**MARGINATED**, mâr'jé-nâ-téd, *a.* Having a margin.

**MARGRAVE**, mâr'grâve, *s.* A title of sovereignty in Germany.

**MARIETS**, mâr'rê-êts, *s.* 81. A kind of violet.

**MARIGOLD**, mâr'rê-gôld, *s.* 81. A yellow flower.

The *a* in the first syllable of this word is, by Mr Sheridan and Mr Buchanan, pronounced long and slender, as in the proper name *Mary*; and this is supposed to be the true sound, as it is imagined the flower was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; but Mr Scott, Mr Perry, and W. Johnston, give the *a* the short sound, as in *marry*; and in this they appear not only more agreeable to general usage, but to that prevailing tendency of shortening the antepenultimate vowel, which runs through the language, 5/3. 535. Losing the simple *r* in the compound can be no objection, when we reflect on the frequency of this coalition, 515. Nor is it unworthy of observation, that *gold*, in this word, preserves its true sound, and is not corrupted into *gould*.

**To MARINATE**, mâr'rê-nâte, *v. a.* To salt fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar. Not used.

**MARINE**, mâ-rêen', *a.* 112. Belonging to the sea.

**MARINE**, mâ-rêen', *s.* Sea affairs; a soldier taken on shipboard to be employed in descents upon the land.

**MARINER**, mâr'rin-ûr, *s.* 98. A seaman, a sailor.

**MARJORUM**, mâr'jûr-ûm, *s.* A fragrant plant of many kinds.

**MARISH**, mâr'îsh, *s.* A bog, a fen, a swamp, watery ground.

**MARISH**, mâr'îsh, *a.* Fenny, boggy, swampy. Not used.

**MARITAL**, mâr'rê-tâl, *a.* 88. Pertaining to a husband.

**MARITIMAL**, mâ-rî'té-mâl, }  
**MARITIME**, mâr'rê-tîm, 146. }<sup>a</sup>

Performed on the sea, marine; relating to the sea, naval; bordering on the sea.

**MARK**, mâr'k, *s.* 81. A token by which any thing is known; a token, an impression; a proof, an evidence; any thing at which a missile weapon is directed; the evidence of a horse's age; Marque, French, license of reprisals; a sum of thirteen shillings and four-pence; a character made by those who cannot write their names.

**To MARK**, mâr'k, *v. a.* To impress with a token or evidence; to note, to take notice of.

**To MARK**, mâr'k, *v. n.* To note, to take notice.

**MARKER**, mâr'k'ûr, *s.* 98. One that puts a mark on any thing; one that notes or takes notice.

**MARKET**, mâr'kit, *s.* A publick time of buying and selling; purchase and sale; rate, price.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fall 83, fåt 81,—mø 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nò 162, nôve 161,

- To MARKET**, mår'kit, *v. n.* To deal at a market, to buy or sell.
- MARKET-BELL**, mår-kiit-bél', *s.* The bell to give notice that the trade may begin in the market.
- MARKET-CROSS**, mår-kiit-kro's', *s.* A cross set up where the market is held.
- MARKET-DAY**, mår-kiit-då', *s.* The day on which things are publicly bought and sold.
- MARKET-FOLKS**, mår-kiit-fòks', *s.* People that come to the market.—See *Folk*.
- MARKET-MAN**, mår-kiit-mån, *s.* 88. One who goes to the market to sell or buy.
- MARKET-PLACE**, mår-kiit-plåse, *s.* Place where the market is held.
- MARKET-PRICE**, mår-kiit-prise, }  
**MARKET-RATE**, mår-kiit-råte, } *s.*  
 The price at which any thing is currently sold.
- MARKET-TOWN**, mår-kiit-tòdn, *s.* 521. A town that has the privilege of a stated market, not a village.
- MARKETABLE**, mår-kiit-å-bl, *a.* Such as may be sold, such for which a buyer may be found; current in the market.
- MARKSMAN**, mårks'mån, *s.* 88. A man skillful to hit a mark.
- MARL**, mår'l, *s.* A kind of clay much used for manure.
- To MARL**, mår'l, *v. a.* To manure with marl.
- MARLINE**, mår'lin, *s.* 140. Long wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which cables are guarded.
- MARLINESPIKE**, mår'lin-spike, *s.* A small piece of iron for fastening ropes together.
- MARLPIT**, mår'l-pit, *s.* Pit out of which marl is dug.
- MARLY**, mår'lé, *a.* Abounding with marl.
- MARMALADE**, mår'må-låde, }  
**MARMALET**, mår'må-lét, } *s.*  
 The pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar.
- MARMORATION**, mår-mò-rå'shån, *s.* Incrustation with marble.
- MARMOREAN**, mår-mò-ré-ån, *a.* Made of marble.
- MARMOSET**, mår-mò-zét', *s.* A small monkey.
- MARMOT**, mår-mò-òt', *s.* The Marmotto, or *Mus alpinus*.
- MARQUESS**, mår'kwis, *s.* The right word for what is now usually written and called *Marquis*.
- MARQUETRY**, mår'két-tré, *s.* Chequered work, work inlaid with variegation.
- MARQUIS**, mår'kwis, *s.* In England, one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.
- MARQUISATE**, mår'kwiz-åte, *s.* 91. The seigniority of a marquis.
- MARRER**, mår'rår, *s.* 98. One who spoils or hurts.
- MARRIAGE**, mår-rijde, *s.* 81. 90. 274. The act of uniting a man and woman for life.
- MARRIAGEABLE**, mår-rijde-å-bl, *a.* Fit for wedlock, of age to be married; capable of union.
- MARRIED**, mår'rid, *a.* 283. Conjugal, connubial.
- MARROW**, mår'rò, *s.* 327. An oleaginous substance contained in the bones.
- MARROWBONE**, mår'rò-bòne, *s.* Bone boiled for the marrow; in burlesque language, the knees.
- MARROWFAT**, mår'rò-fåt, *s.* A kind of pea.
- MARROWLESS**, mår'rò-lés, *a.* Void of marrow.
- To MARRY**, mår'ré, *v. a.* 81. To join a man and woman; to dispose of in marriage; to take for husband or wife.
- To MARRY**, mår'ré, *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal state.
- MARSH**, mår'sh, *s.* 81. A fen, a bog, a swamp.
- MARSH MALLOW**, mår'sh-mål'lò, *s.* A plant.
- MARSH-MARIGOLD**, mår'sh-mår'ré-gòld, *s.* A flower.—See *Marigold*.
- MARSHAL**, mår'shå'l, *s.* The chief officer of arms; an officer who regulates combats in the lists; any one who regulates rank or order at a feast; a harbinger, a pursuivant.
- To MARSHAL**, mår'shå'l, *v. a.* To arrange, to rank in order; to lead as a harbinger.
- MARSHALLER**, mår'shå'l-lår, *s.* 98. One that arranges, one that ranks in order.
- MARSHALSEA**, mår'shå'l-sé, *s.* The prison belonging to the marshal of the king's household.
- MARSHALSHIP**, mår'shå'l-ship, *s.* The office of a marshal.
- MARSHELDER**, mår'sh-él'dår, *s.* A gelder rose.
- MARSHROCKET**, mår'sh-ròk'kit, *s.* 99. A species of watercresses.
- MARSHY**, mår'sh'é, *a.* Boggy, fenny, swampy produced in marshes.
- MART**, mår't, *s.* A place of publick traffick; bargain, purchase and sale; letters of mart.—See *Mart*.
- To MART**, mår't, *v. a.* To traffick.
- MARTEN**, mår'tin, *s.* 99. A large kind of weasel, whose fur is much valued; a kind of swallow that builds in houses, a martlet.
- MARTIAL**, mår'shå'l, *a.* 88. Warlike, fighting, brave; having a warlike show, suiting war; belonging to war, not civil.
- MARTIN**, mår'tin, }  
**MARTINET**, mår'tin-ét', } *s.* A kind of swallow.
- MARTLET**, mår'tlét, }  
**MARTINET**, mår'tin-ét', } *s.* French. An officer overnice in discipline.
- MARTINGAL**, mår'tin-gål, *s.* A broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse, which runs between the two legs to fasten the other end under the noseband of the bridle.
- MARTINMAS**, mår'tin-mås, *s.* 88. The feast of St Martin, the eleventh of November, commonly called *Martilmas* or *Martlemass*.
- MARTYR**, mår'tår, *s.* 418. One who by his death bears witness to the truth.
- To MARTYR**, mår'tår, *v. a.* To put to death for virtue; to murder, to destroy.
- MARTYRDOM**, mår'tår-dòm, *s.* 166. The death of a martyr, the honour of a martyr.
- MARTYROLOGY**, mår-tår-ròll'ò-jé, *s.* 518. A register of martyrs.
- MARTYROLOGIST**, mår-tår-ròll'ò-jist, *s.* A writer of martyrology.
- MARVEL**, mår'vél, *s.* 99. A wonder, any thing astonishing.
- To MARVEL**, mår'vél, *v. n.* To wonder, to be astonished.
- MARVELOUS**, mår'vél-lås, *a.* Wonderful, strange, astonishing; surpassing credit; the marvellous is any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to the probable.
- MARVELOUSLY**, mår'vél-lås-lé, *ad.* Wonderfully.
- MARVELOUSNESS**, mår'vél-lås-nés, *s.* Wonderfulness, strangeness.
- MASCULINE**, mås'kù-lln, *a.* 150. Male, not female; resembling man; virile, not effeminate; the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word.
- MASCULINELY**, mås'kù-lln-lé, *ad.* Like a man.
- MASCULINENESS**, mås'kù-lln-nés, *s.* Male figure or behaviour.
- MASH**, må'sh, *s.* Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undistinguished or confused body; a mixture for a horse.
- To MASH**, må'sh, *v. a.* To beat into a confused mass; to mix malt and water together in brewing.
- MASK**, må'sk, *s.* 79. A cover to disguise the face, a visor; any pretence or subterfuge; a festive entertainment in which the company is masked; a revel, a piece of mummery; a dramatick performance, written in a tragick style, without attention to ruess or probability.
- To MASK**, må'sk, *v. a.* To disguise with a mask or visor; to cover, to hide.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, búll 173—ðil 299—pönd 313—thin 466, this 469.

To MASK, mäs, *v. n.* To revel, to play the mummer - to be disguised any way.  
 MASKER, mäs'kür, *s.* 98. One who revels in a mask, a mummar.  
 MASON, mä'sn, *s.* 170. A builder with stone.  
 MASONRY, mä'sn-ré, *s.* The craft or performance of a mason.  
 MASQUERADE, mäs-kür-räde', *s.* A diversion in which the company is masked; disguise.  
 To MASQUERADE, mäs-kür-räde', *v. n.* To go in disguise; to assemble in masks.  
 MASQUERADER, mäs-kür-rä'dür, *s.* 415. A person in a mask.  
 ☞ This word ought to have been added to the catalogue of exceptions, see Principles, No. 415.  
 MASS, mä's, *s.* 79. A body, a lump; a large quantity; congeries, assemblage indistinct; the service of the Romish church.  
 MASSACRE, mä'ssä-kür, *s.* 416. Butchery, indiscriminate destruction; murder.  
 To MASSACRE, mä'ssä-kür, *v. a.* To butcher, to slaughter indiscriminately.  
 MASSINESS, mä'sé-nés, }  
 MASSIVENESS, mä'siv-nés, } *s.*  
 Weight, bulk, ponderousness.  
 MASSIVE, mä'siv, 158. } *a.*  
 MASSY, mä'sé, }  
 Weighty, bulky, continuous.  
 MAST, mä'st, *s.* 78, 79. The beam or post raised above a vessel, to which the sail is fixed; the fruit of the oak and beech.  
 MASTED, mä'stéd, *a.* Furnished with masts.  
 MASTER, mä'stür, *s.* 76, 98. One who has servants, opposed to man or servant; owner, proprietor; a ruler; chief, head; possessor; commander of a trading ship; a young gentleman; a teacher; a man eminently skillful in practice or science; a title of dignity in the universities, as, Master of Arts.  
 ☞ When this word is only a compellation of civility, as *Mr Locke, Mr Bayle, &c.* the *a* is sunk, and an *i* substituted in its stead, as if the word were written *Mister*, rhyming with *sister*. Any attempt to approach to the sound of *a*, by pronouncing it *mester* or *muster*, ought to be carefully avoided as a provincial pronunciation.  
 To MASTER, mä'stür, *v. a.* 98, 418. To conquer, to overcome; to execute with skill.  
 MASTERTDOM, mä'stür-düm, *s.* 166. Dominion, rule.  
 MASTER-KEY, mä'stür-ké, *s.* The key which opens many locks, of which the subordinate keys open each only one.  
 MASTER-SINEW, mä'stür-sín-nü, *s.* A large sinew that surrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are usually seated.  
 MASTER-STRING, mä'stür-stríng, *s.* Principal string.  
 MASTERSTROKE, mä'stür-ströke, *s.* Capital performance.  
 MASTERLESS, mä'stür-lés, *a.* Wanting a master or owner; ungoverned, unsubdued.  
 MASTERLY, mä'stür-lé, *ad.* With the skill of a master.  
 MASTERLY, mä'stür-lé, *a.* Suitable to a master, artful, skillful; imperious, with the sway of a master.  
 MASTERPIECE, mä'stür-pése, *s.* Capital performance, any thing done or made with extraordinary skill; chief excellence.  
 MASTERSHIP, mä'stür-shíp, *s.* Rule, power; superiority; skill, knowledge; a title of ironical respect.  
 MASTER-TEETH, mä'stür-téeth, *s.* The principal teeth.  
 MASTERWORT, mä'stür-würt, *s.* A plant.  
 MASTERY, mä'stür-é, *s.* Rule; superiority, pre-eminence; skill; attainment of skill or power.  
 MASTFUL, mä'st-fül, *a.* Abounding in mast or fruit of oak, beech, or chestnut.

MASTICATION, mä's-té-kä'shün, *s.* The act of chewing.

MASTICATORY, mä's-té-kä-tür-é, *s.* 512. A medicine to be chewed only, not swallowed.

☞ For the *o*, see *Domestick*.  
 MASTICH, mä's'tik, *s.* 353. A kind of gum gathered from trees of the same name; a kind of mortar or cement.

MASTIFF, mä's'tif, *s.* A dog of the largest size.

MASTILESS, mä's'tlés, *a.* Bearing no mast.

MASTLIN, mä's'tlin, *s.* Mixed corn, as wheat and rye.

MAT, mä't, *s.* A texture of sedge, flags, or rushes.

To MAT, mä't, *v. a.* To cover with mats; to twist together, to join like a mat.

MATADORE, mä't-ä-dör', *s.* A term used in the games of quadrille and ombre. The matadores are the two black aces when joined with the two black deuces, or red sevens in trumps.

MATCH, mä'tsh, *s.* 352. Any thing that catches fire; a contest, a game; one equal to another, one able to contest with another; one who suits or tallies with another; a marriage; one to be married.

To MATCH, mä'tsh, *v. a.* To be equal to; to show an equal; to equal, to oppose; to suit, to proportion; to marry, to give in marriage.

To MATCH, mä'tsh, *v. n.* To be married; to suit, to be proportionate, to tally.

MATCHABLE, mä'tsh-ä-bl, *a.* 405. Suitable, equal, fit to be joined; correspondent.

MATCHLESS, mä'tsh'lés, *a.* Without an equal.

MATCHLESSLY, mä'tsh'lés-lé, *ad.* In a manner not to be equalled.

MATCHLESSNESS, mä'tsh'lés-nés, *s.* State of being without an equal.

MATCHMAKER, mä'tsh'mä-kür, *s.* One who contrives marriages; one who makes matches for burning.

MATE, mä'te, *s.* 77. A husband or wife; a companion, male or female; the male or female of animals; one that sails in the same ship; one that eats at the same table; the second in subordination, as the Master's mate.

To MATE, mä'te, *v. a.* To match, to marry; to oppose, to equal; to subduce, to confound, to crush. Obsolete in the latter sense.

MATERIAL, mä'tér-äl, *a.* 505. Consisting of matter, corporeal, not spiritual; important; momentous.

MATERIALIST, mä'tér-äl-íst, *s.* One who denies spiritual substances.

MATERIALITY, mä'tér-äl-é-té, *s.* Material existence, not spirituality.

To MATERIALIZE, mä'tér-äl-íze, *v. a.* To regard as matter.

MATERIALS, mä'tér-äl-z, *s.* The substance of which any thing is made.

MATERIALLY, mä'tér-äl-é, *ad.* In the state of matter; not formally; importantly, essentially.

MATERIALNESS, mä'tér-äl-nés, *s.* State of being material, importance.

MATERIATE, mä'tér-ät, *a.* 91. Consisting of matter.

MATERNAL, mä'tér-näl, *a.* 88. Motherly, befitting or pertaining to a mother.

MATERNITY, mä'tér-né-té, *s.* The character or relation of a mother.

MAT-FELON, mä'tfél-ün, *s.* A species of knapweed.

MATHEMATICAL, mä'th-é-mät-é-käl, 509. } *a.*

MATHEMATICK, mä'th-é-mät-é-tik, }  
 Considered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians.

MATHEMATICALLY, mä'th-é-mät-é-käl-é, *ad.*  
 According to the laws of the mathematical sciences.

MATHEMATICIAN, mä'th-é-mä-tish-ün, *s.* A man versed in the mathematics.

559. Fête 73, fât 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—plne 105, pin 107—nô 162, môte 164,

**MATHEMATICS**, *mâth-ê-mât'tiks*, *s.* That science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured.

**MATHESIS**, *mâ-thê'sis*, *s.* 520. The doctrine of mathematics.

**MATIN**, *mât'tin*, *a.* Morning, used in the morning.

**MATINS**, *mât'tins*, *s.* Morning worship.

**MATRASS**, *mât'râs*, *s.* A chymical glass vessel made for digestion or distillation, being sometimes bellied, and sometimes rising gradually taper into a conical figure.

**MATRICE**, *mât'ris*, *s.* 140. 142. The womb, the cavity where the fetus is formed; a mould, that which gives form to something enclosed.

When this word signifies the mould in which letters are cast, it is called by the founders a *Matria*.

**MATRIGIDE**, *mât'trê-side*, *s.* 143. Slaughter of a mother; a mother killer.

**To MATRICULATE**, *mâ-trik'û-lâte*, *v. a.* To enter or admit to a membership of the universities of England.

**MATRICULATE**, *mâ-trik'û-lâte*, *s.* 91. A man matriculated.

**MATRICULATION**, *mâ-trik-kb-lâ'shûn*, *s.* The act of matriculating.

**MATRIMONIAL**, *mât-trê-mô'nê-âl*, *a.* 88. Suitable to marriage, pertaining to marriage, connubial.

**MATRIMONIALLY**, *mât-trê-mô'nê-âl-ê*, *ad.* According to the manner or laws of marriage.

**MATRIMONY**, *mât'rê-mûn-ê*, *s.* Marriage, the nuptial state.

For the *o*, see *Domestick*.—For the accent, see *Academy*.

**MATRIX**, *mât'riks*, *s.* Womb, a place where any thing is generated or formed.

**MATRON**, *mât'rûn*, *s.* An elderly lady; an old woman.

**MATRONAL**, *mât'rô-nâl*, or *mât'rô-nâl*, *a.* Suitable to a matron, constituting a matron.

I have excluded Mr Sheridan's pronunciation, which makes the two first syllables of this word exactly like *matron*, because the word is a primitive in our language, derived from the Latin *matronalis*, and therefore, according to English analogy, when reduced to three syllables, ought to have the accent on the antepenultimate, see *Academy*; and this accent has, in simple, always a shortening power, 503. 535. The second pronunciation, though not so strictly agreeable to analogy as the first, is still preferable to Mr Sheridan's. *Matronish* and *matronly* ought to have the first vowel and the accent as in *matron*, because they are compounds of our own; but we do not subjoin *al* to words as we do *ish* and *ly*, and therefore words of that termination are under a different predicament. Something like this seems to have struck Mr Sheridan and Dr Johnson when they accented the word *Patronal*: for though this word is exactly the same form, and is perfectly similar in the quantity of the Latin vowels, we find *matronal* marked with the accent upon the first syllable, and *patronal* on the second. From Dr Johnson's accentuation we cannot collect the quantity of the vowel; his authority, therefore, in the word in question, is only for the accent on the first syllable. To him may be added, Mr Scott, Mr Perry, and Entick, who accent and sound the *a*, as Mr Sheridan has done. Dr Ash alone seems to favour the pronunciation I have given.

**MATRONLY**, *mât'rûn-lê*, *a.* Elderly, ancient. See *Matronal*.

**MATROSS**, *mâ-trôs*, *s.* Matrosses are a sort of soldiers next in degree under the gunners, who assist about the guns in traversing, spunging, firing, and loading them.

**MATTER**, *mât'tûr*, *s.* 98. Body, substance extended; materials, that of which any thing is composed; subject, thing treated; the whole, the very thing supposed; affair, business, in a familiar sense; cause of disturbance; import, consequence; thing, object, that which has some particular relation; space or quantity nearly computed; purulent running.

**To MATTER**, *mât'tûr*, *v. n.* To be of importance, to import; to generate matter by supposition.

**To MATTER**, *mât'tûr*, *v. a.* To regard, not to neglect.

**MATTERY**, *mât'tûr-ê*, *a.* Purulent, generating matter.

**MATTOCK**, *mât'tûk*, *s.* 166. A kind of toothed instrument to pull up wood; a pickaxe.

**MATRESS**, *mât'tris*, *s.* 99. A kind of quilt made to lie upon.

**To MATURATE**, *mâtsh'û-râte*, *v. a.* 91. To hasten, to ripen.

**To MATURATE**, *mâtsh'û-râte*, *v. n.* 461. To grow ripe.

**MATURATION**, *mâtsh-û-râ'shûn*, *s.* The act of ripening, the state of growing ripe; the supuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter.

**MATURATIVE**, *mâtsh'û-râ-tiv*, *a.* 463. Ripening, conducive to ripeness; conducive to the supuration of a sore.

**MATURE**, *mâ-tûrê*, *a.* Ripe, perfected by time; brought near to completion; well-disposed, fit for execution, well-digested.—See *Futurety*.

**To MATURE**, *mâ-tûrê*, *v. a.* To ripen, to advance to ripeness.

**MATURELY**, *mâ-tûrê-lê*, *ad.* Ripely, completely; with counsel well-digested; early, soon.

**MATURITY**, *mâ-tû-rê-tê*, *s.* Ripeness, completion.

**MAUDLIN**, *mâwd'lin*, *a.* Drunk, fuddled.

**MAUGRE**, *mâwg'ûr*, *ad.* 416. In spite of, notwithstanding; with ill-will.

**To MAUL**, *mâwl*, *v. a.* To beat, to bruise, to hurt in a coarse or butcherly manner.—See *Mull*.

**MAUL**, *mâwl*, *a.* A heavy hammer. Obsolete.

**MAUND**, *mând*, *s.* 214. A hand basket.

Mr Sheridan and Mr Perry give the sound of *a* in *all* to this word. Dr Kenrick gives both the *a* in *hard* and that in *all*, but prefers the first.—See *Taut.*

**To MAUNDER**, *mâwd'ûr*, *v. n.* 214. To grumble, to murmur.

Mr Sheridan, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Mr Perry, pronounce the diphthong in this word as in *Maud*; but Mr Nares and Mr Elphinston, whose opinion in this point is of the greatest weight, pronounce it as I have marked it.—See *Taut.*

**MAUNDY-THURSDAY**, *mâwd'û-lê*, or *mâwd'ê-thûrzdâ*, *s.* 214. The Thursday before Good Friday.

**MAUSOLEUM**, *mâw-sô-lê'ûm*, *s.* 503. A pompous funeral monument.

**MAW**, *mâw*, *s.* The stomach of animals; the craw of birds.

**MAWKISH**, *mâwk'ish*, *a.* Apt to offend the stomach.

**MAWKISHNESS**, *mâwk'ish-nês*, *s.* Aptness to cause loathing.

**MAW-WORM**, *mâw'wûrm*, *s.* Gut-worms frequently creep into the stomach, whence they are called stomach or maw-worms.

**MAXILLAR**, *mâg-zil'lâr*, 478.

**MAXILLARY**, *mâks'ûlâr-ê*, 477. } *a.*

Belonging to the jaw bone.

There is a diversity in the pronunciation of this word, which makes it necessary to recur to principles to decide which is best. Dr Johnson, Mr Sheridan, Mr Nares, and Mr Barclay, accent it on the first syllable; and Dr Ash, Dr Kenrick, W. Johnston, Bailey, and Entick, on the second: and notwithstanding this majority, I am of opinion that the first manner is right. For though *Maxillary* and the other similar words of this termination see of the same number of syllables with the Latin words from which they are derived, as *Maxillaris*, *Capillaris*, &c. 503, *e*; yet as our language has an aversion to the accent on the *i* in these terminations which have the accent in the Latin words, 512, it seems agreeable to our own analogy to place the stress on that syllable to which we give a secondary stress in the original word, and that is the first.—See *Academy* and *Mammillary*.

**MAXIM**, *mâks'ûm*, *s.* An axiom, a general principle, a leading truth.

**MAY**, *mâ*. Auxiliary verb, pret. *Might*. To be at liberty, to be permitted, to be allowed; to be possible to

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

to be by chance; to have power; a word expressing desire or wish.

**MAY BE**, má'bé, *ad.* Perhaps.

**MAY**, má, *s.* The fifth month of the year; the confine of spring and summer; the early or gay part of life.

**To MAY**, má, *v. n.* To gather flowers on May morning.

**MAY-BUG**, má'búg, *s.* A chaffer.

**MAY-DAY**, má'dá, *s.* The first of May.

**MAY-FLOWER**, má'flôur, *s.* A plant.

**MAY-FLY**, má'fl, *s.* An insect.

**MAY-GAME**, má'gáme, *s.* Diversion, sports, such as are used on the first of May.

**MAY-LILY**, má'll-lé, *s.* The same with Lily of the valley.

**MAY-POLE**, má'pôle, *s.* Pole to be danced round in May.

**MAY-WEED**, má'wéed, *s.* A species of chamomile.

**MAYOR**, má'úr, *s.* 418. The chief magistrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called Lord Mayor.

**MAYORALTY**, má'úr-ál-té, *s.* The office of a mayor.

*†* This word is subject to the same corrupt pronunciation as *Admiralty*; that is, as if it were written *Mayoraltry*.

**MAYORESS**, má'úr-és, *s.* The wife of a mayor.

**MAZARD**, má'zárd, *s.* 88. A jaw. A low word.

**MAZE**, máze, *s.* A labyrinth, a place of perplexity and winding passages; confusion of thought, uncertainty, perplexity.

**To MAZE**, máze, *v. a.* To bewilder; to confuse. See *Gaze*.

**MAZY**, má'zé, *a.* Perplexed, confused.

**ME**, mé, The oblique case of *I*.

**MEACOCK**, mé'kók, *a.* 227. Tame, cowardly. Obsolete.

**MEAD**, méde, *s.* 227. A kind of drink made of water and honey.

**MEAD**, méde,

**MEADOW**, mé'dô, 234. 515. } *s.*  
A rich pasture ground, from which hay is made.

**MEADOW-SAFFRON**, mé'dô-sáf-fáin, 417. } *s.*

**MEADOW-SWEET**, mé'dô-swéet,

Plants.

**MEAGER**, mé'gúr, *a.* 227. 416. Lean, wanting flesh, starved; poor, hungry.

**MEAGERNESS**, mé'gúr-nés, *s.* Leanness, want of flesh; scantiness, bareness.

**MEAL**, méle, *s.* 227. The act of eating at a certain time; a repast, the dower or edible part of corn.

**To MEAL**, méle, *v. a.* To sprinkle, to mingle. Obsolete.

**MEALMAN**, méle'mán, *s.* 88. One that deals in meal.

**MEALY**, mé'lé, *a.* Having the taste or soft insipidity of meal; besprinkled with meal.

**MEALY-MOUTHED**, mé'lé-môúthéd, *a.* Soft-mouthed, unable to speak freely.

**MEAN**, méne, *a.* 227. Wanting dignity, of low rank or birth; low-minded, base, despicable; low in the degree of any good quality, low in worth; middle, moderate, without excess; intervening, intermediate.

**MEAN**, méne, *s.* Medioerity, middle rate, medium; interval, interim, mean time; instrument, measure, that which is used in order to any end; by all Means, without doubt, without hesitation; by no Means, not in any degree, not at all; in the plural, revenue, fortune, power; Mean-time, or mean-while, in the intervening time.

**To MEAN**, méne, *v. n.* To have in mind, to intend, to purpose.

**To MEAN**, méne, *v. a.* To purpose; to intend, to hint covertly.

**MEANDER**, mé-án'dúr, *s.* 98. Maze, labyrinth, flexuous passage, serpentine winding.

**To MEANDER**, mé-án'dúr, *v. n.* To run winding; to be intricate.

**MEANDROUS**, mé-án'drús, *a.* 314. Winding, flexuous.

**MEANING**, mé'níng, *s.* 410. Purpose, intention; the sense, the thing understood.

**MEANLY**, méne'lé, *ad.* Moderately; poorly; ungenerously; without respect.

**MEANNESS**, méne'nés, *s.* Low rank, poverty; lowness of mind; sordidness, niggardliness.

**MEANT**, mént. Pret. and part. pass. of *To Mean*.

**MEASE**, mése, *s.* A Mease of herrings is five hundred.

**MEASLE**, mé'zle, *s.* 227. 359. A kind of eruptive and infectious fever; a disease of swine; a disease of trees.

**MEASLED**, mé'zld, *a.* 359. Infected with the measles.

**MEASLY**, mé'zld, *a.* Scabbed with the measles.

**MEASURABLE**, mézh'úr-á-bl, *a.* Such as may be measured; moderate, in small quantity.

**MEASURABLENESS**, mézh'úr-á-bl-nés, *s.* Quality of admitting to be measured.

**MEASURABLY**, mézh'úr-á-blé, *ad.* Moderately.

**MEASURE**, mézh'úre, *s.* 234. That by which any thing is measured; the rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned; proportion, quantity settled; a stated quantity, as, a Measure of wine; sufficient quantity; degree; proportionate time, musical time; motion harmonically regulated; moderation, not excess; limit, boundary; syllables metrically numbered, metre; tune, proportionate notes; mean of action, mean to an end; to have hard Measure, to be hardly dealt by.

**To MEASURE**, mézh'úre, *v. a.* To compute the quantity of any thing by some settled rule; to pass through, to judge of extent by marching over; to adjust, to proportion; to mark out in stated quantities; to allot or distribute by measure.

**MEASURELESS**, mézh'úr-lés, *a.* Immense, immeasurable.

**MEASUREMENT**, mézh'úr-mént, *s.* Mensuration, act of measuring.

**MEASURER**, mézh'úr-úr, *s.* 98. One that measures.

**MEAT**, méte, *s.* 246. Flesh to be eaten; food in general.

**MEATHE**, méthe, *s.* A kind of drink.

**MECHANICAL**, mé-kán'é-kál, } *a.*

**MECHANICK**, mé-kán'nik, 509. } *a.*

Mean, servile, of mean occupation; constructed by the laws of mechanicks; skilled in mechanicks.

**MECHANICK**, mé-kán'nik, *s.* 353. A manufacturer, a low workman.

**MECHANICKS**, mé-kán'niks, *s.* Dr Wallis defines Mechanicks to be the geometry of motion.

**MECHANICALLY**, mé-kán'né-kál'é, *ad.* According to the laws of mechanism.

**MECHANICALNESS**, mé-kán'né-kál-nés, *s.* Agreeableness to the laws of mechanism; meanness.

**MECHANICIAN**, mék-á-nish'án, *s.* A man professing or studying the construction of machines.

**MECHANISM**, mék-á-nísm, *s.* Action according to mechanick laws; construction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabrick.

**MECONIUM**, mé-kón'é-úm, *s.* Expressed juice of poppy; the first excrement of children.

**MEDAL**, mé'dál, *s.* 88. An ancient coin, a piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance.

**MEDALLICK**, mé-dál'lik, *a.* 509. Pertaining to medals.

**MEDALLION**, mé-dál'yún, *s.* 113. A large antique stamp or medal.

**MEDALIST**, mē'dāl-ist, *s.* A man skilled or curious in medals.

**To MEDDLE**, mē'dl, *v. n.* 405. To have to do; to interpose, to act in any thing; to interpose, or inter-vene impudently or officiously.

**MEDDLER**, mē'dl-ör, *s.* 98. One who busies himself with things in which he has no concern.

**MEDDLESOME**, mē'dl-süm, *a.* Intermeddling.

**To MEDIATE**, mē'dé-äte, *v. n.* 91. 534. To interpose as an equal friend to both parties; to be between two.

**To MEDIATE**, mē'dé-äte, *v. a.* To form by mediation; to limit by something in the middle.

**MEDIATE**, mē'dé-äte, *a.* 91. Interposed, intervening; middle, between two extremes; acting as a mean.

**MEDIATELY**, mē'dé-äte-lé, *ad.* By a secondary cause.

**MEDIATION**, mē-dé-ä-shün, *s.* Interposition, intervention, agency between two parties practised by a common friend; intercession, entreaty for another.

**MEDIATOR**, mē-dé-ätör, *s.* 534. One that inter-venes between two parties; an intercessor, an entreator for another; one of the characters of our Blessed Saviour.

**MEDIATORIAL**, mē-dé-ä-tör-äl, } *a.*  
**MEDIATORY**, mē-dé-ä-tör-é, }

Belonging to a mediator.  
For the *o*, see *Domestick*.—For the accent, see No. 512.

**MEDIATORSHIP**, mē-dé-ätör-shíp, *s.* The office of a mediator.

**MEDIATRIX**, mē-dé-ät-riks, *s.* A female mediator.

**MEDICAL**, mē'dé-käl, *a.* Physical, relating to the art of healing.

**MEDICALLY**, mē'dé-käl-é, *ad.* Physically, medi- cially.

**MEDICAMENT**, mē'dé-kä-mént, *s.* Any thing used in healing, generally topical applications.

For all our orthoepists, but Bailey, pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable; but my judgment much fails me if the true pronunciation ought not to be with the accent on the second, as in *Predicament*. My reason is, that this is the syllable on which we place the secondary accent in pronouncing the Latin words *medicamentum* and *predicamentum*; and it has often been observed, that this is our guide for accenting English words formed from the Latin by dropping a syllable.—See *Academy*.

**MEDICAMENTAL**, mē-dé-kä-méntäl, *a.* Relating to medicine, internal or topical.

**MEDICAMENTALLY**, mē-dé-kä-méntäl-é, *ad.* After the manner of medicine.

**To MEDICATE**, mē'dé-käte, *v. a.* To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.

**MEDICATION**, mē-dé-kä-shün, *s.* The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients; the use of physick.

**MEDICINABLE**, mē-dēs/sin-ä-bl, *a.* Having the power of physick.

**MEDICINAL**, { mē-dēs-ä-näl, } *a.*  
                  { mē-dé-siv/näl, }

Having the power of healing, having physical virtue; belonging to physick.

Dr Johnson tells us, that this word is now commonly pronounced *medicinal*, with the accent on the second syllable, but more properly and more agreeably to the best authorities *medicinal*. If by the best authorities Dr Johnson means the Poets, the question is decided; but I look upon Poets to be the worst authorities in this case, as, by the very rules of their art, a license is given them to depart from the general pronunciation; and that they often avail themselves of this license, cannot be disputed. But if by more properly Dr Johnson alludes to the long *i* in the Latin *medicinus* or *medicinalis*, nothing can be more inconclusive. If the word be perfectly Latin, as well as English, we generally place the accent on the same syllable as in the original, as *acumen*, *decorum*, &c. but frequently otherwise, as *orator*, *senator*, *character*, &c. But if this Latin accentuation were to be servilely followed in Latin words anglicised, we should overturn the whole fabric of our pronunciation.

Thus, *doctrinal*, *pastoral*, &c. &c. must have the accent on the second syllable instead of the first, and nothing but confusion would ensue. The truth is, the strong tendency of our language is to an antepenultimate accent, 503; and it is with reluctance we ever place it lower, except in words of our own composition, or where the latter syllables have either an assemblage of consonants or a diphthong; yet even in this case we find the antepenultimate accent sometimes prevail, as *ancestor*, *amnesty*, *magistrate*, &c. and *counterpoise*, *porcelain*, *chamberlain*, *interregn*, &c. So that by attempting to bring our pronunciation under the laws of the Latin language, we disturb and pervert it. Let Poets, therefore, who have, and, perhaps, in some cases, ought to have, a language different from prose, enjoy the privilege of their art, and while we are reading them let us conform to their rules; but let us not strive against the general current of prosaic pronunciation, which is always right, and which is equally negligent of the peculiarities of Poets, and the pedantry of ancient derivation. The antepenultimate accentuation of this word is supported by Dr Ash, Dr Kenrick, Mr Perry, Mr Smith, W. Johnston Barclay, Bailey, Fenning, and Entick. Mr Sheridan gives both, and, by placing this accentuation first, seems to prefer it to the other.—See *Indecorous* and *Inimical*.

**MEDICINALLY**, mē-dēs/sé-näl-lé, *ad.* Physically.

**MEDICINE**, mē'dé-sin, *s.* Any remedy administered by a physickian.

All our orthoepists tell us that this word is generally pronounced in two syllables, as if written *medice*. That so gross a vulgarism should gain ground in our language, is an imputation on our national taste. Our poets, who, when tortured for a word, often torture a word to ease themselves, are generally guilty of one part only of the cruelty of Procrustes, and that is of shortening such words as are too long for their verse; and these mutilations too often slide into our prosaic pronunciation; but against this abuse every accurate speaker ought to be on his guard. Nay, Cowley, as Mr Nares informs us, crushes *medicinal* into two syllables; and instances from Milton of this kind are innumerable.

Mr Elphinston adopts the dissyllable pronunciation as more agreeable to its immediate origin, the French *medecine*; but as we preserve the *i* in this word, the Latin *medicina* seems its more authentic original, and demands the sound of the *i* in *medic-ine* as much as in *ominous*, *mutinous*, and *original*, which Shakspeare and Milton sink in the same manner as the word in question.

**To MEDICINE**, mē'dé-sin, *v. a.* To operate upon; or, to affect as physick. Not used.

**MEDIETY**, mē-dé-té, *s.* Middle state, participation of two extremes, half.

**MEDIOCRITY**, mē-dé-ök/ré-té, or mē-jé-ök/ré-té, *s.* 293, 294, 376, 434. Small degree, middle rate, middle state; moderation, temperance.

**To MEDITATE**, mē'dé-täte, *v. a.* To plan, to contrive; to think on, to revolve in the mind.

**To MEDITATE**, mē'dé-täte, *v. n.* To think, to muse, to contemplate.

**MEDITATION**, mē-dé-tä-shün, *s.* Deep thought, close attention, contemplation; thought employed upon sacred objects; a series of thoughts, occasioned by any object or occurrence.

**MEDITATIVE**, mē'dé-tä-tiv, *a.* 512. Addicted to meditation; expressing attention or design.

**MEDITERRANEAN**, mē-dé-tér-rä/né-än, } *a.*  
**MEDITERRANEANS**, mē-dé-tér-rä/né-ös, }

Encircled with land; inland, remote from the ocean.

**MEDIUM**, mē'dé-üm, or mē-jé-üm, *s.* 293. Any thing intervening; any thing used in ratiocination in order to a conclusion; the middle place or degree, the just temperature between extremes.

**MEDLAR**, mē'dlör, *s.* 88. A tree, the fruit of that tree.

**MEDLEY**, mē'dlé, *s.* A mixture, a miscellany, a mingled mass.

**MEDLEY**, mē'dlé, *a.* Mingled, confused.

**MEDULLAR**, mē-düllör, } *a.*  
**MEDULLARY**, mē'dül-lör-é, }

Pertaining to the marrow.

I differ from all our orthoepists in the accentuation of this word; for though they are uniform here, they differ so much from each other in similar words, as

nôr 167, nôl 163—tâbe 171, tâb i72, bûll 173—ôll 299—pôând 313—thin 466, THIS 469.

to show they are not very sure of their principles. My reasons for accenting the first syllable of this word are the same as for the same accentuation of *Marillary* and *Papillary*, which see.

**MEED**, mēéd, *s.* 246. Reward, recompense, present, gift.

**MEEK**, mēék, *a.* 246. Mild of temper, soft, gentle.

**To MEEKEN**, mēék'n, *v. a.* 103. To make meek, to soften.

**MEEKLY**, mēék'lé, *ad.* Mildly, gently.

**MEEKNESS**, mēék'nēs, *s.* Gentleness, mildness, softness of temper.

**MEER**, mēre, *a.* Simple, unmixed.—See *Mere*.

**MEER**, mēre, *s.* A lake, a boundary.—See *Mere*.

**MEERED**, mērd, *a.* 359. Relating to a boundary.

**MEET**, mēét, *a.* Fit, proper, qualified. Now rarely used.

**To MEET**, mēét, *v. a.* 36. 246. To come face to face, to encounter; to join another in the same place; to close one with another; to find, to be treated with, to light on; to assemble from different parts.

**To MEET**, mēét, *v. n.* To encounter, to close face to face; to encounter in hostility; to assemble, to come together; to meet with, to light on, to find; to join; to encounter, to engage; to advance half way; to unite, to join.

**MEETER**, mēét'ūr, *s.* 98. One that accosts another. Not used.

**MEETING**, mēét'ing, *s.* 410. An assembly, a convention; a congress; a conventicle, an assembly of dissenters; conflux, as the meeting of two rivers.

**MEETING-HOUSE**, mēét'ing-hôuse, *s.* Place where dissenters assemble to worship.

**MEETLY**, mēét'lé, *ad.* Fitly, properly.

**MEETNESS**, mēét'nēs, *s.* Fitness, propriety.

**MEGRIM**, mē'grim, *s.* Disorder of the head.

**MELANCHOLICK**, mēl'ân-kôl'ik, *a.* Disordered with melancholy, fanciful, hypochondriacal. Little used.

**MELANCHOLY**, mēl'ân-kôl'é, *s.* 503. A disease supposed to proceed from a redundancy of black bile; a kind of madness, in which the mind is always fixed on one object; a gloomy, pensive, discontented temper.

**MELANCHOLY**, mēl'ân-kôl'é, *a.* 503, *o.* Gloomy, dismal; diseased with melancholy, fanciful, habitually dejected.

**MELILOT**, mēl'é-lôt, *s.* 166. A plant; a salve made from it.

**To MELIORATE**, mēl'é-ô-râte, *v. a.* 534. To better, to improve.

**MELIORATION**, mēl'é-ô-râ'shûn, *s.* Improvement, act of bettering.

**MELIORITY**, mēl'é-ô-ré-té, *s.* 113. State of being better.

**MELLIEROUS**, mēl-liff'ér-ūs, *a.* Productive of honey.

**MELIFICATION**, mēl-lé-fé-kâ'shûn, *s.* The art or practice of making honey.

**MELLIPLUENCE**, mēl-liff'û-ēuse, *s.* A honeyed flow, a flow of sweetness.

**MELLIPLUENT**, mēl-liff'û-ént, } *a.*

**MELLIPLUOUS**, mēl-liff'û-ūs, 518. }  
Flowing with honey.

**MELLOW**, mēl'ô, *a.* 327. Soft with ripeness, full ripe; soft in sound; soft, unctuous; drunk, melted down with drink.

**To MELLOW**, mēl'ô, *v. a.* To ripen, to mature; to soften.

**To MELLOW**, mēl'ô, *v. n.* To be matured, to ripen.

**MELLOWNESS**, mēl'ô-nēs, *s.* Ripeness, softness by maturity.

**MELODIOUS**, mē-lô'dé-ūs, or mē-lô'jé-ūs, *a.* 293. 294. 376. Musical, harmonious.

**MELODIOUSLY**, mē-lô'dé-ūs-lé, *ad.* Musically, harmoniously.

**MELODIOUSNESS**, mē-lô'dé-ūs-nēs, *s.* Harmoniousness, musicalness.

**MELODY**, mēl'ô-dé, *s.* Musick, harmony of sound.

**MELON**, mēl'ân, *s.* 166. A plant; the fruit.

**To MELT**, mēlt, *v. a.* To dissolve, to make liquid, commonly by heat; to soften to love or tenderness; to waste away.

**To MELT**, mēlt, *v. n.* To become liquid, to dissolve; to be softened to pity or any gentle passion; to be subdued by affliction.

**MELTER**, mēlt'ūr, *s.* 98. One that melts metals.

**MELTINGLY**, mēlt'ing-lé, *ad.* Like something melting.

**MELWEL**, mēl'wél, *s.* A kind of fish.

**MEMBER**, mēm'búr, *s.* 98. A limb, a part appendant to the body; a part of a discourse or period, a head, a clause; any part of an integral; one of a community.

**MEMBRANE**, mēm'brâne, *s.* 91. A membrane is a web of several sorts of fibres interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up of some parts.

**MEMBRANACEOUS**, mēm-brâ-nâ'shûs, 357. } *a.*

**MEMBRANEOUS**, mēm-brâ'né-ūs, }

**MEMBRANOUS**, mēm-brân-ūs, }

Consisting of membranes.

**MEMENTO**, mē-mén'tô, *s.* A memorial, notice; a hint to awaken the memory.

**MEMOIR**, { mē-môir, } *s.*  
{ mēm'wâr, }

An account of transactions familiarly written; account of any thing.

¶ This word was universally, till of late, pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as Dr Johnson, W. Johnston, Dr Kenrick, Barclay, Bailey, Buchanan, Fenning, and Perry have marked it. Some speakers have endeavoured to pronounce it with the accent on the first, as we find it marked in Mr Nares, Dr Ash, Scott, and Entick; but this is an innovation unsuitable to the genius of our pronunciation; which, in dissyllables having a diphthong in the last, inclines us to place the accent on that syllable, as much as in *devoir*, which we find accented on the last by all our orthoepists without exception.

**MEMORABLE**, mēm'mûr-â-bl, *a.* Worthy of memory, not to be forgotten.

**MEMORABLY**, mēm'mûr-â-blé, *ad.* In a manner worthy of memory.

**MEMORANDUM**, mēm-mô-rân'dûm, *s.* A note to help the memory.

**MEMORIAL**, mē-mô'r'é-âl, *a.* Preservative of memory; contained in memory.

**MEMORIAL**, mē-mô'r'é-âl, *s.* A monument, something to preserve memory; a written act containing a claim, remonstrance, or petition.

**MEMORIALIST**, mē-mô'r'é-âl-ist, *s.* One who writes memorials.

**To MEMORIZE**, mēm'ô-rize, *v. a.* To record, to commit to memory by writing.

**MEMORY**, mēm'mûr-é, *s.* 557. The power of retaining or recollecting things past, retention, recollection.

**MEN**, mēn, *s.* The plural of *Man*.

**To MENACE**, mēn'nâse, *v. a.* 91. To threaten, to threat.

**MENACE**, mēn'nâse, *s.* 91. A threat.

**MENACER**, mēn'nâs-ūr, *s.* 98. A threatener, one that threatens.

**MENAGE**, mē-nâzhé', *s.* A collection of animals.

¶ This word is perfectly French; nor can we express their soft *g* any other way than by *zhé*.

**MENAGERIE**, mēn-âzhé-ūr-é', *s.* A place for keeping foreign birds, and other curious animals.

**MENAGOGUE**, mēn'â-gôg, *s.* 338. A medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.



559. Fåte 73, får 77, fall 83, fât 81—mê 93,

mêt 95—plne 105, plr 107—nô 162, mëve 164,

To MEND, mênđ, *v. a.* To repair from breach or decay; to correct; to advance; to improve.

To MEND, mênđ, *v. n.* To grow better, to advance in any good.

MENDABLE, mênđ-â-bl, *a.* 405. Capable of being mended.

MENDACITY, mên-dâs'sê-tê, *s.* Falsehood.

MENDICANCY, mênđê-kân-sê, *s.* Beggary.

MENDER, mênđ-âr, *s.* 98. One who makes any change for the better.

MENDICANT, mênđê-kânt, *a.* Begging, poor to a state of beggary.

MENDICANT, mênđê-kânt, *s.* A beggar, one of some begging fraternity.

To MENDICATE, mênđê-kâte, *v. n.* To beg, to ask alms.

MENDICITY, mên-dîs'sê-tê, *s.* The life of a beggar.

MENDS, mênđs, *s.* For amends. Not used.

MENIAL, mênê-âl, *a.* 113. Belonging to the retinue or train of servants.

MENINGES, mên-nîjês, *s.* The Meninges are the two membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the pia mater and dura mater.

MENOLOGY, mên-nô-lô-jê, *s.* 518. A register of months.

MENSAL, mên'sâl, *a.* Belonging to the table.

MENSTRUAL, mên'strû-âl, *a.* Monthly, lasting a month; pertaining to a menstruum.

MENSTRUOUS, mên'strû-ûs, *a.* Having the catamenia.

MENSTRUUM, mên'strû-ûm, *s.* All liquors are called Menstruums which are used as solvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion or decoction.

MENSURABILITY, mên-shû-râ-bîl'ê-tê, *s.* Capacity of being measured.

MENSURABLE, mên'shû-râ-bl, *a.* Measurable, that may be measured.

MENSURAL, mên'shû-râl, *a.* 88. Relating to measure.

To MENSURATE, mên'shû-râte, *v. a.* To measure, to take the dimension of any thing.

MENSURATION, mên-shû-râ'shûn, *s.* The art or practice of measuring, result of measuring.

MENTAL, mên'tâl, *a.* 88. Intellectual, existing in the mind.

MENTALLY, mên'tâl-ê, *ad.* Intellectually, in the mind; not practically, but in thought or meditation.

MENTION, mên'shûn, *s.* Oral or written expression, or recital of any thing.

To MENTION, mên'shûn, *v. a.* To write or express in words or writing.

MERITIC, mê-fit'ik, } *a.*

MERITICAL, mê-fit'ê-kâl, } *a.*

MERACIOUS, mê-râ'shûs, *a.* 292. Strong, racy.

MERCANTANT, mêrkân-tânt, *s.* A foreigner, or foreign trader. Not used.

MERCANTILE, mêrkân-tîl, *a.* 145. Trading, commercial.

MERCENARINESS, mêr'sê-nâ-rê-nês, *s.* Venality, respect to hire or reward.

MERCENARY, mêr'sê-nâ-rê, *a.* 512. Venal, hired, sold for money.

MERCENARY, mêr'sê-nâ-rê, *s.* A hireling, one retained or serving for pay.

MERCER, mêr'sûr, *s.* 98. One who sells silks.

MERCERY, mêr'sûr-ê, *s.* 555. Trade of mercers, dealing in silks.

MERCHANDISE, mêr'tshân-dîze, *s.* Traffick, commerce, trade; wares, any thing to be bought or sold.

To MERCHANDISE, mêr'tshân-dîze, *v. n.* To trade, to traffick, to exercise commerce.

MERCHANT, mêr'tshânt, *s.* 352. One who trafficks to remote countries.

Mr Sheridan pronounces the *e* in the first syllable of this word, like the *a* in *marsh*; and it is certain that, about thirty years ago, this was the general pronunciation; but since that time the sound of *a* has been gradually wearing away; and the sound of *e* is so fully established, that the former is now become gross and vulgar, and is only to be heard among the lower orders of the people. It is highly probable that, however coarse this sound of *e* may now seem, it was once not only the common pronunciation, but the most agreeable to analogy. We still find, that the vowel *i* before *r*, followed by another consonant, sinks into a broader sound by taking the short sound of *e*, which is really the short sound of a slender *a*, as *virgin*, *virtue*, &c.; and it is a similar alteration which takes place in the *e* before *r*, followed by another consonant, in *clerk*, *serjeant*, *Derby*, &c. where this vowel falls into the broader sound of the Italian *a*. *Sermon*, *service*, *vermin*, &c. are still pronounced by this *e* in the same situation. This analogy is now totally exploded; and, except *clerk*, *serjeant*, and a few proper names, we have scarcely another word in the language where the *e* has not its true sound. But instead of saying with Mr Nares, that *merchant* has returned to the proper sound of *e*, we may with greater probability assert, that this and every other word of the same form have acquired a sound of *e*, which they never had before, and which, though a feebler and a shorter sound, conduces to the simplicity and regularity of our pronunciation. Dr Kenrick concurs, in my opinion, that pronouncing the *e* in this word like *a* is vulgar; and every other orthoepist, who gives the sound of the vowels, marks it as I have done.

MERCHANTLY, mêr'tshânt-lê, } *a.*

MERCHANTLIKE, mêr'tshânt-like, } *a.*

Like a merchant.

MERCHANT-MAN, mêr'tshânt-mân, *s.* 88. A ship of trade.

MERCHANTABLE, mêr'tshânt-â-bl, *a.* Fit to be bought or sold.

MERCIFUL, mêr'sê-fûl, *a.* Compassionate, tender, unwilling to punish, willing to pity and spare.

MERCIFULLY, mêr'sê-fûl-lê, *ad.* Tenderly, mildly, with pity.

MERCIFULNESS, mêr'sê-fûl-nês, *s.* Tenderness, willingness to spare.

MERCILESS, mêr'sê-lês, *a.* Void of mercy, pitiless, hard-hearted.

MERCILESSLY, mêr'sê-lês-lê, *ad.* In a manner void of pity.

MERCILESSNESS, mêr'sê-lês-nês, *s.* Want of pity.

MERCURIAL, mêr-kû-rê-âl, *a.* Formed under the influence of Mercury, active, sprightly; consisting of quicksilver.

MERCURIFICATION, mêr-kû-rê-fê-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of mixing any thing with quicksilver.

MERCURY, mêr-kû-rê, *s.* The chemist's name for quicksilver; sprightly qualities; a planet; a newspaper.

MERCY, mêr'sê, *s.* 95. Tenderness, clemency, unwillingness to punish; pardon; discretion, power of acting at pleasure.

The vulgar pronounce this word as if spelled *marcy*: many above the vulgar pronounce it as if written *mercy*; but there is a delicate shade of difference between this and the true sound of *e*, which must be carefully attended to.

MERCY-SEAT, mêr'sê-sête, *s.* The covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were deposited.

MERE, mêre, *a.* That or this only, such and nothing else, this only.

MERE, mêre, *s.* A pool, commonly a large pool or lake; a boundary.

MERELY, mêrê-lê, *ad.* Simply, only.

MERETRIOUS, mêr-rê-trîsh'ûs, *a.* Whorish, such as is practised by prostitutes alluring by false show.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ôll 299—pôlnd 313—thin 466, THIS 469

- MERETRICIOUSLY**, mēr-rê-trîsh'ûs-lê, *ad.* Who-  
rishly.
- MERETRICIOUSNESS**, mēr-rê-trîsh'ûs-nêš, *s.* Al-  
lurements of strumpets.
- MERIDIAN**, mē-rîd'ê-ân, or mē-rîd'jê-ân, *s.* 293,  
294, 376. Noon, mid-day; the line drawn from north  
to south which the sun crosses at noon; the particu-  
lar place or state of any thing; the highest point of  
glory or power.
- MERIDIAN**, mē-rîd'ê-ân, *a.* At the point of  
noon; extended from north to south; raised to the  
highest point.
- MERIDIONAL**, mē-rîd'ê-ô-nâl, *a.* Southern, south-  
ery, having a southern aspect.
- MERIDIONALITY**, mē-rîd'ê-ô-nâl'ê-tê, *s.* 293.  
Position in the south.
- MERIDIONALLY**, mē-rîd'ê-ô-nâl-lê, *ad.* With a  
southern aspect.
- MERIT**, mēr'it, *s.* Desert, excellence deserving  
honour or reward; reward deserved; claim, right.
- To MERIT**, mēr'it, *v. a.* To deserve, to have  
a right to claim any thing as deserved; to deserve, to  
earn.
- MERITORIOUS**, mēr-rê-tô'rê-ûs, *a.* Deserving of  
reward, high in desert.
- MERITORIOUSLY**, mēr-rê-tô'rê-ûs-lê, *ad.* In such  
a manner as to deserve reward.
- MERITORIOUSNESS**, mēr-rê-tô'rê-ûs-nêš, *s.* The  
state of deserving well.
- MERLIN**, mēr'lin, *s.* A kind of hawk.
- MERMAID**, mēr'mâde, *s.* A sea woman.
- ↳ The first syllable of this word is frequently pro-  
nounced like the noun *mare*; but this is a vulgarism  
which must be carefully avoided.
- MERRILY**, mēr'rê-lê, *ad.* Gayly, cheerfully, with  
mirth.
- MERRIMAKE**, mēr'rê-mâke, *s.* A festival, a  
meeting for mirth.
- To MERRIMAKE**, mēr'rê-mâke, *v. n.* To feast,  
to be jovial.
- MERRIMENT**, mēr'rê-mênt, *s.* Mirth, gayety,  
laughter.
- MERRINESS**, mēr'rê-nêš, *s.* Mirth, merry dispo-  
sition.
- MERRY**, mēr'rê, *a.* Laughing, loudly cheerful;  
gay of heart; with laughing; prosperous; to make  
merry, to junket, to be jovial.
- MERRY-ANDREW**, mēr-rê-ân'drôd, *s.* A buffoon,  
a jack-pudding.
- MERRY-THOUGHT**, mēr'rê-thâwt, *s.* A forked  
bone in the body of fowls.
- MERSION**, mēr'shûn, *s.* The act of sinking.
- MESSEMS**, mē-sê'mz', (Impersonal verb.) I think  
it appears to me.
- MESENTERY**, mēz'zên-têr-ê, *s.* That, round which  
the guts are convolved.—See *Lientery*.
- MESENTERICK**, mēz-zên-têr'rik, *a.* 509. Relating  
to the mesentery.
- MESERAICK**, mēz-zêr'ûik, *a.* 509. Belonging to  
the mesentery.
- MESH**, mêš, *s.* The space between the threads  
of a net.
- To MESH**, mêš, *v. a.* To catch in a net, to  
ensnare.
- MESHY**, mêš'ê, *a.* Reticulated, of net-work.
- MESLIN**, mēš'lin, *s.* Mixed corn, as wheat and  
rye.
- MESS**, mēs, *s.* A dish, a quantity of food sent to  
table together; a particular set who eat together.
- To MESS**, mēs, *v. n.* To eat, to feed together.
- MESSAGE**, mēs'sidje, *s.* 90. An errand, any thing  
committed to another to be told to a third.
- MESSENGER**, mēs'sên-jûr, *s.* 98. One who carries  
an errand; one who brings an account or foretoken of  
any thing.
- MESSIAH**, mēs-sî'â, *s.* The Anointed, the Christ.
- MESSIEURS**, mēš-shôôrz, or mēš-shôôrz', *s.*  
*French.* Sirs, gentlemen.
- MESSMATE**, mēs'mâte, *s.* One of a set who mess  
together.
- MESSUAGE**, mēs'swâdje, *s.* The house and ground  
set apart for household uses.
- MESYMNICUM**, mē-sîm'nê-kûm, *s.* A repetition  
at the end of a stanza; a kind of burden.
- MET**, mêt, 77. The pret. and part. of *Meet*.
- METABASIS**, mêt-tâb'â-sîs, *s.* 503. In rhetoric,  
a figure by which the orator passes from one thing to  
another.
- METABOLA**, mêt-tâb'bô-lâ, *s.* In medicine, a change  
of time, air, or disease.
- METACARPUS**, mêt-tâ-kârp'ûs, *s.* In anatomy,  
a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are  
joined to the fingers.
- METACRONISM**, mêt-tâk'rô-nîzm, *s.* An error  
in the computation of time.
- METAGRAMMATISM**, mêt-â-grâm'â-tîzm, *s.* An  
anagrammatic transposition of letters, so as to form  
another word; as out of the letters *Addison*, may be  
formed *Siddona*.
- METAL**, mêt'tl, *s.* A hard compact body, malleable  
and capable of fusion. The metals are six in number;  
first, gold; second, silver; third, copper; fourth, tin;  
fifth, iron; and sixth, lead. Some have added *mercury*,  
or *quicksilver*, to the number of metals; but as it  
wants malleability, the criterion of metals, it is more  
properly ranked among the *semi-metals*. Courage,  
spirit.
- ↳ As the metaphorical sense of this word, *courage*  
and *spirit*, has passed into a different orthography, *mettle*,  
so the orthography of this sense has corrupted the pro-  
nunciation of the original word, and made it perfectly  
similar to the metaphorical one. It is almost the only  
instance in the language where *al* is pronounced in this  
manner, and the impropriety is so striking as to encour-  
age an accurate speaker to restore the *a* to its sound, as  
heard in *metal*.—See *Spittal*.
- METALEPSIS**, mêt-tâ-lêp'sîs, *s.* A continuation of  
a trope in one word through a succession of significa-  
tions.
- METALLICAL**, mêt-tâl'lê-kâl, }  
**METALLICK**, mêt-tâl'lik, 509. } *a.*  
Partaking of metal, containing metal, consisting of  
metal.
- METALLIFEROUS**, mêt-tâl-lîf'êr-ûs, *a.* Produc-  
ing metals.
- METALLINE**, mêt-tâl-lîne, *a.* Impregnated with  
metal; consisting of metal.
- ↳ Mr Sheridan, Dr Johnson, Dr Ash, and Bailey,  
accent the second syllable of this word; but Dr Kenrick,  
W. Johnson, Mr Scott, Buchanan, Barclay, Fenning,  
and Entick, the first. I do not hesitate to pronounce  
the latter mode the more correct; first, as it is a simple  
in our language, and, having three syllables, requires  
the accent on the antepenultimate, notwithstanding the  
double *l*, see *Medicinal*. In the next place, though there  
is no *metallinus* in Latin, it ought to follow the analogy  
of words of that termination derived from the Latin, as  
*Crystallinus*, *Serpentinus*, &c. which, when anglicised  
lose the last syllable, and remove the accent to the first,  
see *Academical*.—For the *i* in the last syllable, see *Princi-  
ples*, No. 148, 149.
- METALLIST**, mêt'tâl-lîst, *s.* A worker of metals,  
one skilled in metals.
- METALLOGRAPHY**, mêt-tâl-lôg'grâ-fê, *s.* 518.  
An account of metals.
- METALLURGIST**, mêt'tâl-lûr-jîst, *s.* A worker  
of metals.
- METALLURGY**, mêt'tâl-lûr-jê, *s.* The art of  
working metals, or separating them from their ore.
- ↳ This word is accented three different ways by dif-  
ferent orthoepists. Dr Johnson, Barclay, Fenning, and  
Perry, accent it on the second syllable; Sheridan, Bu-  
chanan, and Bailey, on the third; and Ash, Scott, Nares,  
and Entick, on the first; and Kenrick on the first and  
third. The accent on the first seems to me the most cor-  
rect. Bailey derives this word from the Greek *metalla-  
urgicis*; and words of this form, upon dropping a syl-  
lable when anglicised, remove the accent higher, as *philo-*

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mé 93,

mét 95—plne 105, pln 107—nò 162, m3ve 164,

sapley, philology, &c. from *μεταφορικός, μεταφορικός*. The accent thus removed, in enclitic terminations, 513, generally falls upon the antepenultimate syllable, unless in the two succeeding syllables there are uncombinable consonants, as *chironomy, oligarchy*; and in this case, for the ease of pronunciation, the accent generally rises to the next syllable, which throws a secondary or alternate accent on the penultimate, and by this means gives the organs a greater force to pronounce the uncombinable consonants than if they immediately followed the principal stress.—See Principles, No. 517, 519.

To METAMORPHOSE, *mét-tá-mór-fós, v. a.* To change the form of any thing.

METAMORPHOSIS, *mét-tá-mór-fós-sis, s.* 520. Transformation, change of shape.

METAPHOR, *mét-tá-fór, s.* 166. The application of a word to a use to which, in its original import, it cannot be put; a metaphor is a simile comprised in a word.

METAPHORICAL, *mét-tá-fór'é-kál, } a.*

METAPHORICK, *mét-tá-fór'ík, 508. } a.*  
Not literal, not according to the primitive meaning of the word, figurative.

METAPHRASE, *mét-tá-fráze, s.* A mere verbal translation from one language into another.

METAPHRAST, *mét-tá-frást, s.* A literal translator, one who translates word for word from one language into another.

METAPHYSICAL, *mét-tá-fiz'é-kál, } a.*

METAPHYSICK, *mét-tá-fiz'ík, 524. } a.*  
Versed in metaphysics, relating to metaphysics; in Shakspeare it means supernatural or preternatural.

METAPHYSICKS, *mét-tá-fiz'íks, s.* Ontology, the doctrine of the general affections of beings.

METASTASIS, *mét-tás-tá-sis, s.* 520. Translation or removal.

METATARSAL, *mét-á-tár'sál, a.* Belonging to the metatarsus.

METATARSUS, *mét-á-tár'sús, s.* The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot.

METATHESIS, *mét-tát'h'é-sis, s.* 520. A transposition.

To METE, *méte, v. a.* To measure, to reduce to measure.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, *mét-témp-sé-kó'sis, s.* 520. The transmigration of souls from body to body.

METEOR, *mét'é-úr, or mé'tshé-úr, s.* 263. Any bodies in the air or sky that are of a flux or transitory nature.

METEOROLOGICAL, *mét-té-ó-ró-ló'jé-kál, a.* 518. Relating to the doctrine of meteors.

METEOROLOGIST, *mét-té-ó-ró'ló'jíst, s.* A man skilled in meteors, or studious of them.

METEOROLOGY, *mét-té-ó-ró'ló'jé, s.* The doctrine of meteors.

METEOROSCOPE, *mét-té-ó-rós-kópe, s.* An instrument for taking the magnitude and distances of heavenly bodies.

☞ This word, though formed from the Greek, has, like *descope*, anglicised its termination, and therefore ought not to have its final *e* sounded in a distinct syllable, as Mason's example from Albumazar has pronounced it.

METEOROUS, *mét-té-ó-rús, a.* Having the nature of a meteor.

METER, *mét'úr, s.* 98. A measurer.

METHEGLIN, *mét-thé'glín, s.* Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

METHINKS, *mét-thínks'. (Verb impersonal).* I think, it seems to me.

METHOD, *mét'h'ód, s.* 166. The placing of several things, or performing several operations in the most convenient order.

METHODICAL, *mét-thó'd'é-kál, a.* Ranged or proceeding in due or just order.

METHODICALLY, *mét-thó'd'é-kál'é, ad.* According to method and order.

To METHODISE, *mét'h'ó-díze, v. a.* To regulate, to dispose in order.

METHODIST, *mét'h'ó-díst, s.* This word anciently signified a physician who practised by theory. One of a new kind of Puritans lately arisen, so called from their profession to live by rules, and in constant method.

METHOUGHT, *mét-th'áwt'. The pret. of Methinks.*

METONYMICAL, *mét-tó-ním'mé-kál, a.* Put by metonymy for something else.

METONYMICALLY, *mét-tó-ním'mé-kál'é, ad.* By metonymy, not literally.

METONYMY, *mét-tón'é-mé, or mét'h-ním-é, s.* A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; He died by steel, that is, by a sword.

☞ Authorities for the two different ways of accenting this word are so nearly balanced, that it is hard to say which preponderates. Dr Johnson, Dr Kenrick, Dr Ash, Mr Perry, Buchanan and Bailey, are for the first; and Mr Sheridan, Mr Nares, W. Johnston, Mr Scott, Mr Barclay, Entick, and Gibbons, the author of the Rhetoric, for the last. In this case the ear and analogy ought to decide. I have no doubt that the accent on the first syllable was the ancient mode of pronouncing this word, as we find it so accented in almost all the systems of Rhetoric published several years ago for the use of schools; and as these words from the Greek were generally pronounced in the Latin manner; that is, the accent on the antepenultimate in *Metonymia*, and not on the penultimate, as in *Metonymia*, the secondary accent naturally fell on the first syllable, which is naturally become the principal of the English *Metonymy*, 503, see *Academy*. But that the ear is pleased with the antepenultimate accent cannot be doubted; and that this word has as great a right to that accent as *typhomy, homonymy, synonymy*, &c. is unquestionable. Besides, the enclitic accent, as this may be called, is so agreeable to the ear, that, without evident reasons to the contrary, it ought always to be preferred.—See Principles, No. 513, 518, 519.

METOPSCOPY, *mét-tó-pós'kó-pé, s.* 518. The study of physiognomy.

METRE, *mét'é, s.* 416. Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick disposition of syllables.

METRICAL, *mét'tré-kál, a.* Pertaining to metro or numbers.

METROPOLIS, *mét-tróp'pò-lis, s.* 518. The mother city, the chief city of any country or district.

METROPOLITAN, *mét-tró-pò'lít-tán, s.* A bishop of the mother church, an archbishop.

METROPOLITAN, *mét-tró-pò'lít-tán, a.* Belonging to a metropolis.

METTLE, *mét'tl, s.* 405. Spirit, sprightliness, courage.—See *Metal*.

METTLED, *mét'tld, a.* 359. Sprightly, courageous.

METTLESOME, *mét'tl-súm, a.* Sprightly, lively, brisk.

METTLESOMELY, *mét'tl-súm-lé, ad.* With sprightliness.

MEW, *mú, s.* A cage, an enclosure, a place where a thing is confined; cry of a cat; a sea fowl.

To MEWL, *mble, v. n.* To squall as a child.

MEZEREON, *mé-zé-ré-ún, s.* 166. A species of spurge laurel.

MEZZOTINTO, *mét-só-tín'tó, s.* A kind of graving.

MIASM, *mí'ázim, s.* *Miasma, Greek.* A particle or atom, supposed to arise from diatempred, putrefying, or poisonous bodies.

☞ The plural of this word, in plain English, is *miasms*; if we choose to be learned, and use the Greek singular *miasma*, we must make the plural *miasmata*.—See *Stamina*.

MICE, *míse, s.* The plural of *Mouse*.

MICHAELMAS, *mík'kél-mús, s.* 201. 88. The feast of the archangel Michael, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.

To MICHE, *mítsh, v. n.* To be secret or covered.

MICHER, *mítsh'úr, s.* A lazy loiterer, who skulks about in corners and by-places, a hedge-creep.

☞ This word, and the verb from which it is derived, are in Ireland pronounced with the short *i*, as Mr Ste-

ridan has marked it; but I am much mistaken if it is not in England pronounced with the long *i*, as more agreeable to the orthography. There is a character in the farce of the Stage Coach, written by Farquhar, called *Micher*, and this I recollect to have heard with the *i* pronounced long.

**MICKLE**, mīk'kl, *a.* 405. Much, great. Obsolete.

**MICROCOSM**, mīkrō-kōzm, *s.* The little world. Man is so called.

**MICROGRAPHY**, mīkrōgrā-fē, *s.* 129. The description of the parts of such very small objects as are discernible only with a microscope.

☞ Why Mr Sheridan should cross the general line of pronunciation, by accenting this word on the first syllable, cannot be conceived, especially as he has accentuated *Micrometer* properly.—See Principles, No. 548.

**MICROSCOPE**, mīkrō-skōpe, *s.* An optick instrument for viewing small objects.

**MICROMETER**, mīkrōm'itē-tūr, *s.* 129. 518. An instrument contrived to measure small spaces.

**MICROSCOPICAL**, mīkrō-skōp'ē-kāl, *s.*

**MICROSCOPICK**, mīkrō-skōp'pīk, 509. *s.* Made by a microscope; assisted by a microscope; resembling a microscope.

**MID**, mīd, *a.* Middle, equally between two extremes; it is much used in composition.

**MID-COURSE**, mīd'kōrse, *s.* Middle of the way.

**MID-DAY**, mīd'dā, *s.* Noon.

**MIDDLE**, mīd'dl, *a.* 405. Equally distant from the two extremes; intermediate, intervening; Middle finger, the long finger.

**MIDDLE**, mīd'dl, *s.* Part equally distant from two extremities; the time that passes, or events that happen between the beginning and end.

**MIDDLE-AGED**, mīd'dl-ādj, *a.* 359. Placed about the middle of life.

**MIDDLEMOST**, mīd'dl-mōst, *a.* Being in the middle.

**MIDLING**, mīd'flng, *a.* 410. Of middle rank; of moderate size; having moderate qualities of any kind.

**MIDLAND**, mīd'lānd, *a.* 88. That is remote from the coast; in the midst of the land, mediterranean.

**MIDGE**, mīdje, *s.* A small fly, a gnat.

**MID-HEAVEN**, mīd'hēvn, *s.* The middle of the sky.

**MIDLEG**, mīd'lēg, *s.* Middle of the leg.

**MIDMOST**, mīd'mōst, *a.* Middle.

**MIDNIGHT**, mīd'nīte, *s.* The depth of night, twelve at night.

**MIDRIFF**, mīd'drif, *s.* The diaphragm.

**MID-SEA**, mīd'sē, *s.* The Mediterranean sea.

**MIDSHIPMAN**, mīd'shlp-mān, *s.* 88. An officer on board a ship, next in rank to a lieutenant.

**MIDST**, mīdst, *s.* Middle.

**MIDST**, mīdst, *a.* Midmost, being in the middle.

**MIDSTREAM**, mīd'strēme, *s.* Middle of the stream.

**MIDSUMMER**, mīd'sūm-mūr, *s.* The summer solstice.

**MIDWAY**, mīd'wā, *s.* The part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end.

**MIDWAY**, mīd'wā, *a.* Middle between two places.

**MIDWAY**, mīd'wā, *ad.* In the middle of the passage.

**MIDWIFE**, mīd'wīfe, *s.* 144. A woman who assists women in childbirth.

**MIDWIFERY**, mīd'wīf-rē, *s.* 144. Assistance given at childbirth; act of production; trade of a midwife.

☞ Though the *i* is long in *Midwife*, it is always short its derivative *Midwifery*, and the compound *Man-midwife*.

**MIDWINTER**, mīd'wīn-tūr, *s.* The winter solstice.

**MIE**, mē, *s.* Air, look, manner.

**MIGHT**, mīte, 393. The pret. of *May*.

**MIGHT**, mīte, *s.* Power, strength, force.

**MIGHTILY**, mī'tē-lē, *ad.* Powerfully, efficaciously; vehemently, vigorously; in a great degree, very much.

**MIGHTINESS**, mī'tē-nēs, *s.* Power, greatness, height of dignity.

**MIGHTY**, mī'tē, *a.* Powerful, strong; excellent, or powerful in any act.

**MIGHTY**, mī'tē, *ad.* In a great degree.

**MIGRATION**, mī-grā'shūn, *s.* 129. Act of changing place.

**MILCH**, mīlsh, *a.* 352. Giving milk.

**MILD**, mīld, *a.* Kind, tender, indulgent; soft, gentle; not acrid, not corrosive; mellow, sweet, having no mixture of acidity.

**MILDEW**, mīl'dū, *s.* A disease in plants.

**To MILDEW**, mīl'dū, *v. a.* To taint with mildew.

**MILDLY**, mīld'lē, *ad.* Tenderly; gently.

**MILDNESS**, mīld'nēs, *s.* Gentleness, tenderness, clemency; contrariety to acrimony.

**MILE**, mīle, *s.* The usual measure of roads in England, one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards.

**MILESTONE**, mīle'stōne, *s.* Stone set to mark the miles.

**MILFOIL**, mīl'fōil, *s.* A plant, the same with yarrow.

**MILHARY**, mīl'yā-rē, *a.* 113. Small, resembling a millet seed.

**MILHARY-FEVER**, mīl'yā-rē-fēvūr, *s.* A fever that produces small eruptions.

**MILITANT**, mīl'itānt, *a.* Fighting, prosecuting the business of a soldier; engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the Church of Christ on earth, as opposed to the Church Triumphant.

**MILITARY**, mīl'itā-rē, *a.* Engaged in the life of a soldier, soldierly; suiting a soldier, pertaining to a soldier, warlike; effected by soldiers.

**MILITIA**, mīl'itsh'yā, *s.* The train bands, the standing force of a nation.

**MILK**, mīlk, *s.* The liquor with which animals feed their young; emulsion made by contusion of seeds.

**To MILK**, mīlk, *v. a.* To draw milk from the breast by the hand or from the dug of an animal; to suck.

**MILKEN**, mīlk'kn, *a.* 103. Consisting of milk.

**MILKER**, mīlk'ūr, *s.* 98. One that milks animals.

**MILKINESS**, mīlk'ē-nēs, *s.* Softness like that of milk, approaching to the nature of milk.

**MILKIVERED**, mīlk'iv-ērd, *a.* Cowardly, faint-hearted.

**MILKMAID**, mīlk'māde, *s.* Woman employed in the dairy.

**MILKMAN**, mīlk'mān, *s.* 88. A man who sells milk.

**MILKPAIL**, mīlk'pāle, *s.* Vessel into which cows are milked.

**MILKPAN**, mīlk'pān, *s.* Vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy.

**MILKPOTTAGE**, mīlk-pōt'tāje, *s.* 90. Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.

**MILKSCORE**, mīlk'skōre, *s.* Account of milk owed for, scored on a board; a petty sum.

**MILKSOP**, mīlk'sōp, *s.* A soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

**MILKTOOTH**, mīlk'tōōth, *s.* Milkteeth are those small teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old.

**MILKWHITE**, mīlk'wīte, *a.* 397. White as milk.

**MILKWORT**, mīlk'wōrt, *s.* Milk-wort is a bell-shaped flower.

**MILKWOMAN**, mīlk'wūm-mān, *s.* A woman whose business is to serve families with milk.

**MILKY**, mīlk'ē, *a.* 182. Made of milk; resembling milk; yielding milk; soft, gentle, tender, timorous.

559. Fåte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mö vs. mēt 95—plne 105, pin 107—nō 162, möve 164,

**MILKY-WAY**, mil'k'é-wá, *s.* The galaxy; a stream of light in the heavens, discovered to arise from an innumerable assemblage of small stars.

**MILL**, mil, *s.* An engine or fabric in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted.

**To MILL**, mil, *v. a.* To grind, to comminute; to beat up chocolate; to stamp letters or other work round the edges of coin in the mint.

**MILL-COG**, mil'kóg, *s.* The dentation on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.

**MILLDAM**, mil'dám, *s.* The mound by which the water is kept up to raise it for the mill.

**MILL-HORSE**, mil'hórsé, *s.* Horse that turns a mill.

**MILL-TEETH**, mil'tééh, *s.* The grinders.

**MILLENARIAN**, mil-lé-ná-ré-án, *s.* One who expects the millennium.

**MILLENARY**, mil-lé-ná-ré, *a.* Consisting of a thousand.

**MILLENNIUM**, mil-lén-né-úm, *s.* 113. A thousand years; generally taken for the thousand years, during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypse, our Blessed Saviour shall reign with the faithful upon earth after the resurrection.

**MILLENNIAL**, mil-lén-né-íl, *a.* 113. Pertaining to the millennium.

**MILLEPEDES**, mil-lé-pédz, or mil-lép'é-déz, *s.* Wood-lice, so called from their numerous feet.

☞ The former pronunciation of this word is adopted by Dr Johnson, Dr Kenrick, Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, and Entick; and the latter by Mr Nares, W. Johnston, Buchanan, and Perry. That the latter is the more fashionable cannot be denied; but that the former is the more correct is evident, from similar words which have been anglicised; thus *Bipeds* and *Quadrupeds* have dropped their Latin final syllable; and why the word in question should retain it, cannot be conceived. Besides, though seldom used in the singular, there is no reason that it should not be so used; and then it must necessarily become a *Milliped*: *Centipede*, properly *Centiped*, is adopted; and by forming *Centipeds* in the plural, shows us how we ought to form and pronounce the word in question; and if *Antipodes* has not yet submitted to this analogy, it is because, like *Cantharides*, *Caryotides*, *Manes*, &c. it is never used in the singular.—See *Antipodes*.

**MILLER**, mil'úr, *s.* 98. One who attends a mill.

**MILLER'S-THUMB**, mil'úr-t'hám, *s.* A small fish found in brooks, called likewise a bull-head.

**MILLESIMAL**, mil-lés-sé-mál, *a.* Thousandth.

**MILLET**, mil'ít, *s.* 99. A plant; a kind of fish.

**MILLNER**, mil'ín-núr, *s.* 98. One who sells ribbands and dresses for women.

**MILLION**, mil'yún, *s.* 113. The number of a hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand; a proverbial name for any very great number.

**MILLIONTH**, mil'yúnth, *a.* The ten hundred thousandth.

**MILLSTONE**, mil'stóné, *s.* The stone by which corn is ground.

**MILT**, mil't, *s.* The sperm of the male fish; the spleen.

**MILTER**, mil'túr, *s.* 98. The male of any fish, the female being called spawner.

**MILTWORT**, mil'twúrt, *s.* An herb.

**MIME**, mime, *s.* A buffoon who practises gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth.

**To MIME**, mime, *v. n.* To play the mime.

**MIMER**, mí'múr, *s.* 98. A mimick, a buffoon.

**MIMETIC**, mé-mét'ík, *a.* 129. Apt to imitate; having a tendency to imitation.

☞ This word is in no Dictionary that I have met with; but as it is regularly derived from the Greek *mimētēs*, and is adopted by good speakers, there is no reason that it should not be inserted, especially as it occurs to convey a different idea from similar words; for the

adjective *mimick* seems to imply the act of imitating; and *imitative*, the power, capability, or habit of imitating; while *mimetic* signifies a proneness or tendency to imitation. Besides, *mimetic* seems to imply a ludicrous imitation of the actions and passions of living creatures, but *imitative* is applied to any objects, and generally implies serious and respectable imitation. Thus we say, "Painting is an *imitative* art, and that apes are very *mimetic*," and "it is observable, that those who are very *mimetic* are seldom *imitative* of grand and noble objects." Harris, therefore, seems to have used this word rather inaccurately, when he says, "The *mimetic* art of poetry has been hitherto considered as fetching its imitation from mere natural resemblance. In this it has been shown much inferior to painting, and nearly equal to music."—*Harris's Three Treatises*, ch. iv.

**MIMICAL**, mí'm'ímé-kál, *a.* Imitative, besetting a mimick, acting the mimick.

**MIMICALLY**, mí'm'ímé-kál-é, *ad.* In imitation, in a mimical manner.

**MIMICK**, mí'm'ímik, *s.* 543. A ludicrous imitator, a buffoon who copies another's act or manner; a mean or servile imitator.

**MIMICK**, mí'm'ímik, *a.* Imitative.

**To MIMICK**, mí'm'ímik, *v. a.* To imitate as a buffoon, to ridicule by a burlesque imitation.

**MIMICKRY**, mí'm'ímik-ré, *s.* Burlesque imitation.

**MIMOGRAPHER**, mé-móg'grá-fúr, *s.* 129. A writer of farces.

**MINACIOUS**, mé-ná'shús, *a.* 356. 129. Full of threats.

**MINACITY**, mé-nás'sé-té, *s.* Disposition to use threats.

**MINATORY**, mí'n'ná-túr-é, *a.* 512. Threatening.

☞ For the *v.* see *Domestic*.

**To MINCE**, mí'nse, *v. a.* To cut into very small parts; to mention any thing scrupulously by a little at a time, to palliate.

**To MINCE**, mí'nse, *v. n.* To walk nicely by short steps; to speak small and imperfectly; to speak affectively.

**MINCINGLY**, mí'n'sing-lé, *ad.* 410. In small parts, not fully; affectively.

**MIND**, mínd, *s.* Intelligent power; liking, choice, inclination; thoughts, sentiments; opinion; memory, remembrance.

**To MIND**, mínd, *v. a.* To mark, to attend; to put in mind, to remind.

**To MIND**, mínd, *v. n.* To incline, to be disposed. Little used.

**MINDÉD**, mínd'éd, *a.* Disposed, inclined, affected towards.

**MINDFUL**, mínd'fúl, *a.* Attentive, having memory.

**MINDFULLY**, mínd'fúl-lé, *ad.* Attentively.

**MINDFULNESS**, mínd'fúl-nés, *s.* Attention, regard.

**MINDLESS**, mínd'lés, *a.* Inattentive, regardless; not endowed with a mind, having no intellectual powers.

**MIND-STRICKEN**, mínd'strík-kn, *a.* 103. Moved, affected in the mind.

**MINE**, míne, *pron. possessive.* Belonging to me.

☞ In reading the Scripture, as, "Mine eyes have seen thy salvation," we are at no loss for the pronunciation of this word, as the dignity and solemnity of the composition invariably directs us to give the *i* its long sound, as in *fine*, *line*, &c. but in Milton and other authors, where there is no such dignity or solemnity, this sound of the word has an intolerable stiffness, and ought not to have been used. Thus, in the *Spectator*, No. 195. Mr Addison says, "Were I to prescribe a rule for drinking, it should be formed upon a saying quoted by Sir William Temple, 'The first glass for myself, the second for my friends, the third for good humour, and the fourth for mine enemies.' In Milton too:

"..... Menthought  
Close at mine ear one called me forth to walk." *Par. Lost.*

In Shakespeare, also:

"..... Sleeping within mine orchard  
My custom always in the afternoon,  
Upon my secure hours thy uncle stole,  
With juice of cursed hebenon in a phial,  
And in the porch of mine ears did pour  
The leperous distilment."

In all these instances we find a formality, a staidness, and uncoothness of sound, that is peculiarly unpleasant to the ear; and as this mode of writing was introduced when our language may be said to have been in its infancy, for the sake of euphony, (for it is clearly ungrammatical) so now, when it may be said that it has arrived at its maturity, the very same reason seems to entitle the present age to alter it; that is, I mean the pronunciation of it, by substituting *my*, pronounced like *me* in its stead.

The disagreeable sound which *mine* has in these cases, has induced several readers to pronounce it *min*; but by thus *mining* the matter, (if the pun will be pardoned me) they mutilate the word, and leave it more disagreeable to the ear than it was before. Readers, therefore, have no choice, but either to pronounce it as it is written, and to let the author be answerable for the ill sound; or, in all language but that of Scripture, to change it into *my*, pronounced like *me*.

Shakespeare seems to have used this word ludicrously in the Merry Wives of Windsor, where Falstaff says, "Mine host of the Garter—truly, mine host, I must turn away some of my followers;" and the host, by requesting Falstaff to speak scholarly and wisely, seems to intimate, that this use of the word *mine* before a vowel or an *h*, was the most correct way of speaking. But though *will*, in familiar or ludicrous language, admit of being changed into the sound of *the—mine* will, on no occasion, suffer an alteration into *min*. When the vowel is used familiarly, it is always a burlesque upon the grave use of it, and therefore requires the grave sound, that the humour may not be lost.

**MINE**, *mîne*, *s.* 64. A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals, or minerals; a cavern dug under any fortification.

**To MINE**, *mîne*, *v. n.* To dig mines or burrows.

**To MINE**, *mîne*, *v. a.* To sap, to ruin by mines, to destroy by slow degrees.

**MINER**, *mîner*, *s.* 98. One that digs for metals; one who makes military mines.

**MINERAL**, *mîn'êr-âl*, *s.* 88. Fossil body, matter dug out of mines.

**MINERAL**, *mîn'nêr-âl*, *a.* Consisting of fossil bodies.

**MINERALIST**, *mîn'nêr-âl-îst*, *s.* One skilled or employed in minerals.

**MINERALOGIST**, *mîn'nêr-âl'ô-jîst*, *s.* One who discourses on minerals.

**MINERALOGY**, *mîn'nêr-âl'ô-jê*, *s.* 518. The doctrine of minerals.

**To MINGLE**, *mîng'gl*, *v. a.* 405. To mix, to join, to compound, to unite with something so as to make one mass.

**To MINGLE**, *mîng'gl*, *v. n.* To be mixed, to be united with.

**MINGLE**, *mîng'gl*, *s.* Mixture, medley, confused mass.

**MINGLER**, *mîng'gl-ûr*, *s.* 98. He who mingles.

**MINIATURE**, *mîn'ê-tûre*, *s.* 274. Representation in a small compass, representation less than the reality.

**MINIKIN**, *mîn'nê-kin*, *a.* Small, diminutive.

**MINIM**, *mîn'nîm*, *s.* A small being, a dwarf.

**MINIMUS**, *mîn'nê-mûs*, *s.* A being of the least size. Not used.

**MINION**, *mîn'yûn*, *s.* 8. 113. A favourite, a darling; a low dependant.

**MINIOUS**, *mîn'yûs*, *a.* 113. Of the colour of red lead or vermilion.

**To MINISH**, *mîn'nîsh*, *v. a.* To lessen, to lop, to impair. Obsolete.

**MINISTER**, *mîn'nîs-tûr*, *s.* 98. 503. *b.* An agent; one who acts under another; one who is employed in the administration of government; one who performs sacerdotal functions; a delegate, an official; an agent from a foreign power.

**To MINISTER**, *mîn'nîs-tûr*, *v. a.* To give, to supply, to afford.

**To MINISTER**, *mîn'nîs-tûr*, *v. n.* To attend, to serve in any office; to give medicines; to give sup-

plies of things needful, to give assistance; to attend on the service of God.

**MINISTERIAL**, *mîn-nîs-têr-âl*, *a.* Attendant, acting at command; acting under superior authority; sacerdotal, belonging to the ecclesiastics or their office; pertaining to ministers of state.

**MINISTRY**, *mîn'nîs-tûr-ê*, *s.* Office, service.

**MINISTRAL**, *mîn'nîs-trâl*, *a.* 88. Pertaining to a minister.

**MINISTRANT**, *mîn'nîs-trânt*, *a.* Attendant, acting at command.

**MINISTRATION**, *mîn-nîs-trê-shûn*, *s.* Agency, intervention, office of agent delegated or commissioned; service, office, ecclesiastical function.

**MINISTRY**, *mîn'nîs-trê*, *s.* Office, service; ecclesiastical function; agency, interposition; persons employed in the public affairs of a state.

**MINIUM**, *mîn'yûm*, *s.* 113. Vermilion, red lead.

**MINNOW**, *mîn'nô-s*. 327. A very small fish, a pink.

**MINOR**, *mîn'nûr*, *a.* 166. Petty, inconsiderable; less, smaller.

**MINOR**, *mîn'nûr*, *s.* One under age; the second or particular proposition in the syllogism.

**MINORITY**, *mî-nôr-ê-tê*, *s.* 129. The state of being under age; the state of being less; the smaller number.

**MINOTAUR**, *mîn'nô-tâur*, *s.* A monster invented by the poets, half man and half bull.

**MINSTER**, *mîn'stûr*, *s.* 98. A monastery, an ecclesiastical fraternity; a cathedral church.

**MINSTREL**, *mîn'strûl*, *s.* 99. A musician, one who plays upon instruments.

**MINSTRELSY**, *mîn'strêl-sê*, *s.* Music, instrumental harmony; a number of musicians.

**MINT**, *mînt*, *s.* A plant.

**MINT**, *mînt*, *s.* The place where money is coined; any place of invention.

**To MINT**, *mînt*, *v. a.* To coin, to stamp money; to invent, to forge.

**MINTAGE**, *mînt'âje*, *s.* 90. That which is coined or stamped; the duty paid for coining.

**MINTER**, *mînt'ûr*, *s.* 98. A coiner.

**MINTMAN**, *mînt'mân*, *s.* 88. One skilled in coinage.

**MINTMASTER**, *mînt'mâ-stûr*, *s.* One who presides in coinage.

**MINUET**, *mîn'nû-ît*, *s.* 99. A stately regular dance.

**MINUTE**, *mîn'nûm*, *s.* With printers, a small sort of printing letter; with musicians, a note of slow time.

**MINUTE**, *mê-nûte'*, *a.* Small, little, slender, small in bulk.

☞ If we wish to be very *minute*, we pronounce the *i* in the first syllable long, as in the word *directly*, which see.

**MINUTE**, *mîn'nûl*, *s.* The sixtieth part of an hour; any small space of time; the first draught of any agreement in writing.

☞ I have given the colloquial pronunciation of this word, but in all solemn speaking would recommend the orthographical, or that which is indicated by the spelling.

**To MINUTE**, *mîn'nûl*, *v. a.* To set down in short hints.

**MINUTE-BOOK**, *mîn'nûl-bôok*, *s.* Book of short hints.

**MINUTE-GLASS**, *mîn'nûl-glâs*, *s.* Glass of which the sand measures a minute.

**MINUTELY**, *mê-nûtelê*, *ad.* To a small point, exactly.—See *Minute*.

**MINUTELY**, *mîn'nûl-lê*, *ad.* Every minute, with very little time intervening. Little used.

**MINUTENESS**, *mê-nûte'nês*, *s.* Smallness, exility, inconsiderableness.

**MINUTE-WATCH**, *mîn'nûl-wôtsh*, *s.* A watch in which minutes are more distinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour.

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

**MINUTIA**, mē-nū'shē-ā, s. 92. The smallest part of any thing.

☞ This word, which is much in use, is a perfect Latin word, the plural of which, *minutiae*, is pronounced

**MINUTLE**, mē-nū'shē-ē.

**MINX**, mīngks, s. 408. A she puppy; a young, pert, wanton girl.

**MIRACLE**, mī'ā-kl, s. A wonder, something above human power; in theology, an effect above human or natural power, performed in attestation of some truth.

☞ I have differed from Mr Sheridan in the sound of the first syllable of this word, as he seems to have adopted a vulgar pronunciation, which does not distinguish between the sound of *i*, succeeded by single or double *r*, not final; and the sound of *i* final, or succeeded by *r* and another consonant. In the former case the *i* is pure, and has exactly the same sound as its representative *y* in *Pyramid*, *Lyrick*, &c.; in the latter the *i* goes into short *e* or *u*, as in *Birch*, *Virtue*, &c. or *Sir*, *Stir*, &c.—See Principles, No. 108, 109, 110.

**MIRACULOUS**, mē-rāk'kū-lūs, a. Done by miracle, produced by miracle, effected by power more than natural.

**MIRACULOUSLY**, mē-rāk'kū-lūs-lē, ad. By miracle, by power above that of nature.

**MIRACULOUSNESS**, mē-rāk'kū-lūs-nēs, s. Superiority to natural power.

**MIRE**, mīre, s. Mud, dirt.

**TO MIRE**, mīre, v. a. To overwhelm in the mud.

**MIRINESS**, mīrē-nēs, s. Dirtiness, fulness of mire.

**MIRROR**, mī'rūr, s. 109, 165. A looking glass, any thing which exhibits representations of objects by reflection; it is used for pattern.

**MIRTH**, mērth, s. 108. Merriment, jollity, gayety, laughter.

**MIRTHFUL**, mērth'fūl, a. Merry, gay, cheerful.

**MIRTHLESS**, mērth'lēs, a. Joyless, cheerless.

**MIRY**, mīrē, a. Deep in mud, muddy; consisting of mire.

**MIS**, mīs, An inseparable article used in composition to mark an ill sense, or deprivation of the meaning, as chance, luck; mischance, ill luck; to like, to be pleased; to mislike, to be offended. It is derived from *mes*, in Teutonic and French, used in the same sense.

☞ What is remarkable in the pronunciation of this inseparable proposition is, that the *s*, whether the accent be on it or not, or whether it be followed by a sharp or flat consonant, always retains its sharp hissing sound, and never goes into *z*, like *dis* and *ex*. The reason seems to be, that the latter come to us compounded, and have their meaning so mingled with the word as to coalesce with it, while *mis* remains a distinct prefix, and has but one uniform meaning.

**MISACCEPTANCE**, mīs-āk-sēp-tā'shūn, s. The act of taking in a wrong sense.

**MISADVENTURE**, mīs-ād-vēn'tshūr, s. Mischance, misfortune, ill luck; in law, manslaughter.

**MISADVENTURED**, mīs-ād-vēn'tshūrd, a. 359. Unfortunate.

**MISADVISED**, mīs-ād-vid'z, a. 359. Ill-directed.

**MISAIMED**, mīs-āmd, a. 359. Not aimed rightly.

**MISANTHROPE**, mīs-ān-thrōpe, s. 503. A hater of mankind.

**MISANTHROPY**, mīs-ān-thrō-pē, s. 518. Hatred of mankind.

**MISAPPLICATION**, mīs-āp-plē-kā'shūn, s. Application to a wrong purpose.

**TO MISAPPLY**, mīs-āp-pl'v, v. a. To apply to wrong purposes.

**TO MISAPPREHEND**, mīs-āp-prē-hēnd', v. a. Not to understand rightly.

**MISAPPREHENSION**, mīs-āp-prē-hēn'shūn, s. Mistake, not right apprehension.

**TO MISASCRIBE**, mīs-ās-skrībē' v. a. To ascribe falsely.

**TO MISASSIGN**, mīs-ās-sīnē', v. a. To assign erroneously.

**TO MISBECOME**, mīs-bē-kūm', v. a. Not to become, to be unseemly, not to suit.

**MISBEGOT**, mīs-bē-gōt',

**MISBEGOTTEN**, mīs-bē-gōt'tn, } a.

Unlawfully or irregularly begotten.

**TO MISBEHAVE**, mīs-bē-hāvē', v. n. To act ill or improperly.

**MISBEHAVIOUR**, mīs-bē-hāvē'yūr, s. Ill conduct, bad practice.

**MISBELIEF**, mīs-bē-lēēf, s. False religion, a wrong belief.

**MISBELIEVER**, mīs-bē-lēē'yūr, s. One that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly.

**TO MISCALULATE**, mīs-kāl'kū-lāte, v. a. To reckon wrong.

**TO MISCALL**, mīs-kāw', v. a. 406. To name improperly.

**MISCARRIAGE**, mīs-kār'ridje, s. 90. Unhappy event of an undertaking; abortion, act of bringing forth before the time.

**TO MISCARRY**, mīs-kār'rē, v. n. To fail, not to have the intended event; to have an abortion.

**MISCELLANEOUS**, mīs-sēl-lā'nē-ūs, a. Mingled, composed of various kinds.

**MISCELLANEOUSNESS**, mīs-sēl-lā'nē-ūs-nēs, s. Composition of various kinds.

**MISCELLANY**, mīs-sēl-lēn-ē, a. 503. Mixed of various kinds.

☞ The accent on the first syllable of this word, which is the accentuation of all our orthoepists, except Dr Kenrick, is a proof of the tendency to follow the secondary accent of the original Latin word, notwithstanding the double consonant in the middle. Thus *Miscellanea*, in our pronunciation of it, having a stress on the first, becomes the accent when the word is Anglicised by dropping a syllable.—See *Academy*, *Manillary*, and *Medullary*.

**MISCELLANY**, mīs-sēl-lēn-ē, s. A mass or collection formed out of various kinds.

**TO MISCAST**, mīs-kāst', v. a. To take a wrong account of.

**MISCHANCE**, mīs-tshānce', s. Ill luck, ill fortune.

**MISCHIEF**, mīs'tshif, s. 277. Harm, hurt, whatever is ill and injuriously done; ill consequence, vexatious affair.

**TO MISCHIEF**, mīs'tshif, v. a. To hurt, to harm, to injure.

**MISCHIEFMAKER**, mīs'tshif-mā'kūr, s. One who causes mischief.

**MISCHIEVOUS**, mīs'tshē-vūs, a. 277. Harmful, hurtful, destructive; spiteful, malicious.

☞ There is an accentuation of this word upon the second syllable, chiefly confined to the vulgar, which, from its agreeableness to analogy, is well worthy of being adopted by the learned. Analogy certainly requires that the verb formed from the noun *mischief* should be *mischieve*, as from *thief*, *thieve*; *grief*, *grieve*; *belief*, *believe*; &c. with the accent on the second syllable, 492, and from such a verb would naturally be formed the adjective in question. But what analogy can give sanction to a vulgarism? What Pope observes of the learned in another case, is but too applicable in this:

"So much they scorn the crowd, that if the throng  
By chance go right, they purposely go wrong."

To which we may add, that in language, as in many other cases, it is safer to be wrong with the polite than right with the vulgar.

**MISCHIEVOUSLY**, mīs'tshē-vūs-lē, ad. Noxiously, hurtfully, wickedly.

**MISCHIEVOUSNESS**, mīs'tshē-vūs-nēs, s. Hurtfulness, perniciousness, wickedness.

**MISCIBLE**, mīs-sē-bl, a. 405. Possible to be mingled.

**MISCITATION**, mīs-sī-tā'shūn, s. Unfair or false quotation.

**TO MISQUOTE**, mīs-sīte', v. a. To quote wrong.

**MISCLAIM**, mīs-klāme', s. Mistaken claim.

nör 167, nôt 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ðil 299—fðend 313—thin 466, this 466.

MISCONCEIT, mis-kôn-seét', }  
 MISCONCEPTION, mis-kôn-sép'shûn, } s.  
 A wrong notion.  
 MISCONDUCT, mis-kôn'dûkt', s. Ill behaviour, ill-management.  
 To MISCONDUCT, mis-kôn-dûkt', v. a. To manage amiss.  
 MISCONSTRUCTION, mis-kôn-strûk'shûn, s. Wrong interpretation of words or things.  
 To MISCONSTRUE, mis-kôn'strû, v. a. To interpret wrong.—See *Construe*.  
 MISCONTINUANCE, mis-kôn-tin'nû-ânse, s. Cessation, intermission.  
 MISCREANCE, mis'kré-ânse, }  
 MISCREANCY, mis'kré-ân-sé, } s.  
 Unbelief, false faith, adherence to a false religion.  
 MISCREANT, mis'kré-ânt, s. One that holds a false faith, one who believes in false gods; a vile wretch.  
 MISCREATE, mis-kré-âte', }  
 MISCREATED, mis-kré-âte'd, } a.  
 Formed unnaturally or illegitimately.  
 MISDEED, mis-dééd', s. Evil action.  
 To MISDEEM, mis-déém', v. a. To judge ill of, to mistake.  
 To MISDEMEAN, mis-dé-méne', v. a. To behave ill.  
 MISDEMEANOR, mis-dé-mé'nûr, s. 166. A petty offence, ill behaviour.  
 To MISDO, mis-dôô', v. a. To do wrong, to commit a crime.  
 To MISDO, mis-dôô', v. n. To commit faults.  
 MISDOER, mis-dôô'ûr, s. 98. An offender, a criminal.  
 To MISDOUBT, mis-dôôt', v. a. To suspect of deceit or danger.  
 MISDOUBT, mis-dôôt', s. Suspicion of crime or danger; irresolution, hesitation.  
 To MISEMPLY, mis-ém-plôé', v. a. To use to wrong purposes.  
 MISEMPLOYMENT, mis-ém-plôé'mént, s. Improper application.  
 MISER, mîzûr, s. 98. A wretch covetous to extremity.  
 MISERABLE, mîzûr-â-bl, a. 557. Unhappy, wretched; worthless, culpably parsimonious, stingy.  
 MISERABLENESS, mîzûr-â-bl-nés, s. State of misery.  
 MISERABLY, mîzûr-â-blé, ad. Unhappily, calamitously; wretchedly, meanly.  
 MISERY, mîzûr-é, s. 440. 557. Wretchedness, unhappiness; calamity, misfortune, cause of misery.  
 To MISFASHION, mis-fâsh'ûn, v. a. To form wrong.  
 MISFORTUNE, mis-fôr'tshûne, s. 461. Calamity, ill luck, want of good fortune.  
 To MISGIVE, mis-gîv', v. a. To fill with doubt, to deprive of confidence.  
 MISGOVERNMENT, mis-gûv'ûrn-mént, s. Ill administration of public affairs; ill management; irregularity, inordinate behaviour.  
 MISGUIDANCE, mis-gyl'dânse, s. False direction.  
 To MISGUIDE, mis-gylde', v. a. To direct ill, to lead the wrong way.—See *Guide*.  
 MISHAP, mis-hâp', s. Ill chance, ill luck.  
 To MISINFER, mis-in-fér', v. a. To infer wrong.  
 To MISINFORM, mis-in-fôrm', v. a. To deceive by false accounts.  
 MISINFORMATION, mis-in-fôr-mâ'shûn, s. False intelligence, false accounts.  
 To MISINTERPRET, mis-in-tér'prêt', v. a. To explain to a wrong sense.  
 To MISJOIN, mis-jôin', v. a. To join unfitly or improperly.

To MISJUDGE, mis-jûd'je', v. a. To form false opinions, to judge ill.  
 To MISLAY, mis-lâ', v. a. To lay in a wrong place.  
 MISLAYER, mis-lâ'ûr, s. 98. One that puts in the wrong place.  
 To MISLEAD, mis-lède', v. a. To guide a wrong way, to betray to mischief or mistake.  
 MISLEADER, mis-léd'ûr, s. 98. One that leads to ill.  
 MISLEN, mis'lin, s. Mixed corn.  
 To MISLIKE, mis-llke', v. a. To disapprove, to be not pleased with.  
 MISLIKE, mis'like', s. Disapprobation, distaste.  
 MISLIKER, mis-ll'kûr, s. 98. One that disapproves.  
 To MISLIVE, mis-llv', v. a. To live ill.  
 To MISMANAGE, mis-mân'd'je, v. a. To manage ill.  
 MISMANAGEMENT, mis-mân'd'je-mént, s. Ill management, ill conduct.  
 To MISMATCH, mis-mâtsh', v. a. To match unsuitably.  
 To MISNAME, mis-nâme', v. a. To call by the wrong name.  
 MISNOMER, mis-nô'mûr, s. 98. In law, an indictment or any other act vacated by a wrong name.  
 To MISOBSERVE, mis-ôb-zérv', v. a. Not to observe accurately.  
 MISOGAMIST, mis-sôg'gâ-mîst, s. 129. A marriage-hater.  
 MISOGYNY, mis-sôd'jé-né, s. 129. Hatred of women.  
 To MISORDER, mis-ôr'dûr, v. a. To conduct ill, to manage irregularly.  
 MISORDER, mis-ôr'dûr, s. 98. Irregularity, disorderly proceedings.  
 MISORDERLY, mis-ôr'dûr-lé, a. Irregular.  
 To MISPEND, mis-spénd', v. a. To spend ill, to waste, to consume to no purpose.  
 MISPENDER, mis-spénd'ûr, s. One who spends ill or prodigally.  
 MISPERUASION, mis-pêr-swâ'zhûn, s. Wrong notion, false opinion.  
 To MISPLACE, mis-plâse', v. a. To put in a wrong place.  
 To MISPRISE, mis-prîze', v. a. To mistake, to slight, to scorn. The word in this sense is wholly obsolete.  
 MISPRISION, mis-prîzh'ûn, s. Mistake, misconception; neglect; concealment.  
 To MISPROPORTION, mis-prô-pôr'shûn, v. a. To join without due proportion.  
 MISPROUD, mis-prôúd', a. Vitiously proud. Obsolete.  
 To MISQUOTE, mis-kwôte', v. a. 415. To quote falsely.—See *Quote*.  
 To MISRECITE, mis-ré-sîte', v. a. To recite not according to the truth.  
 To MISRECKON, mis-rék'kn, v. a. 103. To reckon wrong, to compute wrong.  
 To MISRELATE, mis-ré-lâte', v. a. To relate inaccurately or falsely.  
 MISRELATION, mis-ré-lâ'shûn, s. False or inaccurate narrative.  
 To MISREMEMBER, mis-ré-mém'bûr, v. a. To mistake by trusting to memory.  
 To MISREPORT, mis-ré-pôrt', v. a. To give a false account of.  
 MISREPORT, mis-ré-pôrt', s. False account, false and malicious representation.  
 To MISREPRESENT, mis-rép-pré-zént', v. a. To present not as it is, to falsify to disadvantage.  
 MISREPRESENTATION, mis-rép-pré-zên-tâ'shûn, s. The act of misrepresenting; account maliciously false.



559. Flâte 73, fâr 77, füll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—plne 105, pîn 107—nò 162, môvêlô,

**MISREU**, mis-rôôl', s. 339. Tumult, confusion, revel.

**MISS**, mîs, s. The term of honour to a young girl; a strumpet, a concubine, a prostitute.

**To MISS**, mîs, v. a. Not to hit, to mistake; to fail of obtaining; to discover something to be unexpectedly wanting; to be without; to omit; to perceive want of.

**To MISS**, mîs, v. n. To fly wide, not to hit; not to succeed; to fail, to mistake; to be lost, to be wanting; to miscarry, to fail; to fail to obtain, learn, or find.

**MISS**, mîs, s. Loss, want; mistake, error.

**MISSAL**, mis-sâl, s. The mass book.

**To MISSAY**, mis-sâ, v. a. To say ill or wrong.

**To MISSEEM**, mis-sêem, v. n. To make false appearance; to misbecome.

**To MISSEERVE**, mis-sêrv', v. a. To serve unfaithfully.

**To MISSHAPE**, mis-shâpe', v. a. To shape ill, to form ill, to deform.

**MISSILE**, mis-sîl, a. 140. Thrown by the hand, striking at a distance.

**MISSION**, mîsh'ân, s. 49. Commission, the state of being sent by supreme authority; persons sent on any account; dismission, discharge.

**MISSIONARY**, mîsh'ân-nâr-ré, }  
**MISSIONER**, mîsh'ân-nâr, 98. 512. } s.

One sent to propagate religion.

**MISSIVE**, mis-sîv, a. 158. Such as may be sent.

**MISSIVE**, mis-sîv, s. 158. A letter sent; it is retained in Scotland in that sense. A messenger. Obsolete.

**To MISSEAK**, mis-spêke', v. a. To speak wrong.

**To MISSSTATE**, mis-stâte', v. a. To state wrong.

**MIST**, mîst, s. A low thin cloud, a small thin rain not perceived in drops; any thing that dims or darkens.

**To MIST**, mîst, v. a. To cloud, to cover with a vapour or steam.

**MISTAKABLE**, mis-tâk'â-bl, a. 405. Liable to be conceived wrong.

**To MISTAKE**, mis-tâke', v. a. To conceive wrong, to take something for that which it is not.

**To MISTAKE**, mis-tâke', v. n. To err, not to judge right.

**MISTA'EN**, mis-tîne'. Pret. and part. pass. of *Mistake*, poetically for *Mistaken*.

**To be MISTAKEN**, mis-tâkn, 103. To err.

Dr Johnson says this word has a kind of reciprocal sense. *I mistake* is like the French *Je me trompe*: *I am mistaken* means *I misconceive*, *I am in an error*, more frequently than *I am ill understood*; but, *my opinion is mistaken*, means *my opinion is not rightly understood*. Whatever may have been the cause of this irregularity, it has long been an eye-sore to our grammarians, but has got such possession of the language as to render it almost incurable. Let us avoid it as much as we will in speaking and writing, it will still remain upon our books as a part of the language. *Mistaken wretch* for *mistaking wretch*, is an apostrophe that occurs every where among our poets, particularly those of the stage; the most inexcusable of all, and the most likely to fix and disseminate an error of this kind. Our old writers were ignorant of Grammar, and thought all phrases good that did not quarrel with the ear; but that is not the case since the labours of Johnson and Lowth. The best way therefore to remedy these abuses, is to avoid them in future. With respect to Dr Johnson's opinion, it may be observed, that this is the case with all neuter verbs of action; or, as Lowth calls them, *intransitively active*, or *transitive*; but the verb in question, *I am mistaken*, or *I am mistaking*, seems rather to be what the Latins call a verb *Deposent*, an active verb with a passive form; an irregularity which is no recommendation to the Latin verb more of this kind: and that is, to *speak* in the sense of *to succeed well or ill*, which, as a verb neuter, ought to have no passive form; and yet Pope says,

"A dire dilemma! either way I'm sped;  
If foes, they write; if friends, they read me dead."

And Otway, in the Orphan, says,

"..... I'm marry'd—Death, I'm sped."

**MISTAKE**, mis-tâke', s. Misconception, error.

**MISTAKINGLY**, mis-tâking-lê, a. Erroneously, falsely.

**To MISTEACH**, mis-têts'h', v. a. To teach wrong.

**To MISTEMPER**, mis-têm'pûr, v. a. To temper ill.

**MISTER**, mîs'tûr, a. 98. (From *metier*, trade, French.) What *mister*, means what kind of. Obsolete.

**To MISTERM**, mis-têrm', v. a. To term erroneously.

**To MISTHINK**, mis-thîngk', v. n. To think ill, to think wrong.

**To MISTIME**, mis-tîme', v. a. Not to time right, not to adapt properly with regard to time.

**MISTINESS**, mîs-tê-nês, s. Cloudiness, state of being overcast.

**MISTION**, mîs'tshûn, s. 464. The state of being mingled.

**MISTLETOE**, mîz'l-tò, s. 472. The name of one of those plants which draw their nourishment from some other plant. It generally grows on the apple tree, sometimes on the oak, and was held in great veneration by the ancient Druids.

**MISTLIKE**, mîst'lîke, a. Like a mist.

**MISTOLD**, mis-tôld'. Part. pass. of *Mistell*.

**MISTOOK**, mis-tôôk'. Part. pass. of *Mistake*.

**MISTRESS**, mîs'tris, s. A woman who governs correlative to subject or to servant; a title of common respect; a woman skilled in any thing; a woman teacher; a woman beloved and courted; a term of contemptuous address; a whore, a concubine.

The same haste and necessity of despatch, which has corrupted *Master* into *Mister*, has, when it is a title of civility only, contracted *Mistress* into *Missis*. Thus, *Mrs Montague*, *Mrs Carter*, &c. are pronounced *Missis Montague*, *Missis Carter*, &c. To pronounce the word as it is written, would, in these cases, appear quaint and pedantic.

**MISTRUST**, mis-trûst', s. Diffidence, suspicion, want of confidence.

**To MISTRUST**, mis-trûst', v. a. To suspect, to doubt, to regard with diffidence.

**MISTRUSTFUL**, mis-trûst'fûl, a. Diffident, doubting.

**MISTRUSTFULNESS**, mis-trûst'fûl-nês, s. Diffidence, doubt.

**MISTRUSTFULLY**, mis-trûst'fûl-lê, ad. With suspicion, with mistrust.

**MISTRUSTLESS**, mis-trûst'lês, a. Confident, unsuspecting.

**MISTY**, mîs'tê, a. Clouded, overspread with mists; obscure.

**To MISUNDERSTAND**, mis-ân-dûr-stând', v. a. To misconceive.

**MISUNDERSTANDING**, mis-ân-dûr-stând'ing, s. Difference, disagreement; misconception.

**MISUSAGE**, mis-û'zîdje, s. 90. Abuse, ill use, bad treatment.

**To MISUSE**, mis-ûze', v. a. 437. To treat or use improperly, to abuse.

**MISUSE**, mis-ûze', s. 437. Bad use.

**To MISWEEN**, mis-wêen', v. n. To misjudge, to distrust. Obsolete.

**MISY**, mîs'ê, s. A kind of mineral much resembling the golden marcasite.

**MITE**, mîte, s. A small insect found in cheese or curd, a weevil; the twentieth part of a grain; any thing proverbially small; a small particle.

**MITELLA**, mê-têl'la, s. 129. 92. A plant.

**MITHRIDATE**, mîth'rê-dâte, s. Mithridate was formerly, before medicine was simplified, one of the capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor, Mithridates, king of Pontus.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tûbe 171. tâbl 172, bâll 173—ôil 299—pôând 313—thîn 466, trîis 469.

**MITIGANT**, mît'té-gânt, *a.* Lenient, lenitive.  
**To MITIGATE**, mît'té-gâte, *v. a.* 91. To soften; to alleviate; to mollify; to cool, to moderate.

**MITIGATION**, mît-té-gâ'shûn, *s.* Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful.

**MITRE**, mît'âr, *s.* 416. A kind of episcopal crown.

**MITRED**, mît'ârd, *a.* 359. Adorned with a mitre.

**MITRENS**, mît'tînz, *s.* 99. Coarse gloves for the winter; gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers.

**MITTIMUS**, mît'té-mûs, *s.* A warrant to commit an offender to prison.

**To MIX**, mîks, *v. a.* To unite different bodies into one mass, to put various ingredients together; to mingle.

**MIXTION**, mîks'tshûn, *s.* 464. Mixture, confusion of one body with another.

**MIXTLY**, mîks'tlê, *ad.* With coalition of different parts into one.

**MIXTURE**, mîks'tshûre, *s.* 461. The act of mixing, the state of being mixed; a mass formed by mingled ingredients; that which is added and mixed.

**MIZMAZE**, mîz'mâze, *s.* A labyrinth.

**MIZZEN**, mîz'zn, *s.* 103. The mizzen is a mast in the stern of a ship.

**MNEMONICKS**, né-môn'nîks, *s.* The art of memory.—See *Pneumatick*.

☞ Mr Sheridan is the only lexicographer who gives the sounds of the letters, that has inserted this word, except Mr Barclay. The former spells the word *mne-mon-iks*, and leaves us to pronounce the first syllable as we can; while the latter leaves out the *m*, and spells the word *nemonicks*; which, in my opinion, is the way it ought to be pronounced.

**Mo**, mô, *a.* More in number.—See *Enow*.

**To MOAN**, mône, *v. a.* 29. To lament, to deplore.

**To MOAN**, mône, *v. n.* To grieve, to make lamentation.

**MOAN**, mône, *s.* Audible sorrow.

**MOAT**, môte, *s.* 295. A canal of water round a house for defence.

**To MOAT**, môte, *v. a.* To surround with canals by way of defence.

**MOB**, môb, *s.* The crowd; a tumultuous riot; a kind of female head-dress.

☞ Toller tells us, that in the latter end of the reign of King Charles II. the rabble that attended the Earl of Shaftsbury's partisans was first called *mobile vulgus*, and afterwards by contraction the *mob*; and ever since the word has become proper English. To which we may add, that in Mr Addison's time this word was not adopted; for he says, Spectator, No. 135. "I dare not answer that *mob, rep, pos, inco*, and the like," will not in time be looked upon as part of our tongue.

**To MOB**, môb, *v. a.* To harass or overbear by tumult.

**MOBBISH**, môb'bîsh, *a.* Mean, done after the manner of the mob.

**To MOBLE**, môbl, *v. a.* To dress grossly or inelegantly. Obsolete.

☞ This word now exists as spoken, no where but in the Hamlet of Shakspeare:

"But who, alas! had seen the *mobled* queen!"

This is always pronounced *mobled* upon the stage; and this reading appears more correct than *mobled* and *mob-led*, which some critics have substituted; for Dr Farmer tells us he has met with this word in *Shirley's Gentleman of Venice*:

"The moon does *mobble* up herself."

This seems to receive confirmation from the name women give to a cap, which is little more than a piece of linen drawn together with strings round the head. The learned Mr Upton's supposition, that this word signifies *led by the mob*, is an anachronism, as the word *mob* was not in use in the time of Shakspeare.

**MOBBY**, môbbé, *s.* An American drink made of potatoes.

**MOBILE**, mô-béél, *s.* 112. 140. The populous, the rout, the mob.

**MOBILITY**, mô-bîl'itê-té, *s.* Nimbleness, activity; in cant language, the populace; fickleness, inconsistency.

**MOCNO-STONE**, môk'no-stône, *s.* Mochno-stones are nearly related to the agate.

**To MOCK**, môk, *v. a.* To deride, to laugh at; to ridicule; to mimic in contempt; to defeat, to elude; to fool, to tantalize, to play on contemptuously.

**To MOCK**, môk, *v. n.* To make contemptuous sport.

**MOCK**, môk, *s.* Act of contempt, sneer; imitation, mimicry.

**MOCK**, môk, *a.* Counterfeit, not real.

**MOCKABLE**, môk'kâ-bl, *a.* Exposed to derision.

**MOCKER**, môk'kûr, *s.* 98. One who mocks, a scorner, a scoffer.

**MOCKERY**, môk'kûr-ê, *s.* Derision, sportive insult; contemptuous merriment; vanity of attempt; imitation, counterfeit appearance, vain show.

**MOCKING-BIRD**, môk'king-bûrd, *s.* An American bird, which imitates the notes of other birds.

**MOCKINGLY**, môk'king-lê, *ad.* In contempt, with insult.

**MOCKING-STOCK**, môk'king-stôk, *s.* A butt for merriment.

**MODAL**, mô'dâl, *a.* Relating to the form or mode, not the essence.

**MODALITY**, mô-dâmlê-té, *s.* Accidental difference, modal accident.

**MODE**, môde, *s.* Form, accidental discrimination; gradation, degree; manner, method; fashion, custom.

**MODEL**, mô'dêl, *s.* A representation in miniature of something made or done; a copy to be imitated; a mould, any thing which shows or gives the shape of that which it encloses; standard, that by which any thing is measured.

**To MODEL**, mô'dêl, *v. a.* To plan, to shape, to mould, to form, to delineate.

**MODELLER**, mô'dêl-lâr, *s.* 98. Planner, schemer, contriver.

**MODERATE**, môd'dêr-ât, *a.* 91. Temperate, not excessive; not hot of temper; not luxurious, not expensive; not extreme in opinion, not sanguine in a tenet; placed between extremes, holding the mean; of the middle rate.

**To MODERATE**, môd'dêr-âte, *v. a.* 91. To regulate, to restrain, to pacify, to repress; to make temperate.

**MODERATELY**, môd'dêr-ât-lê, *ad.* Temperately, mildly; in a middle degree.

**MODERATENESS**, môd'dêr-ât-nêss, *s.* State of being moderate, temperateness.

**MODERATION**, môd-dêr-â'shûn, *s.* Forbearance of extremity, the contrary temper to party violence; calmness of mind, equanimity; frugality in expense.

**MODERATOR**, môd-dêr-â'tôr, *s.* 421. The person or thing that calms or restrains; one who presides in a disputation, to restrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the question.

**MODERN**, môd'dûrn, *a.* 98. Late, recent, not ancient, not antique; in Shakspeare, vulgar, mean, common.

**MODERNS**, môd'dûrniz, *s.* Those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients.

**MODERNISM**, môd'dûrn-nîzm, *s.* Deviation from the ancient and classical manner.

**To MODERNIZE**, môd'dûrn-nîze, *v. a.* To adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things.

**MODERNNESS**, môd'dûrn-nêss, *s.* Novelty.

**MODEST**, môd'dîst, *a.* 99. Not presumptuous; not forward; not loose, not unchaste.

**MODESTLY**, môd'dîst-lê, *ad.* Not arrogantly; not impudently; not loosely; with moderation.

**MODESTY**, môd'dîs-té, *s.* 99. Moderation, decency; chastity, purity of manners.

559 Fâte 73, fär 77, fällt 83, fât 81—mê 93,

**MODESTY-PIECE**, môd'dis-tê-pêês, *s.* A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the stays before.

**MODICUM**, môd'dê-kùm, *s.* Small portion, pittance.

**MODIFIABLE**, môd'dê-fi-â-bl, *a.* 183. That may be diversified by accidental differences.

**MODIFICABLE**, mô-diffê-kâ-bl, *a.* Diversifiable by various modes.

**MODIFICATION**, môd-dê-fê-kâ'shùn, *s.* The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences.

**To MODIFY**, môd'dê-fi, *v. a.* 183. To change the form or accidents of any thing, to shape.

**MODILLION**, } mô-dil'yân, *s.* 113.

**MODILLON**, }  
Modillions, in architecture, are little brackets which are often set under the Corinthian and Composite orders, and serve to support the projecture of the latter or drip.

**MODISH**, mô'dish, *a.* Fashionable, formed according to the reigning custom.

**MODISHLY**, mô'dish-lê, *ad.* Fashionably.

**MODISHNESS**, mô'dish-nês, *s.* Affectation of the fashion.

**To MODULATE**, môd'ù-lâte, or môd'jù-lâte, *v. a.* 233, 294, 376. To form sound to a certain key, or to certain notes.

**MODULATION**, môd-dù-lâ'shùn, or môd-jù-lâ'shùn, *s.* The act of forming any thing to a certain proportion; sound modulated, agreeable harmony.

**MODULATOR**, môd'ù-lâ-tûr, or môd'jù-lâ-tûr, *s.* 521. He who forms sounds to a certain key, a tuner.

**MODULE**, môd'ùle, or môd'jùle, *s.* An empty representation, a model.

**MODUS**, môd'ùs, *s.* Something paid as a compensation for tithes, on the supposition of being a moderate equivalent.

**MOE**, mô, *s.* More, a greater number. *Obsolete.* See *Enote*.

**MOHAIR**, mô'hâre, *s.* Thread or stuff made of camel's or other hair.

**MOHOCK**, mô'hôk, *s.* The name of a cruel nation of America, given to ruffians who were imagined to infest the streets of London in Queen Anne's reign.

**MOIDORE**, môê-dôre', *s.* A Portugal coin, rated at one pound seven shillings.

**MOIETY**, môê-ê-tê, *s.* 299. Half, one of two equal parts.

**To MOIL**, môil, *v. a.* 299. To daub with dirt; to weary.

**To MOIL**, môil, *v. n.* To toil, to drudge. Scarcely used, except in the phrase, "To toil and moil."

**MOIST**, môist, *a.* 299. Wet, wet in a small degree, damp; juicy, succulent.

**To MOISTEN**, mô'isn, *v. a.* 472. To make damp, to make wet to a small degree, to damp.

**MOISTENER**, mô'isn-ûr, *s.* The person or thing that moistens.

**MOISTNESS**, môist'nês, *s.* Dampness, wetness in a small degree.

**MOISTURE**, môis'tshûre, *s.* 461. Small quantity of water or liquid.

**MOLE**, môle, *s.* A Mole is a formless concretion of extravasated blood, which grows into a kind of flesh in the uterus; a false conception; a natural spot or discoloration of the body; a mound, a dyke; a little beast that works under ground.

**MOLECAST**, môle-kâst, *s.* Hillock cast up by a mole.

**MOLECATCHER**, môle-kâtsh-ûr, *s.* One whose employment is to catch moles.

**MOLEULE**, môlê-kûle, *s.* A small part of any thing; a little cake or lump; a small spot on the skin.

**To MOLE**, môle, *v. a.* This word is said to be formed from the Latin *molecula*, but as it is anglicised, it must be pronounced in three syllables.—See *Animaleule*.

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mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nò 162, mëve 164.

**MOLEHILL**, môlê'hil, *s.* 406. Hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground.

**To MOLEST**, mô-lêst', *v. a.* To disturb, to trouble, to vex.

**MOLESTATION**, môl-ês-tâ'shùn, *s.* Disturbance, uneasiness caused by vexation.

**MOLESTER**, mô-lêst'ûr, *s.* 98. One who disturbs.

**MOLETRACK**, môlê'trâk, *s.* Course of the mole under ground.

**MOLEWARP**, môlê'wârp, *s.* A mole. Not used.

**MOLLIENT**, môl'yênt, *a.* 113. Softening.

**MOLLIFIABLE**, môl'lê-fi-â-bl, *a.* That may be softened.

**MOLLIFICATION**, môl-lê-fê-kâ'shùn, *s.* The act of mollifying or softening; pacification, mitigation.

**MOLLIFIER**, môl'lê-fi-ûr, *s.* 183. That which softens, that which appeases; he that pacifies or mitigates.

**To MOLLIFY**, môl'lê-fi, *v. a.* To soften; to assuage; to appease; to qualify, to lessen any thing harsh or burdensome.

**MOLTEN**, môl'tn, 103. Part. pass. from *Melt*.

**MOLY**, môlê, *s.* The wild garlic.

**MOLASSES**, } mô-lôs'siz, } *s.* 99.

**MOLASSES**, } mô-lâs'siz, }  
Treadle, the spume or scum of the juice of the sugarcane.

**To MOLLIFY**, môl'lê-fi, *v. a.* To soften; to assuage; to appease; to qualify, to lessen any thing harsh or burdensome.

**MOME**, môme, *s.* A dull, stupid blockhead, a stock, a post. *Obsolete.*

**MOMENT**, mô'mênt, *s.* Consequence, importance, weight, value; force, impulsive weight; an indivisible particle of time.

**MOMENTALLY**, mô'mên-tâl-ê, *ad.* For a moment.

**MOMENTANEOUS**, mô-mên-tâ'nê-ûs, *a.* Lasting but a moment.

**MOMENTARY**, mô'mên-tâ-rê, *a.* 512. Lasting for a moment, done in a moment.

**MOMENTOUS**, mô-mên'tûs, *a.* Important, weighty, of consequence.

**MONMERY**, môm'mûr-ê, *s.* 165, 557. An entertainment in which maskers play frolics.

**MONACHAL**, mô'nâ-kâl, *a.* Monastick, relating to monks, or conventual orders.

**MONACHISM**, mô'nâ-kizim, *s.* The state of monks, the monastick life.

**MONAD**, } mô'nâd, or } *s.* An indivisible thing.

**MONADE**, } mô'nâd, }  
Mr Sheridan and Mr Nares are the only orthoepists who determine the quantity of the first vowel in this word; which they do by making it short. The only reason that can be given is the omicron in the Greek *μόνας*; and what a miserable reason is this when in our pronunciation of the Greek word we make it long!—See *Principles*, No. 513, 544, &c.

**MONARCH**, mô'nârk, *s.* A governor invested with absolute authority, a king; one superior to the rest of the same kind; president.

**MONARCHAL**, mô-nârkâl, *a.* 353. Suited to a monarch, regal, princely, imperial.

**MONARCHICAL**, mô-nârkê-kâl, *a.* Vested in a single ruler.

**To MONARCHISE**, mô'nârk-izê, *v. n.* To pay the king.

**MONARCHY**, mô'nârk-ê, *s.* The government a single person; kingdom, empire.

**MONASTERY**, mô'nâ-strê, or mô'nâs-têr-rê, *s.* House of religious retirement, convent.

**MONASTICK**, mô-nâs'tik, 509. } *a.*

**MONASTICAL**, mô-nâs'tê-kâl, }  
Religiously recluse.

**MONASTICALLY**, mô-nâs'tê-kâl-lê, *ad.* Reclusely, in the manner of a monk.

**MONDAY**, mún'dé, *s.* 223. The second day of the week.

**MONEY**, mún'né, *s.* 165. Metal coined for the purposes of commerce.

**MONEYBAG**, mún'né-bág, *s.* A large purse.

**MONEYCHANGER**, mún'né-tshán-júr, *s.* A broker in money.

**MONEYED**, mún'néd, *a.* 283. Rich in money; often used in opposition to those who are possessed of lands.

**MONEYLESS**, mún'né-lès, *a.* Wanting money, penniless.

**MONEYMATTER**, mún'né-mát-túr, *s.* Account of debtor and creditor.

**MONEYSCRIVENER**, mún'né-skrív-núr, *s.* One who raises money for others.

**MONEYWORT**, mún'né-wúrt, *s.* A plant.

**MONEYWORTH**, mún'né-wúrt, *s.* Something valuable.

**MONGER**, mung'gúr, *s.* 381. A dealer, a seller; as a Fishmonger.

**MONGREL**, mung'gril, *a.* 99. Of a mixed breed.

**To MONISH**, mún'nish, *v. a.* To admonish.

**MONISHER**, mún'nish-úr, *s.* 98. An admonisher, a monitor.

**MONITION**, mún'nish-ún, *s.* Information, hint, instruction, document.

**MONITOR**, mún'né-túr, *s.* 166. One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives useful hints. It is used of an upper scholar in a school commissioned by the master to look to the boys.

**MONITORY**, mún'né-túr-é, *a.* 512. Conveying useful instruction, giving admonition.

For the last *o*, see *Domestic*.

**MONITORY**, mún'né-túr-ré, *s.* Admonition, warning.

**MONK**, mungk, *s.* 165. One of a religious community bound by vows to certain observances.

**MONKEY**, mungk'ké, *s.* 165. An ape, a baboon, an animal bearing some resemblance of man; a word of contempt, or slight kindness.

**MONKERY**, mungk'kúr-é, *s.* 557. The monastick life.

**MONKHOOD**, mungk'húđ, *s.* The character of a monk.

**MONKISH**, mungk'klish, *a.* Monastick, pertaining to monks.

**MONK'S-HOOD**, mungk's'húđ, *s.* A plant.

**MONK'S-RHUBARB**, mungk's-róđ'búr, *s.* A species of dock.

**MONOCHORD**, mún'nó-kórd, *s.* An instrument of one string.

**MONOCULAR**, mún'nók'kú-lár, } *a.* One-eyed.

**MONOCULOUS**, mún'nók'kú-lús, }

**MONODY**, mún'nó-dé, *s.* A poem sung by one person, not in dialogue.

**MONOGAMIST**, mún'nóg'gá-míst, *s.* One who disallows second marriages.

**MONOGAMY**, mún'nóg'gá-mé, *s.* *b. s.* Marriage of one wife.

**MONOGRAM**, mún'nó-grám, *s.* *l.* cipher, a character compounded of several letters.

**MONOLOGUE**, mún'nó-lóg, *s.* 338. A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy.

Why Mr Sheridan should pronounce *dialogue* with the last syllable like *log*, *prologue* with the same syllable like *log*, and *monologue* rhyming with *rogue*, I cannot conceive. The final syllable of all words of this termination, when unaccented, are, in my opinion, uniformly like that in *dialogue*. Mr Scott has marked it in the same manner as I have done; Mr Barclay has followed Mr Sheridan.

**MONOME**, mún'nóme, *s.* In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name.

**MONOMACHY**, mún'nóm'á-ké, *s.* A duel; a single combat.

Nothing can more show the uncertainty of our orthoepists in the pronunciation of unusual words, than the accentuation of this, and those of a similar form. The only words of this termination we have in Johnson's Dictionary, are, *logomachy*, *monomachy*, *sciomachy*, and *theomachy*. The two first of which he accents on the first syllable, and the two last on the second. Mr Sheridan has but two of them, *logomachy* and *sciomachy*; the first of which he accents on the first syllable, and the second on the second. Mr Scent has none of them. Dr Ash has them all, and accents *logomachy*, *monomachy*, and *theomachy*, on the first syllable; and *sciomachy* on the second. Bailey accents *monomachy* and *sciomachy* on the first syllable, and *logomachy* and *theomachy* on the third. W. Johnston has only *logomachy*, which he accents on the second syllable. Mr Perry has only *theomachy*, which he accents on the second likewise. Entick has them all, and accents them on the first; and Dr Kenrick accents them all on the second syllable.

This confusion among our orthoepists plainly shows the little attention which is paid to analogy; for this would have informed them, that these words are under the same predicament as those ending in *graphy*, *logy*, &c. and therefore ought all to have the antepenultimate accent. An obscure idea of this induced them to accent some of these words one way, and some another; but nothing can be more evident than the necessity of accenting all of them uniformly on the same syllable.—See Principles, No. 513. 518, &c.

As to Dr Johnson's observation, which is repeated by Dr Kenrick and Mr Nares, that *sciomachy* ought to be written *skiomachy*, I have only to observe at present, that writing a *i* instead of *o* is more agreeable to etymology; but changing *c* into *k*, either in writing or pronouncing, is an irregularity of the most pernicious kind, as it has a tendency to overturn the most settled rules of the language.—See *Sceptick*, and Principles, No. 350.

**MONOPETALOUS**, mún'nó-pét'ál-lús, *a.* It is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howsoever they may be seemingly cut into small ones.

**MONOPOLIST**, mún'nóp'pó-list, *s.* One who by engrossing or patent obtains the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

**To MONOPOLISE**, mún'nóp'pó-lize, *v. a.* To have the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

**MONOPTOTE**, mún'nóp'tóte, or mún'nóp'tóte, *s.* Is a noun used only in some one oblique case.

The second pronunciation, which is Dr Johnson's, Dr Ash's, Mr Barclay's, and Entick's, is the most usual; but the first, which is Mr Sheridan's, is more agreeable to analogy; for the word is derived from *monoptoton*; which we pronounce with two accents, one on the first, and another on the third; and when we shorten the word by anglicising it, we generally place the accent on the syllable we accented in the original.—See *Heteroclitite*.

**MONOSTICH**, mún'nó-stík, *s.* 509. A composition of one verse.

**MONOSTROPHIC**, mún'nó-stró'p'fik, *a.* Written in unvaried metre.

**MONOSYLLABICAL**, mún'nó-sil-láb'é-kál, *a.* Consisting of monosyllables.

**MONOSYLLABLE**, mún'nó-sil-lá-bl, *s.* A word only one syllable.

**MONOTONICAL**, mún'nó-tón'é-kál, *a.* Spoken with monotony.

**MONOTONOUS**, mún'nót'ó-nús, *a.* Having a sameness of sound.

**MONOTONY**, mún'nót'ó-né, *s.* 518. Uniformity of sound, want of variety in cadence.

**MONSOON**, mún-sóon', *s.* Monsoons are shifting trade winds in the East-Indian ocean, which blow periodically.

**MONSTER**, mún'stúr, *s.* 98. Something out of the common order of nature; something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief.

**To MONSTER**, mún'stúr, *v. a.* To put out of the common order of things. Not used.

**MONSTROSITY**, mún-strós'sé-té, *s.* The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of the universe.

500. Fåte 73, får 77, fall 83, fat 81—the 93, måt 95—pine 105, pin 107—no 162, növe 104,

**MONSTROUS**, mōn'strūs, *a.* Deviating from the stated order of nature; strange, wonderful; irregular, enormous, shocking, hateful.

**MONSTROUS**, mōn'strūs, *ad.* Exceedingly, very much.

**MONSTROUSLY**, mōn'strūs-lē, *ad.* In a manner out of the common order of nature, shockingly, terribly, horribly; to a great or enormous degree.

**MONSTROUSNESS**, mōn'strūs-nēs, *s.* Enormity, irregular nature or behaviour.

**MONTH**, mōnth, *s.* 165. One of the twelve principal divisions of the year; the space of four weeks.

**MONTH'S-MIND**, mōnth's-mīnd', *s.* Longing desire.

**MONTHLY**, mōnth'lē, *a.* Continuing a month; performed in a month; happening every month.

**MONTHLY**, mōnth'lē, *ad.* Once in a month.

**MONUMENT**, mōn'ū-mēnt, *s.* 179. Any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved, a memorial; a tomb, a cenotaph.

By There are no words in which inaccurate speakers are more apt to err, than where *u* is not under the accent. Thus we frequently hear, from speakers, not of the lowest class, this word pronounced as if written *mōnēment*.

**MONUMENTAL**, mōn'ū-mēn'tāl, *a.* Memorial, preserving memory; raised in honour of the dead, belonging to a tomb.

**MOOD**, mōōd, *s.* 10. 306. The form of an argument; style of music; the change the verb undergoes, to signify various intentions of the mind, is called Mood; temper of mind, state of mind as affected by any passion, disposition.

**MOODY**, mōō'dē, *a.* Out of humour.

**MOON**, mōōn, *s.* 306. The changing luminary of the night; a month.

**MOON-BEAM**, mōōn'bēme, *s.* Rays of lunar light.

**MOON-CALF**, mōōn'kāl, *s.* A monster, a false conception; a dolt, a stupid fellow.

**MOON-EYED**, mōōn'ēde, *a.* Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon; dim-eyed, purblind.

**MOONFERN**, mōōn'fērn, *s.* A plant.

**MOONFISH**, mōōn'fīsh, *s.* Moon-fish is so called, because the tail fin is shaped like a half moon.

**MOONLESS**, mōōn'lēs, *a.* Not enlightened by the moon.

**MOONLIGHT**, mōōn'līte, *s.* The light afforded by the moon.

**MOONLIGHT**, mōōn'līte, *a.* Illuminated by the moon.

**MOONSHINE**, mōōn'shīne, *s.* The lustre of the moon.

**MOONSHINE**, mōōn'shīne, } *a.*

**MOONSHINY**, mōōn'shī-nē, } illuminated by the moon.

**MOONSTRUCK**, mōōn'strūk, *a.* Lunatick, affected by the moon.

**MOONWORT**, mōōn'wūrt, *s.* Stationflower, honesty.

**MOONY**, mōōn'nē, *a.* Lunated, having a crescent for the standard resembling the moon.

**MOOR**, mōōr, *s.* 311. A marsh, a fen, a bog, a tract of low and watery ground; a negro, a black-a-moor.

To **MOOR**, mōōr, *v. a.* 311. To fasten by anchors or otherwise.

To **MOOR**, mōōr, *v. n.* To be fixed, to be stationed.

**MOORCOCK**, mōōr'kōk, *s.* The male of the moorhen.

**MOORHEN**, mōōr'hēn, *s.* A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet.

**MOORISH**, mōōr'īsh, *a.* Fenny, marshy, watery.

**MOORLAND**, mōōr'lānd, *s.* Marsh, fen, watery ground.

**MOORSTONE**, mōōr'stōne, *s.* A species of granita

**MOORY**, mōōr'ē, *a.* 306. 311. Marshy, fenny.

**MOOSE**, mōōse, *s.* 306. A large American deer

To **MOOT**, mōōt, *v. a.* 306. To plead a mock cause, to state a point of law by way of exercise, as was commonly done in the Inns of court at appointed times.

**MOOT CASE OR POINT**, mōōt'kāse, *s.* A point or case unsettled and disputable.

**MOOTED**, mōōt'ēd, *a.* Plucked up by the root.

**MOOTER**, mōōt'ār, *s.* 98. A disputer of moot points.

**MOP**, mōp, *s.* Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors; a wry mouth made in contempt. Not used in the latter sense.

To **MOP**, mōp, *v. a.* To rub with a mop.

To **MOP**, mōp, *v. n.* To make wry mouth in contempt. Obsolete.

To **MOPE**, mōpe, *v. n.* To be stupid, to drowse, to be in a constant day-dream.

To **MOPE**, mōpe, *v. a.* To make spiritless, to deprive of natural powers.

**MOPE-EYED**, mōpe'ēde, *a.* 283. Bilad of one eye; dim sighted.

**MOPPET**, mōp'pīt, } *s.* 89. 270.

**MOPSEY**, mōp'sē, } A puppet made of rags as a mop; a fondling name for a girl.

**MOPUS**, mōp'ūs, *s.* A drone, a dreamer.

**MORAL**, mōrāl, *a.* 88. 168. Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal, good or bad; reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue; popular, such as is known in the general business of life.

**MORAL**, mōrāl, *s.* Morality, practice or doctrine of the duties of life; the doctrine inculcated by a fiction, the accommodation of a fable to form the morals.

To **MORAL**, mōrāl, *v. n.* To moralize, to make moral reflections. Not used.

**MORALIST**, mōrāl-līst, *s.* One who teaches the duties of life.

**MORALITY**, mō-rāl'itē-tē, *s.* The doctrine of the duties of life, ethics; the form of an action which makes it the subject of reward or punishment.

To **MORALISE**, mōrāl-līze, *v. a.* To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense.

To **MORALISE**, mōrāl-līze, *v. n.* To speak or write on moral subjects.

**MORALISER**, mōrāl-lī-zār, *s.* 98. He who moralises.

**MORALLY**, mōrāl'ē, *ad.* In the ethical sense, according to the rules of virtue; popularly.

**MORALS**, mōrāl'z, *s.* The practice of the duties of life, behaviour with respect to others.

**MORASS**, mō-rās', *s.* Fen, bog, moor.

**MORBID**, mōr'bīd, *a.* Diseased, in a state contrary to health.

**MORBIDNESS**, mōr'bīd-nēs, *s.* State of being diseased.

**MORBIFICAL**, mōr-bīf'ē-kāl, } *a.*

**MORBIFIC**, mōr-bīf'īk, 509. } Causing diseases.

**MORBOSE**, mōr-bōse', *a.* 427. Proceeding from disease, not healthy.

**MORBOSITY**, mōr-bōs'ē-tē, *s.* Diseased state.

**MORDACIOUS**, mōr-dā'shūs, *a.* Biting, apt to bite.

**MORDACITY**, mōr-dās'ē-tē, *s.* Biting quality.

**MORDANT**, mōr'dānt, *a.* Biting, pungent, acrid.

By The lexicographers would have more properly spelled this word *Mordant*, as it comes from the Latin *mordeo*, to bite.

**MORDICANT**, mōr'dē-kānt, *a.* Biting, acrid.

**MORDICATION**, mōr-dē-kā'shūn, *s.* The act of corroding or biting.

**MORE**, mōre, *a.* In greater number, in greater quantity, in greater degree; greater.

**MORE**, mōre, *ad.* To a greater degree; the particle that forms the comparative degree, as, More happy;

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

- again, a second time, as, once More; no More, have done; no More, no longer existing.
- MORE**, môre, *s.* A greater quantity, a greater degree; greater thing, other thing.
- MOREL**, mô-rêl, *s.* A plant; a kind of cherry.
- MORELAND**, môre-lând, *s.* A mountainous or hilly country.
- MOREOVER**, môre-ôv-ûr, *ad.* Beyond what has been mentioned.
- MORIGEROUS**, mô-rîd-jêr-ûs, *a.* Obedient, obsequious.
- MORION**, môr-ê-ûn, *s.* 166. A helmet, armour for the head, a casque.
- MORISCO**, mô-ris-kò, *s.* A dancer of the morris or moorish dance.
- MORN**, môrn, *s.* The first part of the day, the morning.
- MORNING**, môr-nîng, *s.* The first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course.
- MORNING-GOWN**, môr-nîng-gôûn, *s.* A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed.
- MORNING-STAR**, môr-nîng-stâr, *s.* The planet Venus, when she shines in the morning.
- MOROSE**, mô-rôse, *a.* 427. Sour of temper, peevish, sullen.
- MOROSELY**, mô-rôse-lê, *ad.* Sourly, peevishly.
- MOROSINESS**, mô-rôse-nês, *s.* Sourness, peevishness.
- MOROSITY**, mô-rôse-tê, *s.* Moroseness, sourness, peevishness.
- MORPHEW**, môr-fû, *s.* A scurf on the face.
- MORRIS-DANCE**, môr-ris-dânse, *s.* A dance in which bells are tingled, or staves or swords clashed, which was learned from the Moors; Nine men's Morris, a kind of play, with nine holes in the ground.
- MORRIS-DANCER**, môr-ris-dân-sûr, *s.* One who dances the moorish dance.
- MORROW**, môr-rô, *s.* 327. The day after the present day; to-morrow, on the day after this current day.
- MORSE**, môrse, *s.* A sea horse.
- MORSEL**, môr-sîl, *s.* 99. A piece fit for the mouth, a mouthful; a small quantity.
- MORSURE**, môr-shûre, *s.* 452. The act of biting.
- MORT**, môrt, *s.* A tune sounded at the death of the game.
- MORTAL**, môrtâl, *a.* 88. Subject to death, doomed some time to die; deadly, destructive, procuring death; human, belonging to man; extreme, violent: in this sense a low expression.
- MORTAL**, môrtâl, *s.* Man, human being.
- MORTALITY**, môr-tâl-tê, *s.* Subjection to death, state of being subject to death; death; power of destruction; frequency of death; human nature.
- MORTALLY**, môrtâl-lê, *ad.* Irrecoverably, to death; extremely, to extremity.
- MORTAR**, môrt-ûr, *s.* 88. 418. A strong vessel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a pestle; a short wide cannon, out of which bombs are thrown.
- MORTAR**, môrt-ûr, *s.* Cement made of lime and sand with water, and used to join stones or bricks.
- MORTGAGE**, môr-gâdje, *s.* 90. 472. A dead pledge, a thing put into the hands of a creditor; the state of being pledged.
- To MORTGAGE**, môr-gâdje, *v. a.* To pledge, to put to pledge.
- MORTGAGEE**, môr-gâ-jêe, *s.* He that takes or receives a mortgage.
- MORTGAGER**, môr-gâ-jûr, *s.* 98. He that gives a mortgage.
- MORTIFEROUS**, môr-tiffêr-ûs, *a.* Fatal, deadly, destructive.
- MORTIFICATION**, môr-tê-fê-kâ-shûn, *s.* The state of corrupting or losing the vital qualities, gangrene; the act of subduing the body by hardships and macerations; humiliation, subjection of the passions, vexation, trouble.
- To MORTIFY**, môr-tê-fî, *v. a.* To destroy vital qualities; to destroy active powers, or essential qualities; to subdue inordinate passions; to macerate of harass the body to compliance with the mind; to humble, to depress, to vex.
- To MORTIFY**, môr-tê-fî, *v. n.* To gangrene, to corrupt; to be subdued, to die away.
- MORTISE**, môr-tis, *s.* 240. 441. A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it.—See *Advertisement*.
- To MORTISE**, môr-tis, *v. a.* To cut with a mortise, to join with a mortise.
- MORTMAIN**, môrt-mâne, *s.* Such a state of possession as makes it unalienable.
- MORTUARY**, môrtshû-âr-rê, *s.* A gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, for the recompense of his personal titles and offerings not duly paid.
- MOZAICK**, mô-zâik, *a.* 509. Mosaick is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells of sundry colours.
- MOSCHETTO**, môs-kê-tò, *s.* A kind of great exceedingly troublesome in some part of the West Indies.
- MOSQUE**, môsk, *s.* A Mahometan temple.
- MOSS**, môs, *s.* A plant.
- To MOSS**, môs, *v. a.* To cover with moss.
- MOSSINESS**, môs-sê-nês, *s.* The state of being covered or overgrown with moss.
- MOSSY**, môs-sê, *a.* Overgrown with moss.
- MOST**, môst, *a.* The superlative of *More*. Consisting of the greatest number, consisting of the greatest quantity.
- MOST**, môst, *ad.* The particle noting the superlative degree; as, the Most inventive, in the greatest degree.
- MOST**, môst, *s.* The greatest number; the greatest value; the greatest degree; the greatest quantity.
- MOSTICK**, môst-îk, *s.* A painter's staff.
- MOSTLY**, môst-lê, *ad.* For the greatest part.
- MOSTWHAT**, môst-whôt, *ad.* For the most part. Not used.
- MOTION**, mô-tâ-shûn, *s.* Act of moving.
- MOTE**, môte, *s.* A small particle of matter, any thing proverbially little.
- MOTE**, môte, *For Might*. Obsolete.
- MOTH**, môth, *s.* 467. A small winged insect that eats cloths and hangings.
- MOTHER**, môth-ûr, *s.* 165. 469. A woman that has born a child, correlative to son or daughter; that which has produced any thing; that which has preceded in time, as, a Mother church to chapels; hysterical passion; a familiar term of address to an old woman; Mother-in-law, a husband's or wife's mother; a thick substance concreting in liquors, the lees or scum concentered.
- MOTHER**, môth-ûr, *a.* 165. Had at the births, native, as, Mother wit.
- To MOTHER**, môth-ûr, *v. n.* To gather concretion.
- MOTHER-OF-PEARL**, môth-ûr-ôv-pêrl, *s.* A kind of coarse pearl, the shell in which pearls are generated.
- MOTHERHOOD**, môth-ûr-hôd, *s.* The office, state, or character of a mother.
- MOTHERLESS**, môth-ûr-lês, *a.* Destitute of a mother.
- MOTHERLY**, môth-ûr-lê, *a.* Belonging to a mother, suitable to a mother.
- MOTHERWORT**, môth-ûr-wûrt, *s.* A plant.
- MOTHERY**, môth-ûr-ê, *a.* 557. Concreted, full of concretions, dreggy, feculent; used of liquors.
- MOTHMULLEIN**, môth-mûllên, *s.* A plant.
- MOTHWORT**, môth-wûrt, *s.* An herb.
- MOTHY**, môth-ê, *a.* Full of moths.

♣ 539. Fête 73, får 77, fällt 83, fât 81—mê 93,

mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 102, môve 161

**MOTION**, mô'shûn, *s.* The act of changing place; manner of moving the body, part, gait; change of posture, action, tendency of the mind, thought, proposal made; impulse communicated.

**MOTIONLESS**, mô'shûn-lês, *a.* Wanting motion, being without motion.

**MOTIVE**, mô'tiv, *a.* 157. Causing motion, having movement; having the power to move; having power to change place.

**MOTIVE**, mô'tiv, *s.* That which determines the choice, that which incites to action.

**MOTLEY**, mô'tlê, *a.* Mingled with various colours.

**MOTOR**, mô'tôr, *s.* 166. A mover.

**MOTORY**, mô'tôr-rê, *a.* 512. Giving motion.

♣ For the last *e*, see *Domestic*.

**MOTTO**, mô'tô, *s.* A sentence added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written.

**To MOVE**, mô'v, *v. a.* 164. To put out of one place into another, to put in motion; to give an impulse to; to propose, to recommend; to persuade, to prevail on the mind; to affect, to touch pathetically, to stir passion; to make angry; to conduct regularly in motion.

**To MOVE**, mô'v, *v. n.* 65. To go from one place to another; to walk, to bear the body; to go forward.

**MOVEABLE**, mô'vâ-bl, *a.* 405. Capable of being moved, not fixed, portable; changing the time of the year.

♣ It may be observed, that the mute *e* is preserved in this word and its relatives because the preceding *a* has not its general sound.—See *Rhyming Dictionary, Orthographical Aphorism 10*.

**MOVEABLES**, mô'vâ-blz, *s.* 405. Goods, furniture, distinguished from real or immoveable possessions.

**MOVEABLENESS**, mô'vâ-bl-nês, *s.* Mobility, possibility to be moved.

**MOVEABLY**, mô'vâ-blê, *ad.* So as it may be moved.

**MOVELESS**, mô'v-lês, *a.* Unmoved, not to be out of the place.

**MOVEMENT**, mô'v-mênt, *s.* Manner of moving; motion.

**MOVENT**, mô'vênt, *a.* Moving.

**MOVER**, mô'v-ûr, *s.* 98. The person or thing that gives motion; something that moves; a proposer.

**MOVING**, mô'v-ing, *part. a.* Pathetick, touching, adapted to affect the passions.

**MOVINGLY**, mô'v-ing-lê, *ad.* Pathetically, so as to seize the passions.

**MOULD**, môld, *s.* 318. A kind of concretion on the top or outside of things kept motionless and damp; earth, soil, ground in which any thing grows, matter of which any thing is made; the matrix in which any thing is cast, in which any thing receives its form; cast, form.

♣ There is an incorrect pronunciation of this and similar words, chiefly among the vulgar, which is, sounding the word as if it were written *mo-cold*. This sound is often heard among incorrect speakers, where there is no diphthong, as in *cold, bold, sold, &c.* pronounced *co-cold, bo-cold, so-cold, &c.* while the true pronunciation of these words has nothing of the *u* or *oo* in it, but is exactly like *foal's, sol'd, cojô'd, &c.* the preterits of the verbs to *foal, to sole, and to cajole, &c.* For there is no middle sound between *oul* and *hole*; and the words in question must either rhyme with *houe'd* or *foal'd*; but the last is clearly the true pronunciation.

This word, before Dr Johnson wrote his Dictionary, was frequently written *mold*, which was perfectly agreeable to its Saxon derivation, and was less liable to mispronunciation than the present spelling. The word has three significations: *Mould*, concretions occasioned by decay; whence to *moulder*, to waste away; *mould*, or earth, that to which decay reduces bodies; and a *mould*, a form to cast metals in. A diversity of pronunciation has endeavoured to distinguish the first of these senses from the rest, by sounding it so as to rhyme with *houe'd*; but these distinctions of sound under the same spelling, ought to be as much as possible avoided. For the reasons see *Boet*.

**To MOULD**, môld, *v. n.* To contract concretion matter, to gather mould.

**To MOULD**, môld, *v. a.* To cover with mould.

**To MOULD**, môld, *v. a.* To form, to shape, to model; to knead, as, to Mould bread.

**MOULDBLE**, môldâ-bl, *a.* That may be moulded.

**MOULDER**, môld-ûr, *s.* 98. He who moulds.

**To MOULDER**, môld-ûr, *v. n.* To be turned to dust, to perish in dust.

**To MOULDER**, môld-ûr, *v. a.* To turn to dust.

**MOULDINESS**, môld-dê-nês, *s.* The state of being mouldy.

**MOULDING**, môld-ing, *s.* Ornamental cavities in wood or stone.

**MOULDWARP**, môld-wârp, *s.* A mole, a small animal that throws up the earth.

**MOULDY**, môldê, *a.* Overgrown with concretion.

**To MOULT**, môlt, *v. n.* 318. To shed or change the feathers, to lose the feathers.

**To MOUNCH**, mônsh, *v. a.* 314. To eat. Obsolete.

**MOUND**, môund, *s.* 313. Any thing raised to fortify or defend.

**MOUNT**, môunt, *s.* 313. A mountain, a hill; an artificial hill raised in a garden, or other place; a part of a fan.

**To MOUNT**, môunt, *v. n.* To rise on high; to tower, to be built up to great elevation; to get on horseback; for Amount, to attain in value.

**To MOUNT**, môunt, *v. a.* To raise aloft, to lift on high; to ascend, to climb; to place on horseback; to embellish with ornaments, as, to Mount a gun; to put the parts of a fan together; to Mount guard, to do duty and watch at any particular post; to Mount a cannon, to set a piece on its wooden frame, for the more easy carriage and management in firing it.

**MOUNTAIN**, môun'tin, *s.* 208. A large hill, a vast protuberance of the earth.

**MOUNTAIN**, môun'tin, *a.* Found on the mountains.

**MOUNTAINEER**, môun-tin-nê-er, *s.* An inhabitant of the mountains; a savage, a freebooter, a rustick.

**MOUNTAINOUS**, môun'tin-nûs, *a.* Hilly, full of mountains; large as mountains, huge, bulky; inhabiting mountains.

**MOUNTAINOUSNESS**, môun'tin-nûs-nês, *s.* State of being full of mountains.

**MOUNTANT**, môun'tant, *a.* Rising on high.

**MOUNTEBANK**, môun'tê-bânk, *s.* A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures; any boastful and false pretender.

**To MOUNTEBANK**, môun'tê-bânk, *v. a.* To cheat by false boasts and pretences.

**MOUNTER**, môun't-ûr, *s.* 98. One that mounts.

**MOUNTY**, môun'tê, *s.* The rise of a hawk.

**To MOURN**, môrne, *v. n.* 318. To grieve, to be sorrowful; to wear the habit of sorrow; to preserve appearance of grief.

**To MOURN**, môrne, *v. a.* To grieve for, to lament; to utter in a sorrowful manner.

**MOURNER**, môrn-ûr, *s.* 98. One that mourns, one that grieves; one who follows a funeral in black.

**MOURNFUL**, môrn'fûl, *a.* Having the appearance of sorrow; causing sorrow; sorrowful, feeling sorrow; betokening sorrow, expressive of grief.

**MOURNFULLY**, môrn'fûl-lê, *ad.* Sorrowfully, with sorrow.

**MOURNFULNESS**, môrn'fûl-nês, *s.* Sorrow, grief; show of grief, appearance of sorrow.

**MOURNING**, môrn'ing, *s.* Lamentation, sorrow; the dress of sorrow.

**MOURNINGLY**, môrn'ing-lê, *ad.* With the appearance of sorrowing.

**MOUSE**, môuse, *s.* Plural *Mice*. The smallest of all beasts, a little animal haunting houses and corn-fields.

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

**TO MOUSE**, mǒûze, *v. n.* 313. 437. To catch mice.

**MOUSE-HOLE**, mǒûse'hôle, *s.* Small hole.

**MOUSER**, mǒûz'ûr, *s.* 98. 437. One that hunts mice.

**MOUSETAIL**, mǒûse'tâle, *s.* An herb.

**MOUSETRAP**, mǒûse'trâp, *s.* A snare or gin in which mice are taken.

**MOUTH**, mǒûth, *s.* 467. The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received; the opening, that at which any thing enters, the entrance; the instrument of speaking; a speaker, the principal orator, in burlesque language; cry, voice; distortion of the Mouth, wry face; down in the Mouth, dejected, clouded.

**TO MOUTH**, mǒûth, *v. n.* 467. To speak big, to speak in a strong and loud voice, to vociferate.

**TO MOUTH**, mǒûth, *v. a.* To utter with a voice affectedly big; to chew, to eat; to seize in the mouth; to form by the mouth.

**MOUTHED**, mǒûth'd, *a.* 359. Furnished with a mouth.

**MOUTH-FRIEND**, mǒûth'frënd, *s.* One who professes friendship without intending it.

**MOUTHFUL**, mǒûth'fûl, *s.* What the mouth contains at once; any proverbially small quantity.

**MOUTH-HONOUR**, mǒûth'hôn-nûr, *s.* Civility outwardly expressed without sincerity.

**MOUTHLESS**, mǒûth'lës, *a.* Without a mouth.

**MOW**, mǒû, *s.* 323. A loft or chamber where any hay or corn is laid up.

**TO MOW**, mǒ, *v. a.* 324. To cut with a scythe; to cut down with speed and violence.

**TO MOW**, mǒû, *v. a.* To put in a mow.

**MOW**, mǒû, *s.* 323. Wry mouth, distorted face. Obsolete.

**TO MOWBURN**, mǒû'bûrn, *v. n.* To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry.

**MOWER**, mǒû'r, *s.* 98. One who cuts with a scythe.

**MOXA**, mǒk'sâ, *s.* 92. An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved.

**MOYLE**, mǒll, *s.* 329. A mule, an animal generated between the horse and the ass. Not used.

**MUCH**, mûtsch, *a.* 352. Large in quantity, long in time, many in number.

**MUCH**, mûtsch, *ad.* 352. In a great degree, by far; often, or long; nearly.

**MUCH**, mûtsch, *s.* A great deal, multitude in number, abundance in quantity; more than enough, a heavy service or burden; any assignable quantity or degree; an uncommon thing, something strange; to make Much of, to treat with regard, to fondle.

**MUCH AT ONE**, mûtsch-ât-wûn', *ad.* Of equal value, of equal influence.

**MUCHWHAT**, mûtsch'whôt, *ad.* Nearly. Little used.

**MUCID**, mû'sid, *a.* Slimy, musty.

**MUCIDNESS**, mû'sid-nës, *s.* Sliminess, mustiness.

**MUCILAGE**, mû'sê-lâdje, *s.* 90. A slimy or viscous body, a body with moisture sufficient to hold it together.

**MUCILAGINOUS**, mû-sê-lâdjîn-ûs, *a.* Slimy, viscous, soft with some degree of tenacity.

**MUCK**, mûk, *s.* Dung for manure of grounds; any thing low, mean, and filthy; to run a Muck, signifies, to run madly and attack all that we meet.

**TO MUCK**, mûk, *v. a.* To manure with muck, to dung.

**MUCKINDER**, mûk'in-dûr, *s.* A handkerchief. Not used, except in the Provinces.

**MUCKHILL**, mûk'hîll, *s.* 406. A dunghill.

**MUCKINESS**, mûk'kê-nës, *s.* Nastiness; filthy.

**MUCKLE**, mûk'kl, *a.* 403. Much. Obsolete.

**MUCKSWEAT**, mûk'swêt, *s.* Profuse sweat.

**MUCKWORM**, mûk'wûrm, *s.* A worm that flies in dung; a miser, a curmudgeon.

**MUCKY**, mûk'kê, *a.* Nasty, filthy.

**MUCOUS**, mû'kûs, *a.* 314. Slimy, viscous.

**MUCOUSNESS**, mû'kûs-nës, *s.* Sime, viscidit.

**MUCULENT**, mû'kû-lënt, *a.* Viscous, slimy.

The vowel *u*, in the first syllable of this and similar words, forms a remarkable exception to the shortening power of the antepenultimate and secondary accent; any other vowel but *u*, unless followed by a diphthong, would have been short. This arises from no regard to the Latin quantity in the word *Muculentus*, for the *u* in *culinary*, and *multilate*, &c. is long in English, though short in the Latin *culinarium*, *multilo*, &c. So that the long *u* in this and similar words is an idiom of our own pronunciation, 508. 511. 530.

**MUCUS**, mû'kûs, *s.* The viscous substance discharged at the nose; any viscous matter.

**MUD**, mûd, *s.* The slime at the bottom of still water; earth well moistened with water.

**TO MUD**, mûd, *v. a.* To bury in the slime or mud; to make turbid, to pollute with dirt.

**MUDDILY**, mûd'dê-lê, *ad.* Turbidly, with foul mixture.

**MUDDINESS**, mûd'dê-nës, *s.* Turbidity, foulness caused by mud, dregs, or sediment.

**TO MUDDLE**, mûd'dl, *v. a.* 405. To make turbid, to foul; to make half drunk, to cloud or stupefy.

**MUDDY**, mûd'dê, *a.* Turbid, foul with mud; impure, dark; cloudy, dull.

**TO MUDDY**, mûd'dê, *v. a.* To make muddy, to cloud, to disturb.

**MUDSUCKER**, mûd'sûk-kûr, *s.* A sea fowl.

**MUDWALL**, mûd'wâll, *s.* A wall built without mortar.

**MUDWALLED**, mûd'wâlld, *a.* 339. Having a mud wall.

**TO MUE**, mù, *v. n.* To moult, to change feathers.

**MUFF**, mûf, *s.* A soft cover for the hands in winter.

**TO MUFFLE**, mûffl, *v. a.* 405. To cover from the weather; to blindfold; to conceal, to involve.

**MUFFLER**, mûfflûr, *s.* A cover for the face; a part of a woman's dress by which the face is covered.

**MUFTI**, mûftê, *s.* The high priest of the Mahometans.

**MUG**, mûg, *s.* A cup to drink out of.

**MUGGY**, mûg'gê, } *a.* 383. Moist, damp.

**MUGGISH**, mûg'gîsh, }

It is highly probable that this word is a corruption of *murky*, which Johnson and other writers explain by dark, cloudy, &c. but Skinner tells us it is used in Lincolnshire to signify darkness, accompanied by heat; and as this temperament of the weather is commonly accompanied by moisture, the word is generally used to signify a dark, close, warm, and moist state of the air. As this word is not very legitimately derived, it is seldom heard among the learned and polite; but as it affords us a new complex idea, and is in much use among the middle ranks of life, it seems not unworthy of being adopted.

**MUGHOUSE**, mûg'hôuse, *s.* An alehouse, a low house of entertainment.

**MUGIENT**, mûjê-ënt, *a.* Bellowing.

**MULATTO**, mù-lât'tô, *s.* One begot between a white and a black.

**MULBERRY**, mùl'bêr-rê, *s.* Tree and fruit.

**MULCT**, mùlkt, *s.* A fine, a penalty; a pecuniary penalty.

**TO MULCT**, mùlkt, *v. a.* To punish with fine or forfeiture.

**MULE**, mùle, *s.* An animal generated between the ass and a mare, or between a horse and a she ass.

**MULETEER**, mù-lêt-têér, *s.* Mule-driver, horse-boy.

**MULEBRITY**, mù-lê-êb'brê-tê, *s.* Womanhood. the correspondent to virility.



559. Flåte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, mõe 164,
- MULISH**, mû'lish, *a.* Having the nature of a mule, *obscure*.
- To MULL**, mù'll, *v. a.* To soften, as wine when burnt and sweetened; to heat any liquor, and sweeten and spice it.
- MULLAR**, mù'lâr, *s.* 88. A stone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone.
- MULLEIN**, mù'lîn, *s.* A plant.
- MULLET**, mù'lît, *s.* 99. A sea fish.
- MULLIGRUBS**, mù'lîê-grûb, *s.* Twisting of the guts. A low word.
- MULSE**, mù'se, *s.* Wine boiled and mingled with honey.
- MULTANGULAR**, mù't-âng'gù-lâr, *a.* Many-cornered, having many corners, polygonal.
- MULTANGULARLY**, mù't-âng'gù-lâr-lê, *ad.* With many corners.
- MULTANGULARNESS**, mù't-âng'gù-lâr-nês, *s.* State of being polygonal.
- MULTICAPSULAR**, mù't-tê-kâp'shù-lâr, *a.* 452. Divided into many partitions or cells.
- MULTIFARIOUS**, mù't-tê-fâ'rê-ûs, *a.* Having great multiplicity, having different respects.
- MULTIFARIOUSLY**, mù't-tê-fâ'rê-ûs-lê, *ad.* With multiplicity.
- MULTIFARIOUSNESS**, mù't-tê-fâ'rê-ûs-nês, *s.* Multiplied diversity.
- MULTIFORM**, mù't-tê-fôrm, *a.* Having various shapes or appearances.
- MULTIFORMITY**, mù't-tê-fôrm-tê, *s.* Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.
- MULTILATERAL**, mù't-tê-lâ'têr-âl, *a.* Having many sides.
- MULTILOQUOUS**, mù'l-dî'ô-kwûs, *a.* 518. Very talkative.
- MULTINOMINAL**, mù't-tê-nôm'mê-nâl, *a.* Having many names.
- MULTIPAROUS**, mù't-tîp'pâ-rûs, *a.* 518. Bringing many at a birth.
- MULTIPEDE**, mù't-tê-pêd, *s.* An insect with many feet.—See *Millepedes*.
- MULTIPLE**, mù't-tê-pl, *s.* 405. A term in arithmetic, when one number contains another several times; as, nine is the multiple of three, containing it three times.
- MULTIPLIABLE**, mù't-tê-pîl-â-bl, *a.* Capable of being multiplied.
- MULTIPLIABLENESS**, mù't-tê-pîl-â-bl-nês, *s.* Capacity of being multiplied.
- MULTIPLICABLE**, mù't-tê-plê-kâ-bl, *a.* Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.
- MULTIPLICAND**, mù't-tê-plê-kând', *s.* The number to be multiplied in arithmetic.
- MULTIPLICATE**, mù't-tîp'plê-kâte, *a.* 91. Consisting of more than one.
- MULTIPLICATION**, mù't-tê-plê-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of multiplying or increasing any number by addition or production of more of the same kind; in arithmetic, the increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number by which the one is increased.
- MULTIPLICATOR**, mù't-tê-plê-kâ'tûr, *s.* 166. The number by which another number is multiplied.
- MULTIPLICITY**, mù't-tê-pîl's-tê-tê, *s.* More than one of the same kind; state of being many.
- MULTIPLICIOUS**, mù't-tê-pîl'sh'ûs, *a.* Manifest. *Obscure*.
- MULTIPLIER**, mù't-tê-pîl-ûr, *s.* 98. One who multiplies or increases the number of any thing; the multiplier in arithmetic.
- To MULTIPLY**, mù't-tê-pîl, *v. a.* To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition; to perform the process of arithmetical multiplication.
- To MULTIPLY**, mù't-tê-pîl, *v. n.* To grow in number; to increase the selves.
- MULTIPOPULAR**, mù't-tîp'pô-tênt, *a.* Having manifold power.
- MULTIPRESENCE**, mù't-tê-prêz'ênse, *s.* The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time.—See *Omnipresence*.
- MULTISILICOUS**, mù't-tê-sîl'îê-kwûs, *a.* The same with coriuculate: used of plants whose seed is contained in many distinct seed-vessels.
- MULTITUDE**, mù't-tê-tûde, *s.* 463. Many, more than one; a great number, loosely and indefinitely; a crowd or throng, the vulgar.
- MULTITUDINOUS**, mù't-tê-tû'dê-nûs, *a.* Having the appearance of a multitude; manifold.
- MULTIVAGANT**, mù't-tîv'vâ-gânt, *a.*
- MULTIVAGOUS**, mù't-tîv'vâ-gûs, *a.* That wanders or strays much abroad.
- MULTIVIOUS**, mù't-tîv'vê-ûs, *a.* Having many ways, manifold.
- MULTIOCLAR**, mù't-ôk'kù-lâr, *a.* Having more eyes than two.
- MUM**, mùm, *interj.* A word denoting prohibition to speak; silence, hush.
- MUM**, mùm, *s.* Ale brewed with wheat.
- To MUMBLE**, mùm'bl, *v. n.* 405. To speak inwardly, to grumble, to mutter; to speak indistinctly; to chew, to bite softly.
- To MUMBLE**, mùm'bl, *v. a.* To utter with a low inarticulate voice; to mouth gently; to slubber over, to suppress, to utter imperfectly.
- MUMBLER**, mùm'bl-ûr, *s.* 98. One that speaks inarticulately, a mutterer.
- MUMBLINGLY**, mùm'bl-îng-lê, *ad.* With inarticulate utterance.
- To MUMM**, mùm, *v. a.* To mask, to frolic in disguise. *Obscure*.
- MUMMER**, mùm'mûr, *s.* 98. A masker, one who performs frolics in a personated dress.
- MUMMERY**, mùm'mûr-rê, *s.* 557. Masking, frolic in masks, foolery.
- MUMMY**, mùm'mê, *s.* A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming; Mummy is used among gardeners for a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees.
- To MUMPE**, mùmp, *v. a.* To nibble, to bite quick, to chew with a continued motion; to talk low and quick; in cant language, to go a begging.
- MUMPER**, mùmp'ûr, *s.* 98. A beggar.
- MUMPS**, mùmps, *s.* Sullenness, silent anger; a disease.
- To MUNCH**, mùnsh, *v. a.* 352. To chew by great mouthfuls.
- MUNCHER**, mùnsh'ûr, *s.* 98. One that munches.
- MUNDANE**, mùn'dâne, *a.* Belonging to the world.
- MUNDANITY**, mùn-dâ'shûn, *s.* The act of cleansing.
- MUNDATORY**, mùn'dâ-tûr-rê, *a.* Having the power to cleanse.—For the *o*, see *Domestic*, 512.
- MUNDICK**, mùn'dîk, *s.* A kind of marenite found in tin mines.
- MUNDIFICATION**, mùn-dê-fê-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of cleansing.
- MUNDIFICATIVE**, mùn-dîffê-kâ-tîv, *a.* Cleansing, having the power to cleanse.—See *Justitice*.
- To MUNDIFY**, mùn'dê-fî, *v. a.* 185. To cleanse to make clean.
- MUNDIVAGANT**, mùn-dîv'vâ-gânt, *a.* 518. Wandering through the world.
- MUNDUNGUS**, mùn-dûng'gûs, *s.* Stinking tobacco.
- MUNERARY**, mùn'ê-râ-rê, *a.* 512. Having the nature of a gift.
- MUNGREL**, mùng'grîl, *s.* 99. Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents.
- MUNGREL**, mùng'grîl, *a.* Generated between different natures, baseborn, degenerate.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, hûll 173—ôll 299—pôðnd 313—ûln 466, thîs 469.

**MUNICIPAL**, mù-nîs'sè-pâl, *a.* Belonging to a corporation.

**MUNICIPALITY**, mù-nè-sè-pâl'è-tè *s.* The people of a district, in the division of Republican France.

**MUNIFICENCE**, mù-nîffè-sènsè, *s.* Liberality, the act of giving.

**MUNIFICENT**, mù-nîffè-sènt, *a.* Liberal, generous.

**MUNIFICENTLY**, mù-nîffè-sènt-lè, *ad.* Liberally, generously.

**MUNIMENT**, mù'nè-mènt, *s.* Fortification, strong hold; support, defence.

**To MUNITE**, mù-nîte', *v. a.* To fortify, to strengthen. A word not in use.

**MUNITION**, mù-nîsh'ûn, *s.* Fortification, strong hold; ammunition, materials for war.

**MUNNION**, mùn'yân, *s.* 113. Munnions are the upright posts that divide the lights in a window-frame.

**MURAGE**, mùr'djè, *s.* 90. Money paid to keep walls in repair.

**MURAL**, mù'râl, *a.* 177. Pertaining to a wall.

**MURDER**, mùr'dûr, *s.* 98. The act of killing a man unlawfully.

**To MURDER**, mùr'dûr, *v. a.* To kill a man unlawfully; to destroy, to put an end to.

**MURDERER**, mùr'dûr-ûr, *s.* 557. One who has shed human blood unlawfully.

**MURDERESS**, mùr'dûr-ès, *s.* A woman that commits murder.

**MURDERMENT**, mùr'dûr-mènt, *s.* The act of killing unlawfully.

**MURDEROUS**, mùr'dûr-ûs, *a.* 555. Bloody, guilty of murder.

**MURE**, mùre, *s.* A wall. Not in use.

**MURENGER**, mù'rèn-jûr, *s.* 177. An overseer of a wall.

↳ This word is often improperly pronounced with the *u* short, as if written *Murenger*.

**MURIATICK**, mù-rè-ât'tîk, *a.* Partaking of the taste or nature of brine.

**MURK**, mùrk, *s.* Darkness, want of light.

**MURKY**, mùr'ké, *a.* Dark, cloudy, wanting light. See *Muggy*.

**MURMUR**, mùr'mûr, *s.* A low continued buzzing noise; a complaint half suppressed.

**To MURMUR**, mùr'mûr, *v. n.* To give a low buzzing sound; to grumble, to utter secret discontent.

**MURMURER**, mùr'mûr-ûr, *s.* 98. One who repines, a grumbler, a repiner.

**MURRAIN**, mùr'rin, *s.* 208. The plague in cattle.

**MURREY**, mùr'rè, *a.* 270. Darkly red.

**MURRIION**, mùr'rè-ûn, *s.* 113. A helmet, a casque.

**MUSCADEL**, mùs'kâ-dèl, }  
**MUSCADINE**, mùs'kâ-dîne, }<sup>s</sup>

A kind of sweet grape, sweet wine, and sweet pear.

**MUSCAT**, mùs'kât, *s.* A delicious grape having the flavour of musk; a kind of sweet pear.

**MUSCLE**, mùs'el, *s.* 351. 405. The fleshy fibrous part of an animal body, the immediate instrument of motion; a bivalve shell fish.

**MUSCOSITY**, mùs-kôs'sè-tè, *s.* Mossiness.

**MUSCULAR**, mùs'kû-lâr, *a.* 88. Performed by muscles.

**MUSCULARITY**, mùs-kû-lâr-rè-tè, *s.* The state of having muscles.

**MUSCULOUS**, mùs'kû-lûs, *a.* 314. Full of muscles, brawny; pertaining to a muscle.

**MUSE**, mùze, *s.* One of the nine sister goddesses who, in the heathen mythology, are supposed to preside over the liberal arts.

**MUSE**, mùze, *s.* Deep thought, close attention, absence of mind; the power of poetry.

**To MUSE**, mùze, *v. n.* To ponder, to study in silence; to be absent of mind; to wonder, to be amazed.

**MUSEFUL**, mùze'fûl, *a.* Deep-thinking.

**MUSER**, mù'zâr, *s.* 98. One who muses, one apt to be absent of mind.

**MUSEUM**, mù-zè'ûm, *s.* A repository of learned curiosities.—See *Pygmean*.

**MUSHROOM**, mùsh'rûm, *s.* Mushrooms are, by curious naturalists, esteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and seeds have not as yet been discovered; an upstart, a wretch risen from the dunghill.

**MUSHROOMSTONE**, mùsh'rûm-stône, *s.* A kind of fossil.

**MUSICK**, mù'zîk, *s.* 400. The science of harmonical sounds; instrumental or vocal harmony.

**MUSICAL**, mùzè-kâl, *a.* Harmonious, melodious, sweet sounding; belonging to musick.

**MUSICALLY**, mùzè-kâl-lè, *ad.* Harmoniously, with sweet sound.

**MUSICALNESS**, mùzè-kâl-nès, *s.* Harmony.

**MUSICIAN**, mù-zîsh'ûn, *s.* 357. One skilled in harmony, one who performs upon instruments of musick.

**MUSK**, mùsk, *s.* A very powerful perfume; it is procured from a kind of Indian goat.

**MUSK**, mùsk, *s.* Grape hyacinth, or grape-flower.

**MUSKAPPLE**, mùsk'âp-pl, *s.* 405. A kind of apple.

**MUSKCAT**, mùsk'kât, *s.* The animal from which musk is got.

**MUSKCHERRY**, mùsk'tshèr-rè, *s.* A sort of cherry.

**MUSKET**, mùs'kit, *s.* 99. A soldier's hand-gun; a male hawk of a small kind.

**MUSKETEER**, mùs-kè-tèèr', *s.* A soldier whose weapon is his musket.

**MUSKETOON**, mùs-kè-tûn, *s.* A blunderbus, a short gun of a large bore.

**MUSKINESS**, mùs'kè-nès, *s.* The scent of musk.

**MUSKMELON**, mùsk'mèl-lân, *s.* A fragrant melon.

**MUSKPEAR**, mùsk'pære, *s.* A fragrant pear.

**MUSKROSE**, mùsk'rôze, *s.* A rose so called from its fragrance.

**MUSKY**, mùs'ké, *a.* Fragrant, sweet of scent.

**MUSLIN**, mùz'ûn, *s.* A fine stuff made of cotton.

**MUSS**, mùs, *s.* A scramble. Obsolete.

↳ From this, perhaps, comes the vulgar word to *Smush*.

**MUSSITATION**, mùs-sè-tâ'shûn, *s.* Murmur, grumble.

**MUSSULMAN**, mùs'sûl-mân, *s.* 88. A Mahometan believer.

**MUST**, mùst, *verb imperfect.* To be obliged. It is only used before a verb. Must is of all persons and tenses, and used of persons and things.

**MUST**, mùst, *s.* New wine, new wort.—See *Lamb'scool*.

**To MUST**, mùst, *v. a.* To mould, to make mouldy.

**To MUST**, mùst, *v. n.* To grow mouldy.

**MUSTACHES**, mùs-stâ'shîz, *s.* 99. Whiskers, hair on the upper lip.

**MUSTARD**, mùs'tûrd, *s.* 88. A plant.

**To MUSTER**, mùs'tûr, *v. n.* 98. To assemble in order to form an army.

**To MUSTER**, mùs'tûr, *v. a.* To review forces; to bring together.

**MUSTER**, mùs'tûr, *s.* A review of a body of forces; a register of forces mustered; a collection, as a Muster of peacocks; to pass Muster, to be allowed.

**MUSTERBOOK**, mùs'tûr-bûk, *s.* A book in which the forces are registered.

**MUSTERMASTER**, mùs'tûr-mâ-stûr, *s.* One who superintends the muster to prevent frauds.

**MUSTER-ROLL**, mùs'tûr-rôle, *s.* A register of forces.

559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pîne 105, pîn 107—nô 162, nôve 164.

**MUSTILY**, mûs'tê-lê, *ad.* Mouldily.  
**MUSTINESS**, mûs'tê-nês, *s.* Mould, damp foulness.  
**MUSTY**, mûs'tê, *a.* Mouldy, spoiled with damp, moist and fetid; stale; vapid; dull, heavy.  
**MUTABILITY**, mû-tâ-bîlê-tê, *s.* Changeableness; inconstancy, change of mind.  
**MUTABLE**, mû-tâ-bl, *a.* 405. Subject to change; alterable; inconstant, unsettled.  
**MUTABLENESS**, mû-tâ-bl-nês, *s.* Changeableness, uncertainty.  
**MUTATION**, mû-tâ-shûn, *s.* Change, alteration.  
**MUTE**, mûte, *a.* Silent, not vocal, not having the use of voice.  
**MUTE**, mûte, *s.* One that has no power of speech; a letter which can make no sound.  
**To MUTE**, mûte, *v. n.* To dang as birds.  
**MUTELY**, mûtê-lê, *ad.* Silently, not vocally.  
**To MUTILATE**, mûtê-lâte, *v. a.* To deprive of some essential part.  
**MUTILATION**, mû-tê-lê-shûn, *s.* Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part.  
**MUTINE**, mû'tîn, *s.* 140. A mutineer. Not used.  
**MUTINEER**, mû-tîn-nêr', *s.* A mover of sedition.  
**MUTINOUS**, mû'tîn-nês, *a.* 314. Seditious, busy in insurrection, turbulent.  
**MUTINOUSLY**, mû'tîn-nês-lê, *ad.* Seditiously, turbulently.  
**MUTINOUSNESS**, mû'tîn-nês-nês, *s.* Seditiousness, turbulence.  
**To MUTINY**, mû'tê-nê, *v. n.* To rise against authority, to make insurrection.  
**MUTINY**, mû'tê-nê, *s.* Insurrection, sedition.  
**To MUTTER**, mû'tûr, *v. n.* 98. To grumble, to murmur.  
**To MUTTER**, mû'tûr, *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation.  
**MUTTER**, mû'tûr, *s.* Murmur, obscure utterance. Not used.  
**MUTTERER**, mû'tûr-ûr, *s.* 555. Grumbler, murmurer.  
**MUTTERINGLY**, mû'tûr-îng-lê, *ad.* With a low voice; indistinctly.  
**MUTTON**, mû'tîn, *s.* 170. The flesh of sheep dressed for food; a sheep, now only in ludicrous language.  
 By The *o* in this and similar terminations, is under the same predicament as *e*.—See Principles, No. 103, 170.  
**MUTTONIST**, mû'tû-fîst, *s.* A hand large and red.  
**MUTUAL**, mû'tshû-âl, *a.* 463. Reciprocal, each acting in return or correspondence to the other.  
**MUTUALLY**, mû'tshû-âl-lê, *ad.* Reciprocally, in return.  
**MUTUALITY**, mû-tshû-âl-lê-tê, *s.* Reciprocation.  
**MUZZLE**, mû'z'l, *s.* 405. The mouth of any thing; a fastening for the mouth which hinders to bite.  
**To MUZZLE**, mû'z'l, *v. n.* To bring the mouth near. Not used.  
**To MUZZLE**, mû'z'l, *v. a.* To blind the mouth; to fuddle with the mouth close. A low sense.  
**My**, mî, or mê, *pron. poss.* Belonging to me.  
 There is a puzzling diversity to foreigners in the pronunciation of this word, and sometimes to natives, when they read, which ought to be explained. It is certain that the pronoun *me*, when it is contradistinguished from any other possessive pronoun, and consequently emphatical, is always pronounced with its full, open sound, rhyming with *ay*; but when there is no such emphasis, it falls exactly into the sound of *me*, the oblique case of *I*. Thus, if I were to say, *My pen is as bad as my paper*, I should necessarily pronounce *my* like *me*, as in this sentence *pen and paper* are the emphatical words; but if I were to say, *My pen is worse than yours*, here *my* is in opposition to *yours*, and *my*, as it is emphatical, be pronounced so as to rhyme with *high, nigh, &c.*  
**MYNCHEN**, mîn'tshên, *s.* A nun.  
**MYOGRAPHY**, mî-ôg'grâ-fê, *s.* 116. 187. 518. A description of the muscles.

**MYOLOGY**, mî-ô-mô-jê, *s.* 116. 187. The description and doctrine of the muscles.

**MYOPES**, mî-ô-pêz, *s.* Short-sighted persons.  
 By Singular *Myope*. From this word comes the English verb, to *mope*, and the substantive a *mope*.

**MYOPY**, mî-ô-pê, *s.* Shortness of sight.

**MYRIAD**, mî-rê-âd, *s.* The number of ten thousand; proverbially, any great number.

By it may not, perhaps, be unworthy of observation, that *y*, in this and the following words, is under the same predicament as *i*; if followed by *r* and a vowel, it is short *i*; if by *r* and a consonant, it becomes short *e*, which is the cause of the difference in the first syllable of *myriad* and *myrridon*.—See Principles, No. 108, 109.

**MYRMIDON**, mêr'mê-dûn, *s.* 166. Any ruffian, so named from the soldiers of Achilles.

**MYROBALAN**, mê-rôb'â-lân, or mî-rôb'â-lân, *s.* 187. A kind of dried fruit resembling dates.

**MYROPOLIST**, mê-rôp'ô-list, or mî-rôp'ô-list, *s.* 187. 518. One who sells unguents.

**MYRRH**, mêr, *s.* 108, 109. A precious kind of gum.

**MYRRHINE**, mêr'în, *a.* 140. Belonging to myrrh; made of the myrrhine stone.

**MYRTIFORM**, mêr'tê-fôrm, *a.* Having the shape of a myrtle.

**MYRTLE**, mêr'tîl, *s.* 108, 109. 405. A fragrant tree.

**MYSELF**, mê-sêlf, *s.* An emphatical word added to *I*; as, *I myself do it*; that is, not *I* by proxy, not another.

**MYSTAGOGUE**, mîs'tâ-gôg, *s.* 338. One who interprets divine mysteries; also one who keeps church relics, and shows them to strangers.

**MYSTERIARCH**, mîs-têrê-ârk, *s.* One presiding over mysteries.

**MYSTERIOUS**, mîs-têrê-îs, *a.* Inaccessible to the understanding, awfully obscure; artfully perplexed.

**MYSTERIOUSLY**, mîs-têrê-îs-lê, *ad.* In a manner above understanding; obscurely, enigmatically.

**MYSTERIOUSNESS**, mîs-têrê-îs-nês, *s.* Holy obscurity; artful difficulty or perplexity.

**To MYSTERIZE**, mîs-tê-rîze, *v. a.* To explain as enigmas.

**MYSTERY**, mîs'tê-rê, *s.* Something above human intelligence, something awfully obscure; an enigma, any thing artfully made difficult; a trade, a calling.

**MYSTICAL**, mîs'tê-kâl, 88. } *a.*

**MYSTICK**, mîs'tîk, } *a.*  
 Sacredly obscure; involving some secret meaning, emblematical; obscure, secret.

**MYSTICALLY**, mîs'tê-kâl-lê, *ad.* In a manner, or by an act, implying some secret meaning.

**MYSTICALNESS**, mîs'tê-kâl-nês, *s.* Involution of some secret meaning.

**MYTHOLOGICAL**, mîth-ô-lôj'ê-kâl, *a.* Relating to the explication of fabulous history.

**MYTHOLOGICALLY**, mîth-ô-lôj'ê-kâl-lê, *ad.* 187. In a manner suitable to the system of fables.

**MYTHOLOGIST**, mê-thô'lô-jîst, *s.* 187. A re-later or expositor of the ancient fables of the heathens.

**To MYTHOLOGIZE**, mê-thô'lô-jîze, *v. n.* To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.

**MYTHOLOGY**, mê-thô'lô-jê, *s.* 187. 518. System of fables.

## N

**To NAB**, nâb, *v. n.* To catch unexpectedly.  
 low word.  
**NADIR** nâ'dûr, *s.* 418. The point under foot if earth, opposite to the zenith.

- NAG**, nâg, *s.* A small horse; a horse in familiar language.
- NAIADES**, nâ'î-dêz, *s.* The Latin plural of **NAIAD**, nâ'î'âd, *s.* A water-nymph.  
 ☞ The English plural of which is *Naiads*.
- NAIL**, nâle, *s.* 202. The horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes; the talons of birds and beasts; a spike of metal by which things are fastened together; a stud, a boss; a kind of measure, two inches and a quarter; on the Nail, readily, immediately, without delay.
- To NAIL**, nâle, *v. a.* To fasten with nails; to stud with nails.
- NAILER**, nâ'î'ûr, *s.* 98. A nail maker.
- NAKED**, nâ'kîd, *a.* 99. Wanting clothes, uncovered; unarmed, defenceless; plain, evident; mere, simple.
- NAKEDLY**, nâ'kîd-lê, *ad.* Without covering; simply, merely; evidently.
- NAKEDNESS**, nâ'kîd-nês, *s.* Nudity, want of covering; want of provision for defence; plainness, evidence.
- NAME**, nâme, *s.* The discriminative appellation of an individual; the term by which any species is distinguished; person; reputation, character; renown; power delegated; an opprobrious appellation.
- NAMELESS**, nâme'lês, *a.* Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation; one of which the name is not known; not famous.
- NAMELY**, nâme'lê, *ad.* Particularly, specially.
- NAMER**, nâ'mûr, *s.* 98. One who calls any by name.
- NAMESAKE**, nâme'sâke, *s.* One that has the same name with another.
- NAP**, nâp, *s.* Slumber, a short sleep; down, villous substance.
- To NAP**, nâp, *v. n.* To sleep, to be drowsy or secure.
- NAPE**, nâpe, *s.* The joint of the neck behind.
- NAPHTHA**, nâp'thâ, *s.* 92. A kind of bitumen. See *Ophthalmic*.
- NAFINES**, nâp'pê-nês, *s.* The quality of having a nap.
- NAFKIN**, nâp'kîn, *s.* A cloth used at table to wipe the hands; a handkerchief.
- NAFLSS**, nâp'lês, *a.* Wanting nap, thread bare.
- NAPPY**, nâp'pê, *a.* Frothy, spongy.
- NARCISSSUS**, nâr-sîs'sûs, *s.* 81. A daffodil.
- NARCOTICK**, nâr-kô'tîk, *a.* 509. Producing torpor, or stupefaction.
- NARD**, nârd, *s.* Spikenard; an odorous shrub.
- NARE**, nâre, *s.* A nostril. Not in use.
- NARRABLE**, nârrâ-bl, *a.* 81. 405. Capable to be told.
- To NARRATE**, nârrâte, *v. a.* 91. To relate, to tell.
- ☞ Dr Johnson says this word is only used in Scotland; but as it is regularly derived from the Latin *narrô*, and has a specific meaning to distinguish it from every other word, it ought to be considered as a necessary part of the language. To tell seems to imply communication in the most general sense; as, to tell a story, to tell a secret, &c. To relate, is to tell at some length, and in some order, as to relate the particulars of a transaction; but to narrate seems to relate a transaction in order, from beginning to end; which often becomes insipid and tiresome. Hence the beauty of Pope's—*narrative old age*:
- "The poor, the rich, the valiant, and the sage,  
 And boasting youth, and narrative old age."
- NARRATION**, nâr-râ'shûn, *s.* Account, relation, history.
- NARRATIVE**, nâr-râ-tîv, *a.* 512. Relating, giving an account; story-telling, apt to relate things past.
- NARRATIVE**, nâr-râ-tîv, *s.* A relation, an account.
- NARRATIVELY**, nâr-râ-tîv-lê, *ad.* By way of relation.
- NARRATOR**, nâr-râ'tûr, *s.* 166. A teller, a relater.
- To NARRIFY**, nâr-rê-ŋ, *v. a.* To relate, to give account of.
- NARROW**, nâr'rô, *a.* 327. Not broad or wide; small; avaricious; contracted, ungenerous; close, vigilant, attentive.
- To NARROW**, nâr'rô, *v. a.* To diminish with respect to breadth; to contract; to confine, to limit.
- NARROWLY**, nâr'rô-lê, *ad.* With little breadth; contractedly, without extent; closely, vigilantly; nearly, within a little; avariciously, sparingly.
- NARROWNESS**, nâr'rô-nês, *s.* Want of breadth; want of comprehension; confined state; poverty; want of capacity.
- NASAL**, nâ'zâl, *a.* 88. Belonging to the nose.
- NASTY**, nâs'tê, *a.* 79. Dirty, filthy, sordid, nauseous; obscene.
- NASTILY**, nâs'tê-lê, *ad.* Dirtily, filthily, nauseously; obscenely, grossly.
- NASTINESS**, nâs'tê-nês, *s.* Dirt, filth; obscenity, grossness of ideas.
- NATAL**, nâ'tâl, *a.* 88. Native, relating to nativity.
- NATATION**, nâ-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of swimming.
- NATHLESS**, nâth'lês, *ad.* Nevertheless. Obsolete.
- NATHMORE**, nâth'môre, *ad.* Never the more. Obsolete.
- NATION**, nâ'shûn, *s.* A people distinguished from another people.
- NATIONAL**, nâsh'ûn-âl, *a.* 88. 535. Publick, general; bigoted to one's own country.
- NATIONALLY**, nâsh'ûn-âl-lê, *ad.* With regard to the nation.
- NATIONALNESS**, nâsh'ûn-âl-nês, *s.* Reference to the people in general.
- NATIVE**, nâ'tîv, *a.* Produced by nature, not artificial; natural, such as is according to nature; conferred by birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth, original.
- NATIVE**, nâ'tîv, *s.* 157. One born in any place, original inhabitant; offspring.
- NATIVENESS**, nâ'tîv-nês, *s.* State of being produced by nature.
- NATIVITY**, nâ-tîv'vê-tê, *s.* Birth, issue into life; state or place of being produced.
- NATURAL**, nâ't'shû-râl, *a.* 461. Produced or effected by nature; illegitimate; bestowed by nature; not forced, not far fetched, dictated by nature; tender, affectionate by nature; unaffected, according to truth and reality; opposed to violent, as, a Natural death.
- NATURAL**, nâ't'shû-râl, *s.* An idiot, a fool; native, original inhabitant; gift of nature, quality.
- NATURALIST**, nâ't'shû-râl-îst, *s.* A student in physics.
- NATURALIZATION**, nâ't'shû-râl-ê-zâ'shûn, *s.* The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects.
- To NATURALIZE**, nâ't'shû-râl-îze, *v. a.* To invest with the privileges of native subjects; to make easy like things natural.
- NATURALLY**, nâ't'shû-râl-lê, *ad.* According to a natural nature; without affectation; spontaneously.
- NATURALNESS**, nâ't'shû-râl-nês, *s.* The state of being given or produced by nature; conformity to truth and reality; not affectation.
- NATURE**, nâ't'shûre, *s.* 293. An imaginary being supposed to preside over the material and animal world; the native state or properties of any thing; the constitution of an animated body; disposition of mind—the regular course of things; the compass of natural existence; natural affection, or reverence; the state or operation of the material world; sort, species.
- ☞ There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word as if written *na-ter*, which cannot be too carefully avoided. Some critics have contended, that it ought to be pronounced as if written *nate-yure*; but this pronunciation comes so near to that here adopted, as scarcely to be distinguishable from it. T before y, which is the letter long u begins with S, approaches so near to sh, as, in

550. Fåte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81.—mé 93, mét 95—pine 103, pin 107—nö 162, növe 164,

the absence of accent, naturally to fall into it, in the same manner as *a* becomes *zh* in *leisure*, *pleasure*, &c. The sibilant and aspiration of *t* in this and similar words, provided they are not too coarsely pronounced, are so far from being a deformity in our language, by increasing the number of hissing sounds, as some have insinuated, that they are a real beauty; and, by a certain coalescence and flow of sound, contribute greatly to the smoothness and volubility of pronunciation.—See Principles, No. 439, 460, 461, &c.

**NAVAL**, ná'vål, *a.* Consisting of ships; belonging to ships.

**NAVE**, náve, *s.* The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves; or the middle part of the church, distinct from the aisles or wings.

**NAVEL**, ná'vl, *s.* 102. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent; the middle; the interior part.

**NAVELGALL**, ná'vl-gáll, *s.* Navelgall is a bruise on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the navel.

**NAVELWORT**, ná'vl-würt, *s.* An herb.

**NAUGHT**, náwt, *a.* 213. 393. Bad, corrupt, worthless.

**NAUGHT**, náwt, *s.* Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written *Nought*.

**NAUGHTILY**, náwt'é-lé, *ad.* Wickedly, corruptly.

**NAUGHTINESS**, náwt'é-nés, *s.* Wickedness, badness.

**NAUGHTY**, náwt'é, *a.* Bad, wicked, corrupt.

**NAVIGABLE**, ná'vé-gá-bl, *a.* Capable of being passed by ships or boats.

**NAVIGABLENESS**, ná'vé-gá-bl-nés, *s.* Capacity to be passed in vessels.

**To NAVIGATE**, ná'vé-gá-te, *v. n.* To sail, to pass by water.

**To NAVIGATE**, ná'vé-gá-te, *v. a.* To pass by ships or boats.

**NAVIGATION**, ná'vé-gá'shún, *s.* The act or practice of passing by water; vessels of navigation.

**NAVIGATOR**, ná'vé-gá-túr, *s.* 521. Sailor, seaman.

**NAUMACHY**, náw'má-ké, *s.* 353. A mock sea-fight.

**To NAUSEATE**, náw'shé-á-te, *v. n.* 450. 542. To grow squeamish, to turn away with disgust.

**To NAUSEATE**, náw'shé-á-te, *v. a.* To loathe, to reject with disgust; to strike with disgust.

**NAUSEOUS**, náw'shús, *a.* 450. Loathsome, disgusting.

**NAUSEOUSLY**, náw'shús-lé, *ad.* Loathsomely, disgustfully.

**NAUSEOUSNESS**, náw'shús-nés, *s.* Loathsomeness, quality of raising disgust.

**NAUTICAL**, náwt'é-kál, } *a.*

**NAUTICK**, náwt'ík, 213. } *a.*

Pertaining to sailors.

**NAUTILUS**, náwt'é-lús, *s.* A shell-fish furnished with something analogous to oars and a sail.

**NAVY**, ná'vé, *s.* An assembly of ships, a fleet.

**NAY**, ná, *ad.* No, an adverb of negation; not only so, but more.

**NAYWORD**, náw'wórd, *s.* The saying nay; a proverbial reproach, a by-word.

**NÉ**, né, *ad.* Neither, and not. Obsolete.

**NEAF**, néfe, *s.* 227. A fist. Obsolete.

**To NEAL**, néle, *v. a.* 227. To temper by a gradual and regular heat.

**NEAP**, népe, *a.* 227. Low, decrement. Used only of the tide.

**NEAR**, nére, *prep.* 227. At no great distance from, close to, nigh.

**NEAR**, nére, *ad.* Almost; at hand, not far off.

**NEAR**, nére, *a.* Not distant, advanced towards the end of an enterprise or disquisition; close; intimate; affecting, dear; parsimonious.

**NEARLY**, nére'lé, *ad.* At no great distance; closely; in a niggardly manner.

**NEARNESS**, nére'nés, *s.* Closeness; alliance of blood or affection; tendency to aversion.

**NEAT**, néte, *s.* 227. Black eatle, oxen; a cow or ox.

**NEAT**, néte, *a.* Elegant, but without dignity; cleanly; pure, unadulterated.

**NEATHERD**, néte'hérd, *s.* A cow-keeper, one who has the care of black cattle.

**NEATLY**, néte'lé, *ad.* Elegantly, but without dignity; sprucely; cleanly.

**NEATNESS**, néte'nés, *s.* Spruceness, elegance without dignity; cleanliness.

**NEB**, néb, *s.* Nose, beak, mouth. Retained in the north. In Scotland, the bill of a bird.

**NEBULA**, néh'bú-lá, *s.* 92. It is applied to appearances like a cloud in the human body, as to films upon the eyes.

**NEBULOUS**, néb-bú'lús, *a.* Misty, cloudy.

**NECESSARIES**, né's'sés-sér-ríz, *s.* 99. Things not only convenient but needful.

**NECESSARILY**, né's'sés-sér-ré-lé, *ad.* Indispensably; by inevitable consequence.

**NECESSARINESS**, né's'sés-sér-ré-nés, *s.* The state of being necessary.

**NECESSARY**, né's'sés-sér-ré, *a.* Needful, indispensably requisite; not free, impelled by fate; conclusive, decisive by inevitable consequence.

**To NECESSITATE**, né-sés'sé-tá-te, *v. a.* To make necessary, not to leave free.

**NECESSITATION**, né-sés-sé-tá'shún, *s.* The act of making necessary, fatal compulsion.

**NECESSITATED**, né-sés'sé-tá-téd, *a.* In a state of want.

**NECESSITOUS**, né-sés'sé-tús, *a.* Pressed with poverty.

**NECESSITOUSNESS**, né-sés'sé-tús-nés, *s.* Poverty, want, need.

**NECESSITUDE**, né-sés-sé-tú-de, *s.* Want, need.

**NECESSITY**, né-sés'sé-té, *s.* Compulsion, fatality; indispensableness; want, need, poverty; things necessary for human life; cogency of argument, inevitable consequence.

**NECK**, nék, *s.* The part between the neck and body; a long narrow part; on the neck, immediately after; to break the Neck of an affair, to hinder any thing being done, or to do more than half.

**NECKREEF**, nék'béef, *s.* The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle.

**NECKCLOT**, nék'klót, *s.* That which men wear on the neck.

**NECKLACE**, nék'lá-se, *s.* An ornamental string of beads, or precious stones, worn by women on the neck.

**NECROMANCER**, nék'kró-mán-súr, *s.* An enchanter, a conjurer; one who by charms can converse with the ghosts of the dead.

**NECROMANCY**, nék'kró-mán-sé, *s.* 519. The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead; enchantment, conjuration.

**NECTAR**, nék'túr, *s.* 88. The supposed drink of the heathen gods.

**NECTARED**, nék'túrd, *a.* 88. Tinged with nectar.

**NECTAREOUS**, nék-tá're-ús, *a.* Resembling nectar, sweet as nectar.

**NECTARINE**, nék'tér-rín, *a.* 150. Sweet as nectar.

**NECTARINE**, nék'tér-ín, *s.* 150. A fruit of the plum kind. This fruit differs from a peach in having a smooth rind and the flesh firmer.

**NEED**, néed, *s.* 246. Exigency, pressing difficulty, necessity; want, distressful poverty; lack of any thing for use.

**To NEED**, néed, *v. a.* To want, to lack.

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

**TO NEED**, *nêd*, *v. n.* To be wanted, to be necessary, to have necessity of any thing.

**NEEDER**, *nêd'âr*, *s.* 98. One that wants any thing.

**NEEDFUL**, *nêd'fûl*, *a.* Necessary, indispensably requisite.

**NEEDFULLY**, *nêd'fûl-lê*, *ad.* Necessarily.

**NEEDFULNESS**, *nêd'fûl-nês*, *s.* Necessity.

**NEEDILY**, *nêd'dê-lê*, *ad.* In poverty, poorly.

**NEEDINESS**, *nêd'dê-nês*, *s.* Want, poverty.

**NEEDLE**, *nêd'dl*, *s.* 405. A small instrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread; the small steel bar which, in the mariner's compass, stands regularly north and south.

**NEEDLEFISH**, *nêd'dl-fîsh*, *s.* A kind of sea fish.

**NEEDLE-FULL**, *nêd'dl-fûl*, *s.* As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.

**NEEDLEMAKER**, *nêd'dl-mâ-kûr*, *s.* He who makes needles.

**NEEDLEWORK**, *nêd'dl-wûrk*, *s.* The business of a seamstress; embroidery by the needle.

**NEEDLESSLY**, *nêd'dlês-lê*, *ad.* Unnecessarily, without need.

**NEEDLESSNESS**, *nêd'dlês-nês*, *s.* Unnecessariness.

**NEEDLESS**, *nêd'dlês*, *a.* Unnecessary, not requisite.

**NEEDMENT**, *nêd'dmênt*, *s.* Something necessary. Obsolete.

**NEEDS**, *nêdz*, *ad.* Necessarily, by compulsion, indispensably.

**NEEDY**, *nêddê*, *a.* Poor, necessitous.

**NEER**, *nâre*, *ad.* 97. 247. A poetical contraction for *Never*.

**TO NEESE**, *nêeze*, *v. n.* To sneeze. Obsolete.

**NEF**, *nêf*, *s.* The body of a church.

**NEFARIOUS**, *nê-fârê-ôs*, *a.* Wicked, abominable.

**NEGATION**, *nê-gâ'shûn*, *s.* Denial, the contrary to affirmation; description by negative.

**NEGATIVE**, *nêg'gâ-tîv*, *a.* 157. Denying, contrary to affirmative; implying only the absence of something; having the power to withhold, though not to compel.

**NEGATIVE**, *nêg'gâ-tîve*, *s.* A proposition by which something is denied; a particle of denial, as, *Not*.

**NEGATIVELY**, *nêg'gâ-tîv-lê*, *ad.* With denial, in the form of denial, not affirmatively; in form of speech, implying the absence of something.

**TO NEGLECT**, *nêg-lêkt'*, *v. a.* To omit by carelessness; to treat with scornful heedlessness; to postpone.

**NEGLECT**, *nêg-lêkt'*, *s.* Instance of inattention; careless treatment; negligence, frequency of neglect; state of being unregarded.

**NEGLECTER**, *nêg-lêkt'tûr*, *s.* 98. One who neglects.

**NEGLECTFUL**, *nêg-lêkt'fûl*, *a.* Heedless, careless, inattentive; treating with indifference.

**NEGLECTION**, *nêg-lêk'shûn*, *s.* The state of being negligent.

**NEGLECTFULLY**, *nêg-lêkt'fûl-lê*, *ad.* With heedless inattention.

**NEGLECTIVE**, *nêg-lêk'tîv*, *a.* 512. Inattentive to, or regardless of.

**NEGLECTANCE**, *nêg'lê-jênsê*, *s.* Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly.

**NEGLECTANT**, *nêg'lê-jênt*, *a.* Careless, heedless, habitually inattentive.

**NEGLECTANTLY**, *nêg'lê-jênt-lê*, *ad.* Carelessly, heedlessly, without exactness.

**TO NEGOTIATE**, *nê-gô'shê-âte*, *v. n.* 512. To have intercourse of business, to traffick, to treat.

**NEGOTIATION**, *nê-gô'shê-â'shûn*, *s.* Treaty of business.

**NEGOTIATOR**, *nê-gô'shê-â-tûr*, *s.* 521. One employed to treat with others.

**NEGOTIATING**, *nê-gô'shê-â-tîng*, *a.* 410. Employed in negotiation.

**NEGRO**, *nêgrô*, *s.* A blackmoor.

☞ Some speakers, but those of the very lowest order, pronounce this word as if written *ne-gur*.

**TO NEIGH**, *nâ*, *v. n.* 249. To utter the voice of a horse.

**NEIGH**, *nâ*, *s.* The voice of a horse.

**NEIGHBOUR**, *nâ'bûr*, *s.* 249. One who lives near to another; one who lives in familiarity with another; any thing next or near; intimate, confidant; in divinity, one partaking of the same nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

☞ For what I apprehend to be the genuine sound of the diphthong in the first syllable of this word, see *Eight*.

**TO NEIGHBOUR**, *nâ'bûr*, *v. a.* 249. To adjoin to, to confine on. Little used.

**NEIGHBOURHOOD**, *nâ'bûr-hûd*, *s.* Place adjoining; state of being near each other; those that live within reach of easy communication.

**NEIGHBOURLY**, *nâ'bûr-lê*, *a.* 249. \*Becoming a neighbour, kind, civil.

**NEIGHBOURLY**, *nâ'bûr-lê*, *ad.* With social civility.

**NEITHER**, *nê'thûr*, *conj.* 252. Not either. A particle used in the first branch of a negative sentence, and answered by *Nor*; as, *Fight Neither with small Nor great*. It is sometimes the second branch of a negative or prohibition to any sentence; as, *Ye shall not eat of it, Neither shall ye touch it*.

**NEITHER**, *nê'thûr*, *pron.* 98. Not either, nor one nor another.

**NEOPHYTE**, *nê-ô-fîte*, *s.* 156. One regenerated, a convert.

**NEOTERIC**, *nê-ô-têr'îk*, *a.* 509. Modern, novel, late.

**NEPENTHE**, *nê-pên'thê*, *s.* A drug that drives away all pains.

**NEPENTHE**, *nê-pên'thê*, } *s.*

**NEPENTHES**, *nê-pên'thês*, } *s.*  
A drug which drives away pain; a powerful anodyne; a medicine to assuage grief. In botany, the name of a plant.

**NEPHEW**, *nê'vû*, *s.* The son of a brother or sister.

**NEPHRITICK**, *nê-frî'tîk*, *a.* 509. Belonging to the organs of urine; troubled with the stone; good against the stone.

**NEPOTISM**, *nê-pô-tîzm*, *s.* 503. Fondness for nephews.

☞ I have differed from all our orthoepists in the pronunciation of this word, by making the first syllable short; not because the *e* is short in the Latin *Nepos*, but because the antepenultimate accent of our own language, when not followed by a diphthong, naturally shortens the vowel it falls upon, 535.

**NERVE**, *nêrv*, *s.* The nerves are the organs of sensation passing from the brain to all parts of the body; it is used by the poets for sinew or tendon.

**NERVELESS**, *nêrv'lês*, *a.* Without strength.

**NERVOUS**, *nêrv'ûs*, *a.* 314. Well strung, strong, vigorous; relating to the nerves; having weak or diseased nerves.

**NERVY**, *nêrvê*, *a.* Strong, vigorous.

**NESCIENCE**, *nêsh'ê-ênsê*, *s.* 510. Ignorance, the state of not knowing.

**NEST**, *nêst*, *s.* The bed formed by the bird for incubation; any place where insects are produced; an abode, place of residence, in contempt; boxes of drawers, little conveniences.

**TO NEST**, *nêst*, *v. a.* To build nests.

**NESTEGG**, *nêst'êg*, *s.* An egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it.

"Books and money laid for show,  
Like nest-eggs to make clients lay." *Hudibras*.

**TO NESTLE**, *nêp'sl*, *v. n.* 472. To settle, to lie close and snug.

**TO NESTLE**, *nêp'sl*, *v. a.* 359. To house, as in a nest; to cherish, as a bird her young.

353. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, tåt 81—mø 93, mêt 95—plne 105, pln 107—nò 162, möve 164,
- NESTLING**, nêst'ling, *s.* A bird taken out of the nest.
- NET**, nêt, *s.* A texture woven with large interstices or meshes.
- NETHER**, nêth'ûr, *a.* 98. Lower, not upper; being in a lower place; infernal, belonging to the regions below.
- NETHERMOST**, nêth'ûr-mòst, *s.* Lowest.
- NETTLE**, nêt'tl, *s.* 405. A stinging herb well known.
- To NETTLE**, nêt'tl, *v. a.* To sting, to irritate.
- NETWORK**, nêt'wûrk, *s.* Any thing resembling the work of a net.
- NEVER**, nêv'ûr, *ad.* 98. At no time; in no degree. It is much used in composition; as, Never-ending, having no end.
- NEVERTHELESS**, nêv-ûr-thê-lêds, *ad.* Notwithstanding that.
- NEUROLOGY**, nû-rôl'ô-jê, *s.* 518. A description of the nerves.
- NEUROTOMY**, nû-rôl'tò-mê, *s.* 518. The anatomy of the nerves.
- NEUTER**, nêut'ûr, *a.* 98. 264. Indifferent, not engaged on either side; in grammar, a noun that implies no sex.
- NEUTER**, nêut'ûr, *s.* One indifferent and unengaged.
- NEUTRAL**, nêut'râl, *a.* Indifferent, not engaged on either side; neither good nor bad; neither acid nor alkaline.
- NEUTRAL**, nêut'râl, *s.* One who does not act nor engage on either side.
- NEUTRALITY**, nêut'râl-ê-tê, *s.* A state of indifference, of neither friendship nor hostility; a state between good and evil.
- NEUTRALLY**, nêut'râl-lê, *ad.* Indifferently.
- NEW**, nû, *a.* 265. Fresh; modern; having the effect of novelty; not habituated; renovated, repaired so as to recover the first state; fresh after any thing; not of ancient extraction.
- NEW**, nû, *ad.* This is used in composition for *Newly*.
- NEWFANGLED**, nû-fång'gld, *a.* 405. 359. Formed with vain or foolish love of novelty.
- NEWFANGLEDNESS**, nû-fång'gld-nês, *s.* Vain and foolish love of novelty.
- NEWEL**, nû'el, *s.* 99. The compass round which the staircase is carried.
- NEWLY**, nû'lê, *ad.* Freshly, lately.
- NEWNESS**, nû'nês, *s.* Freshness, novelty, state of being new.
- NEWS**, nûz, *s.* Fresh account of any thing; papers which give an account of the transactions of the present times.
- NEWSMONGER**, nûz'e mông-gûr, *s.* One whose employment it is to hear and to tell news.
- NEWT**, nûte, *s.* Est, small lizard.
- NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT**, nû'yêz-gift, *s.* Present made on the first day of the year.
- NEXT**, nêkst, *a.* Nearest in place; nearest in any gradation.
- NEXT**, nêkst, *ad.* At the time or turn immediately succeeding.
- NIB**, nîb, *s.* The bill or beak of a bird; the point of a pen.
- NIBBED**, nîbbd, *a.* 359. Having a nib.
- To NIBBLE**, nîb'bl, *v. a.* 405. To bite by little at a time, to eat slowly; to bite as a fish does the bait.
- To NIBBLE**, nîb'bl, *v. n.* To bite at; to carp at, to find fault with.
- NIBBLER**, nîb'bl-ûr, *s.* 98. One that bites by little at a time.
- NICE**, nîse, *a.* Accurate in judgment to minute exactness. It is often used to express a culpable delicacy. Scrupulously and minutely cautious; easily injured, delicate; formed with minute exactness; refined.
- NICELY**, nîse'lê, *ad.* Accurately, minutely, scrupulously; delicately.
- NICENESS**, nîse'nês, *s.* Accuracy, minute exactness; superfluous delicacy or exactness.
- NICETY**, nîsê-tê, *s.* Minute accuracy; accurate performance; minute observation; subtlety; delicate management, cautious treatment; effeminate softness; Niceties, in the plural, dainties or delicacies in eating.
- ↪** In this word of our own composition from *nice*, we have unaccountably run into the pronunciation of the mute *e*. This word we always hear pronounced in three syllables, though *safely*, *ninely*, and *surely*, are ever heard in two. This is a proof how much mere similitude of sound often operates in fixing pronunciation: the termination *ty*, being almost always preceded by *e* or *i* in words of Latin or French formation, the termination form distinct syllables, as *variety*, *gayety*, *anxiety*, *society*, &c. Words of mere English formation that approach to them are thus carried into the same pronunciation by bare likeness of sound only.
- NICHE**, nîts, *s.* 352. A hollow in which a statue may be placed.
- NICK**, nîk, *s.* Exact point of time at which there is necessity or convenience; a notch cut in any thing; a score, a reckoning; a winning throw.
- To NICK**, nîk, *v. a.* To hit, to touch luckily, to perform by some slight artifice; to cut in necks or notches; to suit, as tallies cut in Nicks; to defeat or cozen.
- NICKNAME**, nîk'nâme, *s.* A name given in scoff or contempt.
- To NICKNAME**, nîk-nâme', *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious appellation.
- NIDE**, nîde, *s.* A brood, as, a Nide of pheasants.
- NIDIFICATION**, nîd-ê-fê-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of building nests.
- NIDULATION**, nîd-jû-lê'shûn, *s.* 293. The time of remaining in the nest.
- NIECE**, nêese, *s.* The daughter of a brother or sister.
- NIGGARD**, nîg'gûrd, *s.* 88. A miser, a curmudgeon.
- NIGGARD**, nîg'gûrd, *a.* Sordid, avaricious, parsimonious.
- To NIGGARD**, nîg'gûrd, *v. a.* To stint.
- NIGGARDISH**, nîg'gûrd-îsh, *a.* Having some disposition to avarice.
- NIGGARDLINESS**, nîg'gûrd-lê-nês, *s.* Avarice, sordid parsimony.
- NIGGARDLY**, nîg'gûrd-lê, *a.* Avaricious, sordidly parsimonious.
- NIGGARDNESS**, nîg'gûrd-nês, *s.* Avarice, sordid parsimony.
- NIGH**, nî, *prep.* 390. At no great distance from.
- NIGH**, nî, *ad.* Not at a great distance, to a place near.
- NIGH**, nî, *a.* Near, not distant; allied closely by blood. Not used now, the adjective Near being substituted in its place.
- NIGHLY**, nî'lê, *ad.* Nearly, within a little.
- NIGHNESS**, nî'nês, *s.* Nearness, proximity.
- NIGHT**, nîte, *s.* 391. The time of darkness; the time from sun-set to sun-rise.
- NIGHTBRAWLER**, nîte'brâwl-ûr, *s.* One who raises disturbances in the night.
- NIGHTCAP**, nîte'kâp, *s.* A cap worn in bed, or in undress.
- NIGHTCROW**, nîte'krô, *s.* A bird that cries in the night.
- NIGHTDEW**, nîte'dû, *s.* Dew that wets the ground in the night.
- NIGHTDOG**, nîte'dôg, *s.* A dog that hunts in the night.
- NIGHTDRESS**, nîte'drês, *s.* The dress worn at night.
- NIGHTED**, nîte'êd, *a.* Darkened, clouded, black.

- NIGHTFARING**, nite'få-rîng, *a.* Travelling in the night.
- NIGHTFIRE**, nite'fîre, *s.* Igals fatuus: Will-a-wisp.
- NIGHTFLY**, nite'fîl, *s.* Moth that flies in the night.
- NIGHTFOUNDERED**, nite-fôûn'dûrd, *s.* Lost or distressed in the night.
- NIGHTGOWN**, nite'gôûn, *a.* A loose gown used for an undress.
- NIGHTHAG**, nite'håg, *s.* Witch supposed to wander in the night.
- NIGHTINGALE**, nite'n-gåle, *s.* A small bird that sings in the night with remarkable melody, Philomel; a word of endearment.
- NIGHTLY**, nite'lê, *ad.* By night; every night.
- NIGHTLY**, nite'lê, *a.* Done by night, acting by night.
- NIGHTMAN**, nite'mån, *s.* 88. One who carries away ordure in the night.
- NIGHTMARE**, nite'måre, *s.* A morbid oppression in the night, resembling the pressure of weight upon the breast.
- NIGHTPIECE**, nite'pêese, *s.* A picture so coloured as to be supposed seen by candle-light.
- NIGHTTRAIL**, nite'råle, *s.* A loose cover thrown over the dress at night.
- NIGHTRAVEN**, nite-råvn, *s.* 103. A bird, supposed of ill omen, that cries aloud in the night.
- NIGHTRULE**, nite'rûle, *s.* A tumult in the night. Not used.
- NIGHTSHADE**, nite'shåde, *s.* A plant of two kinds, common and deadly night-shade.
- NIGHTSHINING**, nite'shl-nîng, *a.* Showing brightness in the night.
- NIGHTWALK**, nite'wåk, *s.* Walk in the night.
- NIGHTWALKER**, nite'wåk-ûr, *s.* One who roves in the night upon ill designs.
- NIGHTWARBLING**, nite-wår'blîng, *a.* Singing in the night.
- NIGHTWARD**, nite'wård, *a.* 88. Approaching towards night.
- NIGHTWATCH**, nite'wõtsh, *s.* A period of the night as distinguished by change of the watch.
- NIGRESCENT**, ni-grês'sênt, *a.* 130. 510. Growing black.
- NIGRIFICATION**, nig-rê-fê-kå'shûn, *s.* 130. The act of making black.
- TO NILL**, nîl, *v. a.* Not to will, to refuse. Obsolete.
- TO NIM**, nîm, *v. a.* To steal. A low word.
- NIMBLE**, nîm'bl, *a.* 405. Quick, active, ready, speedy, lively, expeditious.
- NIMBLENESS**, nîm'bl-nês, *s.* Quickness, activity, speed.
- NIMBLEWITTED**, nîm'bl-wît-têd, *a.* Quick, eager to speak.
- NIMBLY**, nîm'blê, *ad.* Quickly, speedily, actively.
- NIMMER**, nîm'mår, *s.* 98. A thief, a pilferer. A low word.
- NINCOMPPOP**, nîng'kûm-pôöp, *s.* A fool, a trifler. A low word.
- NINE**, nîne, *s.* One more than eight.
- NINEFOLD**, nîne'fôld, *a.* Nine times.
- NINEPINS**, nîne'pînz, *s.* A play where nine pieces of wood are set up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl—See *Loggats*.
- NINESCORE**, nîne'skôre, *a.* Nine times twenty.
- NINETEEN**, nîne'têen, *a.* Nine and ten.
- NINETEENTH**, nîne'têenth, *a.* The ordinal of nineteen, the ninth after the tenth.
- NINETY**, nîne'tê, *a.* Nine times ten.—See *Nicity*.
- NINTH**, nînth, *a.* Next in order to the eighth.
- NINTIETH**, nîne'tê'îth, *a.* 279. 99. The tenth nine times told.
- NINNY**, nîn'nê, *s.* A fool, a simpleton.
- NINNYHAMMER**, nîn'nê-håm-mår, *s.* A simpleton.
- TO NIP**, nîp, *v. a.* To pinch off with the nails, to bite with the teeth; to cut off by any slight means; to blast, to destroy before full growth; to pinch as frost; to vex; to bite; to taunt sarcastically.
- NIP**, nîp, *s.* A pinch with the nails or teeth; a small cut; a blast; a taunt, a sarcasm.
- NIPPER**, nîp'pår, *s.* 98. A satirist. Not in use.
- NIPPERS**, nîp'pårz, *s.* Small pinners.
- NIPPINGLY**, nîp'pîng-lê, *ad.* With bitter sarcasm.
- NIPPLE**, nîp'pl, *s.* 405. The teat, the dug; the orifice at which any animal liquor is separated.
- NIPPLEWORT**, nîp'pl-wårt, *s.* A very common weed.
- NISI-PRUIS**, nî'sê-prûs, *s.* In law, a judicial writ.
- NIT**, nît, *s.* The egg of a louse.
- NITENCY**, nî'tên-sê, *s.* Lustre, clear brightness; endeavour, spring. Not in use.
- NITID**, nî'tîd, *a.* 544. Bright, shining, lustrous.
- NITRE**, nî'tår, *s.* 416. Saltpetre.
- NITROGEN**, nî'trô-jên, *s.* The quality of generating nitre.—See *Oxygen*.
- NITROUS**, nî'trûs, *a.* 314. Impregnated with nitre.
- NITRY**, nî'trê, *a.* Nitrous.
- NITTY**, nî'tê, *a.* Abounding with the eggs of lice.
- NIVEOUS**, nîv'ê-ûs, *a.* 314. Snowy.
- NIZY**, nîzê, *s.* A dunce, a simpleton.
- NO**, nô, *ad.* The word of refusal; the word of denial. It sometimes strengthens a following negative: No not, not even.
- NO**, nô, *a.* Not any, none; No one, none, not any one.
- TO NOBILITATE**, nô-bîl'lê-tåte, *v. a.* To make noble.
- NOBILITY**, nô-bîl'lê-tê, *s.* Antiquity of family joined with splendour; rank or dignity of several degrees, conferred by sovereigns; the persons of high rank; dignity, grandeur, greatness.
- NOBLE**, nô'bl, *a.* 405. Of an ancient and splendid family; exalted to a rank above commonality; great, worthy, illustrious; exalted, elevated, sublime; magnificent, stately; free, generous, liberal; principal, capital; as, the heart is one of the Noble parts.
- NOBLE**, nô'bl, *s.* One of high rank; a coin rated at six shillings and eight-pence.
- NOBLEMAN**, nô'bl-mån, *s.* 88. One who is ennobled.
- NOBLENESS**, nô'bl-nês, *s.* Greatness, worth, dignity, magnanimity; splendour of descent.
- NOBLESS**, nô-blês', *s.* Nobility; dignity, greatness; noblemen collectively.
- NOBLY**, nô'blê, *ad.* Of ancient and splendid extraction; greatly, illustriously; grandly, splendidly.
- NOBODY**, nô'bôd-ê, *s.* No one, not any one.
- NOCENT**, nô'sênt, *a.* Guilty, criminal; hurtful, mischievous.
- NOCK**, nôk, *s.* A slit, a nick, a notch; the fundament. Not in use.
- NOCTIDIAL**, nôk-tîd'yål, or nôk-tîd'jê-ål, *a.* 294. 376. Comprising a night and a day.
- NOCTIFEROUS**, nôk-tîf'fêr-ûs, *a.* 518. Bringing night.
- NOCTIVAGANT**, nôk-tîv'vå-gånt, *a.* Wandering in the night.
- NOCTUARY**, nôk'tshû-å-rê, *s.* 461. An account of what passes by night.
- NOCTURN**, nôk'tûrn, *s.* An office of devotion performed in the night.
- NOCTURNAL**, nôk-tûrnål, *a.* 88. Nightly.
- NOCTURNAL**, nôk-tûrnål, *s.* An instrument by which observations are made in the night.
- TO NOD**, nôd, *v. a.* To decline the head with



359. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81,—mö 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nö 162, möve 164,

a quick motion; to pay a slight bow; to bend downwards with quick motion; to be drowsy.

**NOD, nõd, s.** A quick declination of the head; a quick declination; the motion of the head in drowsiness; a slight obsequence.

**NODATION, nõ-då'shån, s.** The act of making knots.

**NODDER, nõd'dür, s. 98.** One who nods.

**NODDLE, nõd'dil, s. 405.** A head, in contempt.

**NODDY, nõd'dé, s.** A simpleton, an idiot.

**NODE, nõde, s.** A knot, a knob; a swelling on the bone; an intersection.

**NODOSITY, nõ-dõs'sé-té, s.** Complication, knot.

**NOGUS, nõg'ús, a. 314.** Knotty, full of knots.

**NODULE, nõd'jule, s. 293. 461.** A small lamp.

**NOGGIN, nõg'gin, s. 382.** A small mug.

**NOIANCE, nõé'ånse, s. 88.** Mischief, inconvenience. Not used.

**NOIOUS, nõé'ús, a. 314.** Hurtful, mischievous. Not used.

**NOISE, nõéze, s. 299.** Any kind of sound; outcry, clamour, boasting or importunate talk; occasion of talk.

**To NOISE, nõéze, v. a.** To spread by rumour, or report.

**NOISEFUL, nõéze'fúl, a.** Loud, clamorous.

**NOISELESS, nõéze'lés, a.** Silent, without sound.

**NOISEMAKER, nõéze'må-kår, s.** Clamourer.

**NOISINESS, nõéze'nés, s.** Loudness of sound.

**NOISOME, nõé'súm, a. 166.** Noxious, mischievous, unwholesome; offensive, disgusting.

**NOISOMELY, nõé'súm-lé, ad.** With a fetid stench, with an infectious steam.

**NOISOMENESS, nõé'súm-nés, s.** Aptness to disgust, offensiveness.

**NOISY, nõéze, a. 438.** Sonning loud; clamorous, turbulent.

**NOLL, nõle, s. 406.** A head, a noddle. Not used.

**NOLITION, nõ-lish'ån, s.** Unwillingness.

**NOMBLES, nõm'blz, s. 359.** The entrails of a deer.

**By** This word may be added to the catalogue, Principles, No. 165.

**NOMENCLATOR, nõm-én-klå'tår, s.** One who calls things or persons by their proper names.

**NOMENCLATURE, nõm-én-klå'tshåre, s. 461.** The act of naming; a vocabulary, a dictionary.

**NOMINAL, nõm'mé-nål, a. 88.** Referring to names rather than to things.

**NOMINALLY, nõm'mé-nål-lé, ad.** By name; titular.

**To NOMINATE, nõm'mé-nåte, v. a.** To name, to mention by name; to entitle; to set down, to appoint by name.

**NOMINATION, nõm-mé-nå'shån, s.** The act of mentioning by name; the power of appointing.

**NOMINATIVE, nõm'mé-nå-tiv, s.** The case in Grammar that primarily designates the name of any thing.

**By** This word, in the hurry of school pronunciation, is always heard in three syllables, as if written *Nomme*; and this pronunciation has so generally prevailed, that making the word consist of four syllables would be stiff and pedantic.—See *Clef*.

**NONAGE, nõn'ådje, s.** Minority, time of life before legal maturity.

**NONCE, nõnse, s.** Purpose, intent, design. Obsolete.

**By** This word is still used in familiar conversation, and should not be entirely discarded. Junius and Skinner differ widely in the derivation of this word; but the latter, with his usual discernment, inclines to resolve it into *once*; and it is in this sense that it seems now to be generally used.

**NONCONFORMITY, nõn-kõn-fõr'mé-té, s.** Refusal of compliance; refusal to join in the established religion.

**NONCONFORMIST, nõn-kõn-fõr'mist, s.** One who refuses to join in the established worship.

**NONE, nõn, a. 165.** Not one; not any.

**NONENTITY, nõn-én'té-té, s.** Nonexistence; a thing not existing.

**NONEXISTENCE, nõn-ég-zis'téense, s.** Inexistence, state of not existing.

**NONJURING, nõn-júr'ing, a. 410.** Belonging to those who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

**NONJUROR, nõn'jú-rúr, s. 166.** One who conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refuses to swear allegiance to those who have succeeded him.

**NONNATURALS, nõn-nå't'shå-rålz, s.** Any thing which is not naturally, but by accident or abuse, the cause of disease. Physicians reckon these to be six, viz. Air, diet, sleep, exercise, excretion, and the passions.

**NONPAREIL, nõn-på-rèl, s.** Excellence unequalled; a kind of apple; printers' letter of a small size, on which small Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.

**NONPLUS, nõn'plús, s.** Puzzle, inability to say or do more.

**To NONPLUS, nõn'plús, v. a.** To confound, to puzzle.

**NONRESIDENCE, nõn-réz'é-déense, s.** Failure of residence.

**NONRESIDENT, nõn-réz'é-dént, s.** One who neglects to live at the proper place.

**NONRESISTANCE, nõn-ré-zis'tånse, s.** The principle of not opposing the king, ready obedience to a superior.

**NONSENSE, nõn'séense, s.** Unmeaning or ungrammatical language; trifles, things of no importance.

**NONSENSICAL, nõn-sén'sé-kål, a.** Unmeaning, foolish.

**NONSENSICALNESS, nõn-sén'sé-kål-nés, s.** Absurdity.

**NONSOLVENT, nõn-sõl'vent, s.** One who cannot pay his debts.

**NONSOLUTION, nõn-sò-lú'shån, s.** Failure of solution.

**NONSPARING, nõn-spår'ing, a.** Merciless, all-destroying. Out of use.

**To NONSUIT, nõn'súte, v. a. 342.** To deprive of the benefit of a legal process for some failure in the management.

**NOODLE, nõó'dil, s. 405.** A fool, a simpleton.

**NOOK, nõók, s. 306.** A corner.

**NOON, nõõn, 306.** The middle hour of the day. It is used metaphorically for midnight in poetry.

"The night, dead night; and weary Nature lies  
So fast as if she never were to rise.  
Lean wolves forget to howl at night's pale moon,  
No waking dogs bark at the silent noon,  
Nor bay the ghosts that glide with horror by,  
To view the caverns where their bodies lie."  
*Lee's Theolustus*

**NOONDAY, nõõn'då, s.** Mid-day.

**NOONDAY, nõõn'då, a.** Meridional.

**NOONING, nõõn'ing, s.** Repose at noon. A cant word.

**NOONTIDE, nõõn'tide, s.** Mid-day.

**NOONTIDE, nõõn'tide, a.** Meridional.

**NOOSE, nõóse, s. 437.** A running knot, which the more it is drawn binds the closer.

**To NOOSE, nõóze, v. a. 437.** To tie in a noose.

**NOPE, nõpe, s.** A kind of bird called a bull-finch or redtail.

**NOR, nõr, conj. 64.** A particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition. Nor is sometimes used in the first branch for neither; as, I Nor love myself Nor thee.

**NORTH, nõrth, s.** The point opposite to the sun in the meridian; the point opposite to the south.

**NORTHEAST, nõrth-éést, s.** The point between the north and east.

**NORTHERLY, nôr'thûr-lê, a. 88.** Being towards the north.

**NORTHERN, nôr'thûrn, a. 83.** Being in the north.

**NORTHSTAR, nôr'th'stâr, s.** The polestar.

**NORTHWARD, nôr'th'wârd, 88.** } *ad.*

**NORTHWARDS, nôr'th'wârdz,** }  
Towards the north.

**NORTHWEST, nôr'th-wêst', s.** The point between the north and west.

**NORTHWIND, nôr'th'wînd, s.** The wind that blows from the north.—See *Wind*.

**NOSE, nôze, s.** The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent and the emunctory of the brain; scent, sagacity; to lead by the Nose, to drag by force, as a bear by his ring; to lead blindly; to thrust one's Nose into the affairs of another, to be a busy body; to put one's Nose out of joint, to put one out of the affections of another.

**To NOSE, nôze, v. a.** To scent, to smell; to face, to oppose.

**To NOSE, nôze, v. n.** To look big, to bluster. Not used.

**NOSEBLEED, nôze'blêéd, s.** An herb.

**NOSEGAY, nôze'gâ, s.** A posy, a bunch of flowers.

**NOSELESS, nôze'lêz, a.** Wanting a nose.

**NOSESMART, nôze'smârt, s.** The herb cresses.

**NOSLE, nôz'l, s. 405.** The extremity of a thing, as the nose of a pair of bellows.

**As this word is invariably pronounced with the o short, Dr Johnson's spelling is as absurd here, as in Coddle, which see.**

**NOSOLOGY, nô-zô'lô-jê, s.** Doctrine of diseases.

**NOSOPHOETICK, nô-sô-pôz-ê-tîk, a.** Producing diseases.

**NOSTRIL, nôs'trîl, s.** The cavity in the nose.

**NOSTRUM, nôs'trûm, s.** A medicine not yet made public, but mentioned in some single hand.

**NOR, nôl, ad.** The particle of negation or refusal; it denotes cessation or extinction. No more.

**NOTABLE, nô'tâ-bl, or nô'tâ-bl, a.** Remarkable, memorable, observable; careful, bustling.

**When this word signifies remarkable, it ought to be pronounced in the first manner; and when it means careful or bustling, in the last. The adverb follows the same analogy; nor ought this distinction (though a blemish in language) to be neglected.—See Boopl.**

**NOTABLENESS, nô'tâ-bl-nêz, s.** Appearance of business.

**NOTABLY, nô'tâ-blê, or nô'tâ-blê, ad.** Memorably, remarkably; with consequence, with show of importance.

**NOTARIAL, nô-târ-ê-âl, a.** Taken by a notary.

**NOTARY, nô'târ-ê, s.** An officer whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the public.

**NOTATION, nô-tâ'shûn, s.** The act or practice of recording any thing by marks, as by figures or letters; meaning, signification.

**NOTCH, nôtsh, s.** A nick, a hollow cut in any thing.

**To NOTCH, nôtsh, v. a.** To cut in small hollows.

**NOTCHWEED, nôtsh'wêéd, s.** An herb called orach.

**NOTE, nôte, s. 64.** Mark, token; notice, heed; reputation, consequence; account, information, intelligence; tune, voice; single sound in music; state of being observed; short hint; a small letter; a paper given in confession of a debt; heads of a subject; explanatory annotation.

**To NOTE, nôte, v. a.** To observe, to remark, to heed, to attend; to set down; to charge with a crime; in music, to set down the notes of a tune.

**NOTEBOOK, nôte'bôók, s.** A book in which notes and memorandums are set down.

**NOTED, nô'têd, part. a.** Remarkable, eminent, celebrated, egregiously.

**NOTE, nô'târ, s. 98.** He who takes notice.

**NOTHING, nôth'ing, s. 165.** Nonentity; not any thing, no particular thing; no other thing; no quantity or degree; no importance, no use; no possession or fortune; no difficulty, no trouble; a thing of no proportion; trifle, something of no consideration, to make Nothing of, to do with ease, to make no difficulty of; to fall in an attempt, to do ineffectually.

**NOTHINGNESS, nôth'ing-nêz, s.** Non-existence thing of no value.

**NOTICE, nô'tîs, s. 142.** Remark, heed, observation, regard; information, intelligence given or received.

**NOTIFICATION, nô-tê-fê-kâ'shûn, s.** The act of making known.

**To NOTIFY, nô'tê-fl, v. a. 183.** To declare, to make known.

**NOTION, nô'shûn, s.** Thought, representation of any thing formed by the mind; sentiment, opinion.

**NOTIONAL, nô'shûn-âl, a. 88.** Imaginary, ideal, dealing in ideas, not realities.

**NOTIONALITY, nô-shûn-âl-tê, s.** Empty, ungrounded opinion.

**NOTIONALLY, nô'shûn-âl-lê, ad.** In idea, mentally.

**NOTORIETY, nô-tô-rî-ê-tê, s.** Public knowledge, public exposure.

**NOTORIOUS, nô-tô-rê-ûs, a. 314.** Publicly known, evident to the world; known to disadvantage.

**NOTORIOUSLY, nô-tô-rê-ûs-lê, ad.** Publicly, evidently.

**NOTORIOUSNESS, nô-tô-rê-ûs-nêz, s.** Public fame.

**NOTWHEAT, nôt'wêat, s.** A kind of wheat unbarbed.

**NOTWITHSTANDING, nôt-wîth-stând'ing, conj.** Without hindrance or obstruction from; although; nevertheless, however.

**NOTUS, nô'tûs, s.** The south wind.

**NOVATION, nô-vâ'shûn, s.** The introduction of something new.

**NOVATOR, nô-vâ'târ, s. 166. 521.** The introducer of something new.

**NOVEL, nôv'vêl, a. 102.** New, not ancient; in the civil law, appendant to the code, and of later enactment.

**NOVEL, nôv'vêl, s.** A small tale; a law annexed to the code.

**NOVELIST, nôv'vêl-lîst, s.** Innovator, assertor of novelty; a writer of novels.

**NOVELTY, nôv'vêl-tê, s.** Newness, state of being unknown to former times.

**NOVEMBER, nô-vêm'bûr, s.** The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March.

**NOVENARY, nôv'ên-â-rê, s.** Number of nine.

**I have followed Dr Johnson and Entick in the accentuation of this word, rather than Mr Sheridan, who preserves the first vowel long, and places the accent on the second syllable.**

**NOVERCAL, nô-vêrk'kâl, a.** Having the manner of a stepmother.

**NOUGHT, nôwt, s. 319. 393.** Not any thing, nothing; to set at Nought, not to value, to slight.

**NOVICE, nôv'vîs, s. 142.** One not acquainted with any thing, a fresh man; one who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow.

**NOVITIATE, nô-vîsh'ê-âte, s. 91.** The state of a novice, the time in which the rudiments are learned; the time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

**NOVITY, nôv'ê-tê, s.** Newness, novelty.

**NOUN, nôûn, s. 312.** In grammar, the name of any thing.

**To NOURISH, nôur'îsh, v. a. 314.** To increase or support by food; to support, to maintain; to encourage, to foment; to train, or educate; to promote growth or strength; as food.

**NOURISHABLE, nôur'î h-â-bl, a.** Susceptive of nourishment.

559. Flåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mè 93,

mèt 95—pline 105, plin 107—nò 162, nõdve 164,

**NOURISHER**, nõr'rish-år, *s.* 98. The person or thing that nourishes.  
**NOURISHMENT**, nõr'rish-mènt, *s.* That which is given or received in order to the support or increase of growth or strength, food, sustenance.  
**To NOUSEL**, nõz'zl, *v. a.* 102. To nurse up, corrupted probably from *Nurse*.  
**To NOUSEL**, nõz'zl, *v. a.* To entrap, to ensnare as with a noose. They nuzzle hogs; that is, they put a ring in their nose, to prevent their digging.  
**Now, nõd**, *ad.* 40. 322. At this time, at the time present; a little while ago. It is sometimes a particle of connexion; as, If this be true, he is guilty; Now this is true, therefore he is guilty. After this; since things are so, in familiar speech; Now and then, at one time and another, uncertainly.  
**Now, nõd**, *s.* Present moment.  
**NOWADAYS**, nõw'à-dåze, *ad.* In the present age.  
**NOWHERE**, nõhwåre, *ad.* Not in any place.  
**NOVISE**, nõv'ize, *ad.* Not in any manner or degree.  
 This word, says Dr Johnson, is commonly written and spoken, by ignorant barbarians, *Novays*.  
**NOXIOUS**, nõk'shüs, *a.* Hurtful, harmful, baneful; guilty, criminal.  
**NOXIOUSNESS**, nõk'shüs-nès, *s.* Hurtfulness, insalubrity.  
**NOXIOUSLY**, nõk'shüs-lé, *ad.* Hurtfully, perniciously.  
**NOZLE**, nõz'zl, *s.* 405. The nose, the snout, the end.  
 This word, by being written with *z*, is rather more correct than *nose*; but both of them are radically defective.—See *Codæ*.  
**NUMEROUS**, nõ-biff'èr-üs, *a.* Bringing clouds.  
**To NUBILATE**, nõ'bíl-åte, *v. a.* To cloud.  
**NUBILE**, nõ'bíl, *a.* 140. Marriageable, fit for marriage.  
**NUCIFEROUS**, nõ-siff'èr-üs, *a.* 518. Nut-bearing.  
**NUCLEUS**, nõ'klé-üs, *s.* A kernel, any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated.  
**NUDATION**, nõ-då'shün, *s.* The act of making bare or naked.  
**NUDITY**, nõ'dé-té, *s.* Naked parts.  
**NUGACITY**, nõ-gås'sé-té, *s.* Futility, trifling talk or behaviour.  
**NEGATION**, nõ-gå'shün, *s.* The act or practice of trifling.  
**NEGATORY**, nõ-gå-tür-é, *a.* 512. Trifling, futile.  
 For the *a.* see *Domestic*.  
**NEUISANCE**, nõ'sånze, *s.* 342. Something noxious or offensive; in law, something that incommodes the neighbourhood.  
**To NULL**, nõl, *v. a.* To annul, to annihilate.  
**NULL**, nõl, *a.* Void, of no force, ineffectual.  
**NULL**, nõl, *s.* Something of no power, or no meaning.  
**NULLIBETTY**, nõl-lé-bl'é-té, *s.* The state of being nowhere.  
**To NULLIFY**, nõl'fí-fi, *v. a.* 183. To annul, to make void.  
**NULLITY**, nõl'fí-té, *s.* Want of force or efficacy; want of existence.  
**NUMB**, nõm, *a.* 347. Torpid, chill, motionless; producing chillness, benumbing.  
**To NUMB**, nõm, *v. a.* To make torpid, to deaden, to stupefy.  
**NUMBEDNESS**, nõm'éd-nès, *s.* 365. Interruption to sensation.  
**To NUMBER**, nõm'bår, *v. a.* 98. To count, to tell, to reckon how many; to reckon as one of the same kind.  
**NUMBER**, nõm'bår, *s.* The species of quantity by which it is computed how many; any particular aggregate of units, as Even or Odd; many, more than one; multitude that may be counted; comparative multitude; aggregated multitude; harmony; verses, poetry; in the mean it is the variation or change of termination to signify a Number more than one.  
**NUMBERER**, nõm'bår-år, *s.* He who numbers.

**NUMBERLESS**, nõm'bår-lès, *a.* Innumerable, more than can be reckoned.  
**NUMBLES**, nõm'blz, *s.* 359. The entrails of a deer.  
**NUMBNESS**, nõm'nès, *s.* 347. Torpor, deadness, stupefaction.  
**NUMERABLE**, nõ'mèr-å-bl, *a.* 405. Capable to be numbered.  
**NUMERAL**, nõ'mèr-ål, *a.* 38. Relating to number, consisting of number.  
**NUMERALLY**, nõ'mèr-ål-lé, *ad.* According to number.  
**NUMERARY**, nõ'mèr-å-ré, *a.* 512. belonging to a certain number.  
**NUMERATION**, nõ-mèr-å'shün, *s.* The art of numbering; the rule of arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.  
**NUMERATOR**, nõ'mèr-å-tür, *s.* 521. He that numbers; that number which serves as the common measure to others.  
**NUMERICAL**, nõ-mèr'rik-ål, *a.* 509. Numeral, denoting number; the same not only in kind or species, but number.  
**NUMERICALLY**, nõ-mèr'rik-ål-lé, *ad.* With respect to sameness in number.  
**NUMERIST**, nõ'mèr-íst, *s.* One that deals in numbers.  
**NUMEROSITY**, nõ-mèr-ròs'sé-té, *s.* Number, the state of being numerous; harmony, numerous flow.  
**NUMEROUS**, nõ'mèr-rüs, *a.* 314. Containing many, consisting of many, not few; harmonious, consisting of parts rightly numbered; melodious, musical.  
**NUMEROUSNESS**, nõ'mèr-rüs-nès, *s.* The quality of being numerous; harmony, musicalness.  
**NUMMARY**, nõm'må-ré, *a.* Relating to money.  
**NUMSKULL**, nõm'skül, *s.* A dunce, a dolt, a blockhead; the head, in burlesque.  
**NUMSKULLED**, nõm'skül-d, *a.* 362. Dull, stupid, doltish.  
**NUN**, nõn, *s.* A woman dedicated to the severer duties of religion, secluded in a cloister from the world.  
**NUNCHION**, nõn'shün, *s.* A piece of victuals eaten between meals.  
 I cannot find a better derivation of this word than *noon-chion*, or something taken at noon before the regular meal of dinner.  
**NUNCIATURE**, nõn'shé-å-türe, *s.* The office of a nuncio.  
**NUNCIO**, nõn'shé-ò, *s.* 357. A messenger, one that brings tidings; a kind of spiritual envoy from the Pope.  
**NUNCUPATIVE**, nõn-kù'på-tív, }  
**NUNCUPATORY**, nõn-kù'på-tür-ré, 512 } *a.*  
 Publicly or solemnly declaratory, verbally pronounced.  
 Dr Johnson and Mr Barclay have very improperly accented these two words upon the third syllable; W. Johnston and Bailey, on the first; but Dr Ash, Entick, and Mr Sheridan, more correctly, in my opinion, on the second.  
**NUNNERY**, nõn'nür-é, *s.* 554. A house of nuns or women dedicated to the severer duties of religion.  
**NUPTIAL**, nõp'shål, *a.* 88. Pertaining to marriage.  
**NUPTIALS**, nõp'shålz, *s.* Marriage.  
**NURSE**, nõrse, *s.* A woman that has the care of another's child; a woman that has the care of a sick person; one who breeds, educates, or protects; an old woman in contempt; the state of being nursed.  
**To NURSE**, nõrse, *v. a.* To bring up a child not one's own; to bring up any thing young; to feed, to keep, to maintain; to tend the sick; to pumper; to foment, to encourage.  
**NURSER**, nõr'sår, *s.* 98. One that nurses; a promoter, a fomentor.  
**NURSERY**, nõi-sår-ré, *s.* 554. The act or office of nursing; that which is the object of a nurse's care; a plantation of young trees to be transplanted to other ground; place where young children are nursed and

nør 167, nõt 163—tùbe 171, tùb 172, báll 173—ðil 299—pðáund 313—ðin 466, THIS 469.

brought up; the place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up.

**NURSING**, *nürs'ling*, *s.* 410. One nursed up; a fondling.

**NURTURE**, *nür'tshüre*, *s.* 461. Food, diet; education, institution.

*To NURTURE*, *nür'tshüre*, *v. a.* To educate, to train, to bring up; *To Nurture up*, to bring by care and food to maturity.

*To NUSTLE*, *nüs'sl*, *v. a.* 472. To fondle, to cherish.

**NUT**, *nüt*, *s.* The fruit of certain trees: it consists of a kernel covered by a hard shell; a small body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of wheels.

**NUTBROWN**, *nüt'bróun*, *a.* Brown like a nut kept long.

**NUTCRACKERS**, *nüt'krák-kürz*, *s.* An instrument used to break nuts.

**NUTGALL**, *nüt'gál*, *s.* Excrescence of an oak.

**NUTHATCH**, *nüt'hátsh*,

**NUTJOBBER**, *nüt'jób-bür*,

**NUTPECKER**, *nüt'pék-kür*,

**NUTHOOK**, *nüt'hóók*, *s.* A stick with a hook at the end.

**NUTMEG**, *nüt'még*, *s.* The musked nut, a kind of spice imported from the East Indies.

**NUTSHELL**, *nüt'shél*, *s.* The hard substance that encloses the kernel of the nut.

**NUTTREE**, *nüt'tréc*, *s.* The tree that bears nuts, a hazel.

**NUTRIFICATION**, *nüt-tré-fé-ká'shün*, *s.* Manner of feeding or being fed.

**NUTRIMENT**, *nüt'trémént*, *s.* Food, aliment.

**NUTRIMENTAL**, *nüt-trémén'tál*, *a.* 88. Having the qualities of food.

**NUTRITION**, *nüt-trish'ün*, *s.* The act or quality of nourishing.

**NUTRITIOUS**, *nüt-trish'ús*, *a.* 314. Having the quality of nourishing.

**NUTRITIVE**, *nüt'trív*, *a.* 158. Nourishing, nutrimental.

**NUTRITURE**, *nüt'trétüre*, *s.* The power of nourishing.

*To NUZZLE*, *nüz'zl*, *v. a.* 405. To nurse, to foster; to go with the nose down like a hog.

**NYCTALOPS**, *ník'tá-lóps*, *s.* One that is purblind; one who sees best in the night.

**NYMPH**, *nímf*, *s.* 413. A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters; country girl; in poetry, a lady.

## O

**O, ô, 161.** O is used as an interjection of wishing or exclamation. O is used by Shakspeare for a circle or oval, as, Within this wooden O.

**OAF**, *ôfe*, *s.* 295. A changeling, a foolish child left by the fairies; a dolt, a blockhead, an idiot.

**OAFISH**, *ôfe'ish*, *a.* Stupid, dull, doltish.

**OAFISHNESS**, *ôfe'ish-nés*, *s.* Stupidity, dulness.

**OAK**, *ôke*, *s.* 295. A well-known tree; the wood of the tree.

**OAKAPPLE**, *ôke'áp-pl*, *s.* A kind of spungy excrescence on the oak.

**OAKEN**, *ôkn*, *a.* 103. Made of oak, gathered from oak.

**OAKENPIN**, *ôkn-pín*, *s.* An apple.

**OAKUM**, *ôkúm*, *s.* Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp.

**OAR**, *ôre*, *s.* 295. A long pole with a broad end, by which vessels are driven in the water.

*To OAR*, *ôre*, *v. n.* To row.

*To OAR*, *ôre*, *v. a.* To impel by rowing.

**OARY**, *ôré*, *a.* Having the form or use of oars.

**OATCAKE**, *ôte'káke*, *s.* 295. Cake made of the meal of oats.

**OATEN**, *ôtn*, *a.* 103. Made of oats, bearing oats.

**OATH**, *ôth*, *s.* 295. An affirmation, negation, or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being.

**OATHBREAKING**, *ôth'brá-king*, *s.* Perjury, violation of an oath.

**OATMALT**, *ôte'mált*, *s.* Malt made of oats.

**OATMEAL**, *ôte'méle*, or *ôte'méle*, *s.* 295. Flour made by grinding oats.

**OATS**, *ôtes*, *s.* A grain with which horses are fed.

**OATHSTLE**, *ôte'thís-sl*, *s.* An herb.

**OBAMBULATION**, *ôb-ám-bú-lá'shün*, *s.* The act of walking about.

*To OBDUCE*, *ôb-dúse'*, *v. a.* To draw over as a covering.

**OBDUCTION**, *ôb-dúk'shün*, *s.* The act of covering, or laying a cover.

**OB DURACY**, *ôb'jú-rá-sé*, or *ôb-dú'rá-sé*, *s.* 293, 294. Inflexible wickedness, impenitence, hardness of heart.

☞ W. Johnston and Entick are the only orthoepists who adopt the first mode of accenting this word; while Dr Johnson, Dr Ash, Mr Sheridan, Dr Kenrick, Buchanan, Perry, and Barclay, adopt the last. Mr Scott adopts both, but seems to give the latter the preference by placing it first. The accentuation of this word must be determined by that of *obdurate*, from which it is derived. It seems, however, to follow the example of *accuracy*, *procuracy*, &c. in throwing the accent on the first syllable. As there are some terminations which seem to attract the accent to the latter syllables, as *ator end*, &c. as *spectator*, *observer*, &c. *comprehend*, *opprehend*, &c. so there are others that seem to repel it to the beginning of the word, as *acy*, *ary*, &c. as *efficacy*, *optimacy*, *contumacy*, &c. *salutary*, *tributary*, *adversary*, &c. The word in question seems to be of the latter class, and therefore more analogically pronounced with the accent on the first than on the second syllable.—See *Obdurate*.

**OB DURATE**, *ôb'jú-ráte*, or *ôb-dú'ráte*, *a.* 91, 293, 294, 503. Hard of heart, inflexibly obstinate in ill, hardened; firm, stubborn; harsh, rugged.

☞ This word is pronounced with the accent on the second syllable by Dr Johnson, Mr Sheridan, Dr Kenrick, Dr Ash, Mr Nares, Mr Elphinston, Mr Barclay, Buchanan, and Mr Perry; and on the first by Bailey, Entick, and W. Johnston. Mr Scott accents it either on the first or second, but seems to give the preference to the latter. The poets are decidedly in favour of the penultimate accent; and when the usage of poetry does not contradict any plain analogy of prosaic pronunciation, it certainly has a respectable authority. But the verb *indurate* is a word of exactly the same form, and has the same derivation; and yet Dr Johnson, Mr Sheridan, Dr Kenrick, Mr Scott, W. Johnston, Barclay, and Entick, place the accent on the first syllable; and my observation fails me if there is not a strong propensity in custom to place the accent on the first syllable of the word in question. This propensity, as there is a plain analogy in favour of it, ought, in my opinion, to be indulged. *To indurate* is a verb derived from the Latin *induro*, forming its participle in *atus*; and words of this kind are generally Anglicised by the termination *ate*, and have the accent at least as high as the antepenultimate; thus, from *depuro*, *propago*, *desolo*, &c. are formed *depurate*, *propagate*, *desolate*, &c. and, without recurring to the Latin *induratus*, we form the regular participle *indurated*, from the verb *indurate*. But though there is the Latin verb *obdure*, we have not formed an English verb from it in *ate* as in the former case, but derive the adjective *obdurate* from the Latin participial adjective *obduratus*; and no analogy can be more uniform than that of removing the accent two syllables higher than in the original: thus, *desperate*, *profigate*, and *defecate*, have the accent on the first syllable; and *desperatus*, *profigatus*, and *defecatus*, on the third. Agreeably, therefore, to every analogy of derivation,

359. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fât 81—me 9f.

*Obdurate* ought to have the accent on the first syllable; and as poets have adopted the other accentuation, we must, as in *medicinal*, and in some other words, admit of a poetical and a prosaic pronunciation, rather than cross so clear an analogy in favour of poetry, which is to frequently at variance with prose; and sometimes with itself.—See *Academy* and *Incomparable*.

**OB DURATELY**, ðb-jû-rât-lé, *ad.* Stubbornly, inflexibly.

**OB DURATENESS**, ðb-jû-rât-nés, *s.* Stubbornness, inflexibility, impenitence.

**OB DURATION**, ðb-jû-râ'shûn, *s.* Hardness of heart.

**OB DURED**, ðb-dûrd', *a.* 359. Hardened, inflexible.

**OBEDIENCE**, ð-béjé-énse, *s.* 293. 376. Obediency, submission to authority.

The *e*, which forms the first syllable of this word, though not under the accent, may occasionally be pronounced as long and open as the *o* in *oral*, *over*, &c. (see *Effuse*); and though in rapid pronunciation it admits of a short obscure sound, common to some of the other vowels when unaccented, yet its radical sound, or that which it acquires on the least distinctness or solemnity, is undoubtedly the long open *o* before mentioned. Thus in that fugitive pronunciation which has no existence but in the ear, and can hardly be expressed to the eye by a correspondent sound, we perceive very little difference in the sound of the initial vowels of *abound*, *upbraid*, and *obedience*; yet the moment we dwell with the least distinctness on these letters, the *a* in *abound* verges to the *a* in *father*; the *u* has the short sound we hear in the preposition *up*; and the *o* in *obedience* becomes open, as the first sound of that letter in the alphabet. The same may be observed of the *o* in *opague*, *opinion*, and every initial *o* ending a syllable immediately before the accent.—See *Principles*, No. 98.

**OBEDIENT**, ð-béjé-ént, *a.* Submissive to authority, compliant with command or prohibition, obsequious.

**OBEDIENTIAL**, ð-béjé-én'shâl, *a.* According to the rule of obedience.

**OBEDIENTLY**, ð-béjé-ént-lé, *ad.* With obedience.

**OBESANCE**, ð-hâ'sânse, *s.* 250. A bow, a courtesy, an act of reverence.

I must retract my former pronunciation of this word, which made the diphthong *ei* like *e* in *obedience*, and adopt the sound of *a* in the *ey* of *obey*. For the former sound we have Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry; and for the latter, Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnston. But if the authorities for this pronunciation were less weighty than they are, analogy would be clearly on the side I have adopted, as *ei*, when under the accent, is much more frequently pronounced like *ey* in *obey* than like *ey* in *key*; the latter word and *key* being the only exceptions to the general rule of pronouncing *ey* when accented; and these letters we know are perfectly equivalent to *ei*, 296.

**OBELISK**, ðb'é-lîsk, *s.* A magnificent high piece of marble, or stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards by degrees.

**OBECQUATION**, ðb-ék-kwé-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of riding about.

**OBERRATION**, ðb-ér-râ'shûn, *s.* The act of wandering about.

**OBESE**, ð-bése', *a.* Fat, laden with flesh.

**OBESENESS**, ð-bése'nés, } *s.* Morbid fatness.

**OBESITY**, ð-bés'sé-té, }

**TO OBEY**, ð-hâ', *v. a.* To pay submission to, to comply with, from reverence to authority.

This word had formerly the word *to before* the person obeyed, which Addison has mentioned as one of Milton's Latinisms; but it is frequent in old writers; when we borrowed the French word we borrowed the syntax, *Obeir au roi*.

**OBJECT**, ðbjékt, *s.* 492. That about which any power or faculty is employed; something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind.

**TO OBJECT**, ðb-jékt', *v. a.* To oppose, to present in opposition; to propose as a charge criminal, or a reason adverse.

**OBJECTION**, ðb-ék'shûn, *s.* The act of presenting any thing in opposition; adverse argument; fault found.

mét 95—pine 105, pin 107—nò 162, möve 164,

**OBJECTIVE**, ðb-jék'tiv, *a.* Belonging to the object, contained in the object; made an object; proposed as an object.

**OBJECTIVELY**, ðb-jék'tiv-lé, *ad.* In manner of an object.

**OBJECTIVENESS**, ðb-jék'tiv-nés, *s.* The state of being an object.

**OBJECTOR**, ðb-jék'túr, *s.* 166. One who offers objections.

**OBIT**, ðbit, *s.* Funeral obsequies.

**TO OBJURGATE**, ðb-jûr'gâte, *v. a.* To chide, to reprove.

**OBJURGATION**, ðb-jûr-gâ'shûn, *s.* Reproof, reprobation.

**OBJURGATORY**, ðb-jûr'gâ-túr-ré, *a.* Reprehensory, chiding.

For the last *o*, see *Domestick*; and for the accent, No. 312.

**OBULATE**, ðb-lâte', *a.* Flatted at the poles. Used of a spheroid.

**OBULATION**, ðb-lâ'shûn, *s.* An offering, a sacrifice.

**OBLECTIONATION**, ðb-lék-tâ'shûn, *s.* Delight, pleasure.

**TO OBLIGATE**, ðblé-gâte, *v. a.* To bind by contract or duty.

**OBLIGATION**, ðb-lé-gâ'shûn, *s.* The binding power of any oath, vow, duty, or contract; an act which binds any man to some performance; favour by which one is bound to gratitude.

**OBLIGATORY**, ðblé-gâ-túr-é, 512. Imposing an obligation, binding, coercive.

**TO OBLIGE**, { ð-blidje', } *v. a.*  
{ ð-bléédje', }

To bind, to impose obligation, to compel to something; to lay obligations of gratitude; to please, to gratify. See *Principles*, No. 111.

**OBLIGEE**, ðb-lé-jéé', *s.* The person bound by a legal or written contract.

**OBLIGEMENT**, ð-blidje'mént, or ð-bléédje'mént, *s.* Obligation.

**OBLIGER**, ð-blidjúr, or ð-bléédjúr, *s.* He who obliges.

**OBLIGING**, ð-blidjing, or ð-bléédjing, *part. a.* Civil, complaisant, respectful, engaging.

**OBLIGINGLY**, ð-blidjing-lé, or ð-bléédjing-lé, *ad.* Complaisantly.

**OBLIGINGNESS**, ð-blidjing-nés, or ð-bléédjing-nés, *s.* Complaisance.

**OBLIGOR**, ðb-lé-gór', *s.* He who binds himself by contract.

**OBLIQUATION**, ðb-lé-kwâ'shûn, *s.* Declination from perpendicularity, obliquity.

**OBLIQUE**, ðb-like', *a.* 158. 415. Not direct, not perpendicular, not parallel; not direct, used of sense; in grammar, any case in nouns except the nominative.

**OBLIQUELY**, ðb-like'lé, *ad.* Not directly, not perpendicularly; not in the immediate or direct meaning.

**OBLIQUENESS**, ðb-like'nés, } *s.*

**OBLIQUITY**, ðb-lik'wé-té, }

Deviation from physical rectitude, deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity; deviation from moral rectitude.

**TO OBLITERATE**, ðb-lit'tér-râte, *v. a.* To efface any thing written; to wear out, to destroy, to efface.

**OBLITERATION**, ðb-lit-tér-râ'shûn, *s.* Effacement, extinction.

**OBLIVION**, ð-bliv'vè-ûn, *s.* 113. Forgetfulness, cessation of remembrance; amnesty, general pardon of crimes in a state.

**OBLIVIOUS**, ð-bliv'vè-ûs, *a.* Causing forgetfulness.

**OBLONG**, ðblông, *a.* Longer than broad.

**OBLONGLY**, ðblông-lé, *ad.* In an oblong direction.

**OBLONGNESS**, ðblông-nés, *s.* The state of being oblong.

**OBLIQUE**, ôb'li-kwé, *s.* 345. Censorious speech, blame, slander; cause of reproach, disgrace.

**OBMUTESCENCE**, ôb-mû-tês'sênse, *s.* 510. Loss of speech.

**OBNOXIOUS**, ôb-nôk'shûs, *a.* Subject; liable to punishment; liable, exposed.

**OBNOXIOUSNESS**, ôb-nôk'shûs-nês, *s.* Subjection, liahleness to punishment.

**OBNOXIOUSLY**, ôb-nôk'shûs-lé, *ad.* In a state of subjection, in the state of one liable to punishment.

**To OBNUBILATE**, ôb-nû'bê-lâte, *v. a.* To cloud, to obscure.

**OBOLE**, ôb'ôle, *s.* 543, 544. In pharmacy, twelve grains.

**OBREPTION**, ôb-rêp'shûn, *s.* The act of creeping on.

**OBSCENE**, ôb-sêen', *a.* Immodest, not agreeable to chastity of mind; offensive, disgusting; inauspicious, ill-omened.

**OBSCENELY**, ôb-sêen'lé, *ad.* In an impure and unchaste manner.

**OBSCENENESS**, ôb-sêen'nês, } *s.* 511.

**OBSCENITY**, ôb-sên'né-té, }  
Impurity of thought or language, unchastity, lewdness.

**OBSCURATION**, ôb-skû-râ'shûn, *s.* The act of darkening; a state of being darkened.

**OBSCURE**, ôb-skûrê', *a.* Dark, unenlightened, gloomy, hindering sight; living in the dark; abstruse; difficult; not noted.

**To OBSCURE**, ôb-skûrê', *v. a.* To darken, to make dark; to make less visible; to make less intelligible; to make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious.

**OBSCURELY**, ôb-skûrê'lé, *ad.* Not brightly, not luminously; out of sight, privately; not clearly, not plainly.

**OBSCURENESS**, ôb-skûrê'nês, }

**OBSCURITY**, ôb-skû'rê-té, } *s.*  
Darkness, want of light; unnoticed state, privacy, darkness of meaning.

**OBSECRATION**, ôb-sê-krâ'shûn, *s.* Entreaty, supplication.

**OBSEQUIES**, ôb'sê-kwiz, *s.* 283. Funeral rites, funeral solemnities. It is found in the singular, but not much used.

**OBSEQUIOUS**, ôb-sê'kwé-ûs, *a.* Obedient, compliant, not resisting; in Shakspeare, funeral.

**OBSEQUIOUSLY**, ôb-sê'kwé-ûs-lé, *ad.* Obediently, with compliance; in Shakspeare, it signifies, with funeral rites.

**OBSEQUIOUSNESS**, ôb-sê'kwé-ûs-nês, *s.* Obedience, compliance.

**OBSERVABLE**, ôb-zêr'vâ-bl, *a.* Remarkable, eminent.

**OBSERVABLY**, ôb-zêr'vâ-blé, *ad.* In a manner worthy of note.

**OBSERVANCE**, ôb-zêr'vânse, *s.* Respect, ceremonial reverence; religious rite; attentive practice; rule of practice; observation, attention, obedient regard.

**OBSERVANT**, ôb-zêr'vânt, *a.* Attentive, diligent, watchful; respectfully attentive; mealy dutiful, submissive.

**OBSERVATION**, ôb-zêr'vâ'shûn, *s.* The act of observing, noting, or remarking; notion gained by observing, note, remark.

**OBSERVATOR**, ôb-zêr'vâtûr, 166. 521. One that observes, a remarker.

**OBSERVATORY**, ôb-zêr'vâ-tûr-é, *s.* A place built for astronomical observation.

**Ob** For the accent of this word, see Principles, No. 512.

**To OBSERVE**, ôb-zêr'v, *v. a.* To watch; to regard attentively; to find by attention, to note; to regard or keep religiously; to obey, to follow.

**To OBSERVE**, ôb-zêr'v, *v. n.* To be attentive; to make a remark.

**OBSERVER**, ôb-zêr'vûr, *s.* One who looks vigilantly on persons and things, one who looks on,

the beholder; one who keeps any law, or custom, or practice.

**OBSERVINGLY**, ôb-zêr'vîng-lé, *ad.* Attentively, carefully.

**OBSESSION**, ôb-sêsh'ûn, *s.* The act of besieging.

**OBSDIONAL**, ôb-sid'é-ûn-âl, or ôb-sid'jê-ûn-âl, *a.* 293. Belonging to a siege.

**OBSOLETE**, ôb'sô-léte, *a.* Worn out of use, disused, unfashionable.

**OBSOLETENESS**, ôb'sô-léte-nês, *s.* State of being worn out of use, unfashionableness.

**OBSTACLE**, ôb'stâ-kl, *s.* 405. Something opposed, hinderance, obstruction.

**OBSTETRICATION**, ôb-stêt-trê-klâ'shûn, *s.* The office of a midwife.

**OBSTETRICK**, ôb-stêt'trîk, *a.* 509. Midwifish, besting a midwife, doing the midwife's office.

**OBSTINACY**, ôb'stê-nâ-sé, *s.* Stubbornness, contumacious, persistency.

**OBSTINATE**, ôb'stê-nâte, *a.* 91. Stubborn, contumacious, fixed in resolution.

**OBSTINATELY**, ôb'stê-nâte-lé, *ad.* Stubbornly, inflexibly.

**OBSTINATENESS**, ôb'stê-nâte-nês, *s.* Stubbornness.

**OBSTIPATION**, ôb-stê-pâ'shûn, *s.* The act of stopping up any passage.

**OBSTREPEROUS**, ôb-strêp'pêr-ûs, *a.* Loud, clamorous, turbulent.

**OBSTREPEROUSLY**, ôb-strêp'pêr-rûs-lé, *ad.* Loudly, clamorously.

**OBSTREPEROUSNESS**, ôb-strêp'pêr-rûs-nês, *s.* Loudness, clamour, noise.

**OBSTRUCTION**, ôb-strîk'shûn, *s.* Obligation, bond.

**To OBSTRUCT**, ôb-strûkt', *v. a.* To hinder, to be in the way of, to block up, to bar; to oppose, to retard.

**OBSTRUCTER**, ôb-strûkt'ûr, *s.* 98. One that hinders or opposes.

**OBSTRUCTION**, ôb-strûkt'shûn, *s.* Hinderance, difficulty; obstacle, impediment, confinement; in physick, the blocking up of any canal in the human body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it.

**OBSTRUCTIVE**, ôb-strûkt'îv, *a.* Hindering, causing impediment.

**OBSTRUCTIVE**, ôb-strûkt'îv, *s.* Impediment, obstacle.

**OBSTRUENT**, ôb'strû-ênt, *a.* Hindering, blocking up.

**OBSTUPEFACTION**, ôb-stû-pê-fâk'shûn, *s.* A stoppage of the exercise of the mental powers.

**OBSTUPEFACTIVE**, ôb-stû-pê-fâk'îv, *a.* 512. Obstructing the mental powers.

**To OBTAIN**, ôb-tâne', *v. a.* 202. To gain, to acquire, to procure; to gain by concession.

**To OBTAIN**, ôb-tâne', *v. n.* To continue in use; to be established; to prevail, to succeed.

**OBTAINABLE**, ôb-tâne'â-bl, *a.* To be procured.

**OBTAINER**, ôb-tâ'nûr, *s.* 98. He who obtains.

**To OBTEMPERATE**, ôb-têmp'pêr-âte, *v. a.* To obey.

**To OBTEIND**, ôb-tênd', *v. a.* To oppose, to hold out in opposition; to pretend, to offer as the reason of any thing. In this last sense not used.

**OBTENEBRATION**, ôb-tên-nê-brâ'shûn, *s.* Darkness, the state of being darkened.

**OBTEIND**, ôb-tên'shûn, *s.* The act of obtending.

**To OBTEST**, ôb-têst', *v. a.* To beseech, to supplicate.

**OBTESTATION**, ôb-tês-tâ'shûn, *s.* Supplication, entreaty.

**OBTRECTION**, ôb-trêk-tâ'shûn, *s.* Slander, detraction, calumny.

**To OBTRUDE**, ôb-trôdd', *v. a.* 339. To thrust into any place or state by force or imposture.

539. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93,

mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, mỗve 164,

**OBTRUDER**, ôb-trôôd'ûr, s. 98. One that obtrudes.

**OBTRUSION**, ôb-trôô'zhûn, s. The act of obtruding.

**OBTRUSIVE**, ôb-trôô'siv, a. 428. Inclined to force one's self or any thing else upon others.

**To OBTRUND**, ôb-tûnd', v. a. To blunt, to dull, to quell, to deaden.

**OBTUSANGULAR**, ôb-tûse-âng'gù-lâr, a. Having angles larger than right angles.

**OBTUSE**, ôb-tûse', a. 427. Not pointed, not acute; not quick, dull, stupid; not shrill, obscure, as, an Obtuse sound.

**OBTUSELY**, ôb-tûse'lê, ad. Without a point; dully, stupidly.

**OBTUSENESS**, ôb-tûse'nês, s. Bluntness, dulness.

**OBTRUSION**, ôb-tû'zhûn, s. The act of dulling; the state of being dull.

**OBVENTION**, ôb-vên'shûn, s. Something happening not constantly and regularly, but uncertainly.

**To OVERT**, ôb-vêrt', v. a. To turn towards.

**To OBIATE**, ôb'vê-âte, v. a. 91. To meet in the way, to prevent, to oppose.

**OBTUSIVE**, ôb'vê-ûs, a. Meeting any thing, opposed in front to any thing; open, exposed; easily discovered, plain, evident.

**OBTUSIVELY**, ôb'vê-ûs-lê, ad. Evidently, apparently.

**OBTUSIVENESS**, ôb'vê-ûs-nês, s. State of being evident or apparent.

**To OBTUMESCENT**, ôb-ûm'brâte, v. a. To shade, to cloud.

**OBSCURATION**, ôb-ûm-brâ'shûn, s. The act of darkening or clouding.

**OCCASION**, ôk-kâ'zhûn, s. Occurrence, casualty, incident; opportunity, convenience; accidental cause; reason, not cogent, but opportune; incidental need, casual exigence.

**Et** What was observed of the *e* in *Effuse* is applicable to the *o* in the first syllable of this word. From the tendency of the vowel to open, when immediately preceding the accent, we find elegant speakers sometimes pronounce the *o* in *occasion*, *offend*, *officious*, &c. as if written *o-casion*, *o-fend*, *o-ficious*, &c. This seems to be one of those "faults true critics dare not mend." But as it is an evident deviation from the orthography, I have not dared to mark these words in this manner.—See *Effuse*. It must, however, be remarked, that this deviation only takes place before double *c* in the word *occasion* and its compounds.

**To OCCASION**, ôk-kâ'zhûn, v. a. To cause casually; to cause, to produce; to influence.

**OCCASIONAL**, ôk-kâ'zhûn-âl, a. Incidental, casual; producing by accident; producing by occasion or incidental exigence.

**OCCASIONALLY**, ôk-kâ'zhûn-âl-lê, ad. According to incidental exigence.

**OCCASIONER**, ôk-kâ'zhûn-ûr, s. One that causes or promotes by design or accident.

**OCCIGATION**, ôk-sê-kâ'shûn, s. The act of blinding or making blind.

**OCCIDENT**, ôk'sê-dên't, s. The west.

**OCCIDENTAL**, ôk-sê-dên'tâl, } a.

**OCCIDUOUS**, ôk-sîd'jû-ûs, 293, 294. } a.

**OCCIPITAL**, ôk-sîp'pê-tâl, a. Placed in the hinder part of the head.

**OCCIPUT**, ôk'sê-pût, s. The hinder part of the head.

**OCCISION**, ôk-sîz'hûn, s. The act of killing.

**To OCCLUDE**, ôk-klûde', v. a. To shut up.

**OCCLOSE**, ôk-klûse', a. 428. Shut up, closed.

**OCCCLUSION**, ôk-klû'zhûn, s. The act of shutting up.

**OCCULT**, ôk-kûlt', a. Secret, hidden, unknown, undiscoverable.

**OCCULTATION**, ôk-kûlt-tâ'shûn, s. In astronomy is the time that a star or planet is hidden from our sight.

**OCCULTNESS**, ôk-kûlt'nês, s. Secretness, state of being hid.

**OCCUPANCY**, ôk'kù-pân-sê, s. The act of taking possession.

**OCCUPANT**, ôk'kù-pânt, s. He that takes possession of any thing.

**To OCCUPATE**, ôk'kù-pâte, v. a. 91. To take up, to possess, to hold.

**OCCUPATION**, ôk-kù-pâ'shûn, s. The act of taking possession; employment, business; trade, calling, vocation.

**OCCUPIER**, ôk'kù-pl-ûr, s. 98. A possessor, one who takes into his possession; one who follows any employment.

**To OCCUPY**, ôk'kù-pl, v. a. 183. To possess, to keep, to take up; to employ; to follow as business.

**To OCCUR**, ôk-kûr', v. n. To be presented to the memory or attention; to appear here and there; to clash, to strike against, to meet.

**OCCURRENCE**, ôk-kûr'rênse, s. Incident, accidental event; occasional presentation.

**OCCURRENT**, ôk-kûr'rên't, s. Incident, any thing that happens.

**OCCURSION**, ôk-kûr'shûn, s. Clash, mutual blow.

**OCEAN**, ô'shûn, s. 357. The main, the great sea; any immense expanse.

**OCEAN**, ô'shûn, a. Pertaining to the main or great sea.

**OCEANIC**, ô-sê-ân'îk, a. 357. 509. Pertaining to the ocean.

**OCELLATED**, ô-sêl'lâ-têd, a. Resembling the eye.

**OCHRE**, ô'kûr, s. 416. A kind of earth slightly coherent, and easily dissolved in water.

**OCHREOUS**, ô'krê-ûs, a. Consisting of ochre.

**OCHREY**, ô'kûr-ê, a. Partaking of ochre.

**OCHIMY**, ôk'kê-mê, s. A mixed base metal.

**OCTAGON**, ôk'tâ-gôn, s. In geometry, a figure consisting of eight sides and angles.

**OCTAGONAL**, ôk-tâ-gô-nâl, a. 518. Having eight angles and sides.

**OCTANGULAR**, ôk-tâng'gù-lâr, a. Having eight angles.

**OCTANGULARNESS**, ôk-tâng'gù-lâr-nês, s. The quality of having eight angles.

**OCTANT**, ôk'tânt, } a.

**OCTILE**, ôk'tîl, 140. } a.

Is, when a planet is in such position to another, that their places are only distant an eighth part of a circle.

**OCTAVE**, ôk'tâve, s. 91. The eighth day after some peculiar festival; in music, an eighth or an interval of eight sounds; eight days together after a festival.

**OCTAVO**, ôk-tâ'vô, a. A book is said to be in Octavo when a sheet is folded into eight leaves.

**OCTENNIAL**, ôk-tên'nê-âl, a. 113. Happening every eight years; lasting eight years.

**OCTOBER**, ôk-tô'bêr, s. 98. The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March.

**OCTOEDRICAL**, ôk-tô-êd'drê-kâl, a. Having eight sides.

**OCTONARY**, ôk-tô-nâr-ê, a. Belonging to the number eight.

**OCTONOCULAR**, ôk-tô-nôk'kù-lâr, a. Having eight eyes.

**OCTOPETALOUS**, ôk-tô-pêt'tâl-ûs, a. Having eight flower leaves.

**OCTOSTYLE**, ôk-tô-stîle, s. The face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns.

**OCTUPLE**, ôk'tû-pl, a. 405. Eightfold.

**OCCULAR**, ôk'kù-lâr, a. 88. Depending on the eye, known by the eye.

**OCCULARLY**, ôk'kù-lâr-lê, ad. To the observation of the eye.

**OCCULIST**, ôk'kù-lîst, s. One who professes to cure distempers of the eyes.

**ODD**, ôd, a. Not even, not divisible into equal

numbers; particular, uncouth, extraordinary; something over a definite number; not noted, not taken into the common account; strange, unaccountable, fantastical, uncommon, particular; unlucky; unlikely, in appearance improper.

**ODDLY**, ððlê, *ad.* Not evenly; strangely, particularly, unaccountably, uncouthly.

**ODDNESS**, ððnês, *s.* The state of being not even; strangeness, particularity, uncouthness.

**ODDS**, ððz, *s.* Inequality, excess of either compared with the other; more than an even wager; advantage, superiority; quarrel, debate, dispute.

**ODE**, ððe, *s.* A poem written to be sung to musick, a lyric poem.

**ODIBLE**, ððê-bl, *a.* 405. Hateful.

**ODIOUS**, ððê-ûs, or ðjê-ûs, *a.* Hateful, detestable, abominable; exposed to hate; causing hate, invidious.

↳ The first mode of pronouncing this word is the more common, but the second seems the more correct. See Principles, No. 293, 294, 376.

**ODIOUSLY**, ððê-ûs-lê, or ðjê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Hatefully, abominably; invidiously, so as to cause hate.

**ODIOUSNESS**, ððê-ûs-nês, or ðjê-ûs-nês, *s.* Hatelulness.

**ODIUM**, ððê-ûm, or ðjê-ûm, *s.* Invidiousness, quality of provoking hate.

**ODORATE**, ððê-råte, *a.* 91. Scented, having a strong scent, whether fetid or fragrant.

**ODORIFEROUS**, ððê-riffêr-ûs, *a.* Giving scent, usually sweet of scent, fragrant, perfumed.

**ODORIFEROUSNESS**, ððê-riffêr-ûs-nês, *s.* 534. Sweetness of scent.

**ODOROUS**, ððûr-ûs, *a.* 314. Fragrant, perfumed.

↳ It is not a little strange that this adjective should have preserved the accent of the simple *odour*, when the Latin *odorosus* presented so fair an opportunity of altering it. Milton has seized this opportunity; but, happily for the analogy of our own language, it has not been followed:

"..... Last the bright consummate flow'r  
Spirits *odorosa* breathe; flow'rs and their fruit  
Man's nourishment".....

Where we may observe, that if the Latin accent be preserved, the Latin spelling ought to be preserved likewise.

**ODOUR**, ððûr, *s.* 314. Scent, whether good or bad; fragrance, perfume, sweet scent.

**OECONOMICKS**, êk-ð-nòm'miks, *s.* 296. Management of household affairs.

**OECONOMY**.—See *Economy*.

**OECUMENICAL**, êk-û-mên-nê-kål, *a.* 296. General, respecting the whole habitable world.

**OEDEMA**, ê-dê-må, *s.* 92. 296. A tumour. It is now commonly by surgeons confined to a white, soft, insensible tumour.

**OEDEMATICK**, êd-ê-måt'tik, 296. } *a.*

**OEDEMATOUS**, êd-ê-måt-tûs, }  
Pertaining to an oedema.

**OELIAD**, ê-îl'yåd, *s.* 113. A glance, wink, token of the eye.

**OËR**, ðre, *ad.* Contracted from *Over*.

**OESOPHAGUS**, ê-sòfå-gûs, *s.* The gullet.

**OF**, ðv, *prep.* 377. It is put before the substantive that follows another in construction, as, *Of* these part were slain; it is put after comparative and superlative adjectives, as, the most dismal and unseasonable time *Of* all other; from, as, I bought it *Of* him; concerning, relating to, as, all have this sense *Of* war; out *Of*, as, yet *Of* this little he had some to spare; among, as, any clergyman *Of* my own acquaintance; by, as, I was entertained *Of* the consul; this sense now not in use: according to, as, they do *Of* right belong to you; noting power or spontaneity, as, *Of* himself man is confessedly unequal to his duty; noting properties or qualities, as, a man *Of* a decayed fortune, a body *Of* no colour; noting extraction, as, a man *Of* an ancient family; noting adherence or belonging, as, a Hebrew *Of* my tribe, noting the matter, as, the chariot was *Of* cedar; noting the motive, as, *Of* my own choice I undertook

this work; noting preference or postponence, as, I do not like the tower *Of* any place; noting change *Of*, as, *O* miserable *Of* happy! noting causality, as, good nature *Of* necessity will give allowance; noting proportion, as, many *Of* a hundred; noting kind or species, as, an affair *Of* the cabinet; *Of* late, lately.

**OFF**, ðf, *ad.* *Of* this adverb the chief use is to conjoin it with verbs, as, to come *Off*, to fly *Off*, to take *Off*; it is generally opposed to *On*, as, to lay *on*, to take *Off*; it signifies distance: it signifies evanescence, absence, or departure; it signifies any kind of disappointment, defeat, interruption, as, the affair is *Off*; from, not toward; *Off* hand, not studied.

**OFF**, ðf, *interj.* Depart!

**OFF**, ðf, *prep.* Not on; distant from.

**OFFAL**, ððfål, *s.* 88. Waste meat, that which is not eaten at the table; carrion, coarse flesh, refuse, that which is thrown away; any thing of no esteem.

**OFFENCE**, ðf-fênsê, *s.* Crime, act of wickedness; a transgression; injury; displeasure given, cause of disgust; scandal; anger, displeasure conceived; attack, act of the assailant.

↳ For the elegant sound, of the *o* in *offence*, *offend official*, and their compounds, see *Occasion* and *Efface*.

**OFFENCEFUL**, ðf-fênsêfål, *a.* Injurious.

**OFFENCELESS**, ðf-fênsêlês, *a.* Unoffending, innocent.

**TO OFFEND**, ðf-fênd', *v. a.* To make angry; to assault, to attack; to transgress, to violate; to injure.

**TO OFFEND**, ðf-fênd', *v. n.* To be criminal, to transgress the law; to cause anger; to commit transgression.

**OFFENDER**, ðf-fên'dûr, *s.* 98. A criminal, one who has committed a crime, transgressor; one who has done an injury.

**OFFENDRESS**, ðf-fên'drêss, *s.* A woman that offends.

**OFFENSIVE**, ðf-fên'siv, *a.* 158. 428. Causing anger, displeasing, disgusting; causing pain, injurious; assailable, not defensive.

**OFFENSIVELY**, ðf-fên'siv-lê, *ad.* Mischievously, injuriously; so as to cause uneasiness or displeasure; by way of attack, not defensively.

**OFFENSIVENESS**, ðf-fên'siv-nês, *s.* Injuriousness, mischief; cause of disgust.

**TO OFFER**, ðffûr, *v. a.* 98. To present to any one, to exhibit any thing so as that it may be taken or received; to sacrifice, to immolate; to bid as a price or reward; to attempt, to commence; to propose.

**TO OFFER**, ðffûr, *v. n.* To be present, to be at hand, to present itself; to make an attempt.

**OFFER**, ðffûr, *s.* Proposal of advantage to another; first advance; proposal made; price bid, act of bidding a price; attempt, endeavour; something given by way of acknowledgment.

**OFFERER**, ðffûr-rûr, *s.* One who makes an offer; one who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship.

**OFFERING**, ðffûr-rîng, *s.* A sacrifice, any thing immolated, or offered in worship.

**OFFERTORY**, ðffêr-tûr-ê, *s.* 557. The thing offered; the act of offering.

**OFFICE**, ðffîs, *s.* 142. A public charge or employment; agency, peculiar use; business; particular employment; act of good or ill voluntarily tendered; act of worship; formulary of devotions; rooms in a house appropriated to particular business; place where business is transacted.

**OFFICER**, ðffê-sûr, *s.* 98. A man employed by the public; a commander in the army; one who has the power of apprehending criminals.

**OFFICERED**, ðffê-sûrd, *a.* 362. Commanded supplied with commanders.

**OFFICIAL**, ðf-fîsh'ål, *a.* 88. Conducive, appropriate with regard to use; pertaining to a public charge.

**OFFICIAL**, ðf-fîsh'ål, *s.* Official is that person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction.—See *Officæ*.

**OFFICIALLY**, ðf-fîsh'ål-ê, *ad.* In a manner belonging to office.



559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—plue 105, pin 107—nô 162, môte 164,

- OFFICIALTY**, ôf-fîsh'âl-tê, *s.* The charge or post of an official.
- To OFFICIATE**, ôf-fîsh'ê-âte, *v. a.* 542. To give in consequence of office.
- To OFFICIATE**, ôf-fîsh'ê-âte, *v. n.* 91. To discharge an office, commonly in worship; to perform an office for another.
- OFFICIOUS**, ôf-fîsh'ûs, *a.* 314. Kind, doing good offices; over forward.
- OFFICIOUSLY**, ôf-fîsh'ûs-lê, *ad.* Kindly, with unasked kindness; with too great forwardness.
- OFFICIOUSNESS**, ôf-fîsh'ûs-nês, *s.* Forwardness of civility, or respect, or endeavour; overforwardness.
- OFFING**, ôffîng, *s.* 410. The act of steering to a distance from the land; deep water off the shore.
- OFFSET**, ôffsê, *s.* Shoot of a plant.
- OFFSCOURING**, ôf-skôûring, *s.* Recrement, part rubbed away in cleaning any thing.
- OFFSPRING**, ôffspring, *s.* The thing propagated and generated, children; production of any kind.
- To OFFUSCATE**, ôf-fus'kâte, *v. a.* 91. To dim, to cloud, to darken.
- OFFUSCATION**, ôf-fus'kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of darkening.—See *Occasion*.
- OFF**, ôft, *ad.* (A poetical word.) Often, frequently, not rarely.
- OFTEN**, ôffn, *ad.* 103. 472. Oft, frequently, many times.
- OFTENTIMES**, ôffn-tîmz, *ad.* Frequently, many times, often.
- OFTTIMES**, ôft'tîmz, *ad.* In poetry, frequently, often.
- OGEE**, ô-jêé, *s.* A sort of moulding in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow.
- To OGLE**, ôgl, *v. a.* 406. To view with side glances, as in fondness.
- GLER**, ôgl-ûr, *s.* 98. A sly gazer, one who views by side glances.
- OGLIO**, ô-lê-ô, *s.* 388. A dish made by mingling different kinds of meat, a medley. The Spanish *Ola Podrida*.
- OH**, ô, *interj.* An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise.
- OIL**, ôil, *s.* 299. The juice of olives expressed; any fat, greasy, unctuous, thin matter; the juices of certain vegetables expressed or drawn by the still.
- To OIL**, ôil, *v. a.* To smear or lubricate with oil.
- OILCOLOUR**, ôil'kôl-ûr, *s.* Colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil.
- OILNESS**, ôil'lê-nês, *s.* Unctuousness, greasiness, quality approaching to that of oil.
- OILMAN**, ôil'mân, *s.* 88. One who trades in oils and pickles.
- OILSHOP**, ôil'shôp, *s.* A shop where oils and pickles are sold.
- OILY**, ôil'é, *a.* Consisting of oil, containing oil, having the qualities of oil; fat, greasy.
- OILYBRAIN**, ôil'é-grâne, *s.* A plant.
- OILYPALM**, ôil'é-pâm, *s.* A tree.
- To OINT**, ôint, *v. a.* 299. To anoint, to smear. Out of use.
- OINTMENT**, ôint'mênt, *s.* Unguent, unctuous matter.
- OKER**, ôkûr, *s.* Properly *Ochre*, 416. A colour.
- OLD**, ôld, *a.* Past the middle of life, not young; of long continuance, begun long ago; not new; ancient not modern; of any specified duration; subsisting before something else; long practised; of Old, long ago, from ancient times.
- ☞ This word is liable to the same mispronunciation as *mould*, which see.
- OLDFASHIONED**, ôld-fâsh'ûnd, *a.* Formed according to obsolete custom.
- OLDEN**, ôldn, *a.* 103. Ancient. Not used.
- OLDNESS**, ôld'nês, *s.* Old age, antiquity.
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- OLEAGINOUS**, ô-lê-âd'jîn-ûs, *a.* Oily, unctuous.
- OLEAGINOUSNESS**, ô-lê-âd'jîn-ûs-nês, *s.* 315. Oiliness.
- OLEANDER**, ô-lê-ân'dûr, *s.* 98. The plant rosebay.
- OLEASTER**, ô-lê-âs'tûr, *s.* 98. Wild olive.
- OLEOSE**, ô-lê-ôsc', *a.* Oily.
- To OLFACT**, ôl-fâkt', *v. a.* To smell.
- OLFACTORY**, ôl-fâk'tûr-ê, *a.* 557. Having the sense of smelling.
- ☞ For the last o, see *Domestick*.
- OLID**, ôlîd, *s.*
- OLIDOUS**, ôlîd-ûs, 314. } *s.* Stinking, fetid.
- OLIGARCHY**, ôlîg-ârk-kê, *s.* 519. A form of government which places the supreme power in a small number, aristocracy.
- OLIO**, ôlê-ô, *s.* 113. A mixture, a medley.
- OLITORY**, ôlîlê-tûr-ê, *s.* 557. Belonging to the kitchen garden.
- OLIVASTER**, ôl-lê-vâs'tûr, *a.* 98. Darkly brown, tawny.
- OLIVE**, ôlîv, *s.* 140. A plant producing oil; the emblem of peace.
- OMBRE**, ôm'bûr, *s.* 416. A game at cards played by three.
- OMEGA**, ô-mê-gâ, *s.* 92. The last letter of the Greek alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scriptures for the last.
- OMELET**, ôm'lêt, *s.* A kind of pancake made with eggs.
- OMEN**, ô'mên, *s.* A sign good or bad, a prognostick.
- OMENED**, ô'mênd, *a.* 359. Containing prognosticks.
- OMENTUM**, ô-mên'tûm, *s.* The cawl, the double membrane spread over the entrails; called also reticulum, from its structure, resembling that of a net.
- To OMINATE**, ôm'mê-nâte, *v. a.* 91. To foretoken, to show prognosticks.
- OMINATION**, ôm-mê-nâ'shûn, *s.* Prognostick.
- OMINOUS**, ôm'mîn-ûs, *a.* 314. Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity, foreshowing ill, inauspicious; exhibiting tokens good or ill.
- OMINOUSLY**, ôm'mîn-nûs-lê, *ad.* With good or bad omen.
- OMINOUSNESS**, ôm'mîn-nûs-nês, *s.* The quality of being ominous.
- OMISSION**, ô-mîsh'ûn, *s.* Neglect to do something; neglect of duty, opposed to commission or perpetration of crimes.
- To OMIT**, ô-mît', *v. a.* To leave out, not to mention; to neglect to practise.
- OMITTANCE**, ô-mît'tânse, *s.* Forbearance.
- OMNIFARIOUS**, ôm-nê-fâ-rê-ûs, *a.* Of all varieties or kinds.
- OMNIFEROUS**, ôm-nîffêr-ûs, *a.* 518. All-bearing.
- OMNIFICK**, ôm-nîffîk, *a.* 509. All-creating.
- OMNIFORM**, ôm'nê-fîrm, *a.* Having every shape.
- OMNIGENOUS**, ôm-nîd'jê-nûs, *a.* 218. Consisting of all kinds.
- OMNIPOTENCE**, ôm-nîp'pô-tênsê, } *s.*
- OMNIPOTENCY**, ôm-nîp'pô-tên-sê, } *s.*
- Almighty power, unlimited power.
- OMNIPOTENT**, ôm-nîp'pô-tênt, *a.* 518. Almighty, powerful without limit.
- OMNIPRESENCE**, ôm-nê-prêz'ênsê, *s.* Ubiquity, unbounded presence.
- ☞ All the orthoepists I have consulted (as far as can be gathered from their notation and accentuation) make the penultimate *e* in this word short, as in the word *presence*, except Mr Sheridan. That it is not pronounced equally like *omnipotence*, 513. 518. arises, perhaps, from the number of consonants in the latter syllables; and as this is the case, it seems most agreeable to the nature of our composition to pronounce *presence* in this word, in the same manner as when it is taken singly; just as we pronounce *theatre* in the word *amphitheatre*, with the accent on the antepenultimate, though the ac-

cent is on the penultimate, and the vowel is long, in the Latin *amphitheatrum*.

**OMNIPRESENT**, òm-nè-prèz'ènt, *a.* Ubiquitary, present in every place.

**OMNISCIENCE**, òm-nîsh'è-ênse, } *s.*

**OMNISCIENCY**, òm-nîsh'è-ên-sé, }  
Boundless knowledge, infinite wisdom.

**OMNISCIENT**, òm-nîsh'è-ènt, *a.* Infinitely wise, knowing without bounds.

**OMNISCIOUS**, òm-nîsh'ús, *a.* 292. All-knowing.

**OMNIVOROUS**, òm-nîv'ò-rús, *a.* 518. All-devouring.

**OMPHALOPTICK**, òm-fà-lòp'tîk, *s.* 509. An optick glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a convex lens.

**ON**, òn, *prep.* It is put before the word which signifies that which is under that by which any thing is supported, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed; noting addition or accumulation, as, mischiefs On mischiefs; noting a state of progression, as, whether On thy way? noting dependence or reliance, as, On God's providence their hopes depend; at, noting place; it denotes the motive or occasion of any thing; it d-notes the time at which any thing happens, as, this happened On the first day; in forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened; noting invocation; noting stipulation or condition.

**ON**, òn, *ad.* Forward, in succession; forward, in progression; in continuance, without ceasing; upon the body, as part of dress; it notes resolution to advance.

**ON**, òn, *interj.* A word of incitement or encouragement.

**ONCE**, wûnse, *ad.* 165. One time; a single time; the same time; one time, though no more; at the time immediata; formerly, at a former time.

**ONE**, wûn, *a.* 165. Less than two, single, denoted by an unit; indefinitely, any; different, diverse, opposed to Another; One of two, opposed to the other; particularly one.

Etymology: This word and its relatives, *once* and *none*, are perhaps the best test of a residence in the capital. In some parts of the island they are pronounced so as to give the *o* sound it has in *tone*, sometimes the sound it has in *gone*; but the true sound is that it has in *won*, *done*, &c. which is perfectly equivalent to the sound of *u* in *sun*. I never could make a northern inhabitant of England pronounce the following sentence without the greatest difficulty: "I have won one game, and you have won none; you have not won once, and that is wonderful." Where we may observe that the *o* in *won*, is the exact sound it has in *one*, *once*, and *wonderful*.

**ONE**, wûn, *s.* A single person; a single mass or aggregate; the first hour; the same thing; a person; a person by way of eminence; a distinct or particular person; persons united; concord, agreement, one mind; any person, any man indefinitely. One has sometimes a plural, when it stands for persons indefinitely, as the great Ones of the world.

**ONE-EYED**, wûn'èd, *a.* 283. Having only one eye.

**ONEIROCRITICAL**, ò-nî-rò-krit'è-kàl, *a.* Properly *Onirocritical*. Interpretative of dreams.

**ONEIROCRITICK**, ò-nî-rò-krit'îk, *s.* An interpreter of dreams.

**ONENESS**, wûn'nès, *s.* Unity; the quality of being one.

**ONERARY**, òn'nèr-ràr-ré, *a.* 512. Fitted for carriage or burdens.

**To ONERATE**, òn'nèr-ràte, *v.* *a.* 91. To load, to burthen.

**ONÉRATION**, òn-nèr-à'shùn, *s.* The act of loading.

**ONEROUS**, òn'nèr-ús, *a.* 314. Burthenome, oppressive.

**ONION**, òn'yôn, *s.* 113. 165. A plant.

**ONLY**, òn'èl, *a.* Single, one and no more; this and no other; this above all other, as, he is the Only God for us.

**ONLY**, òn'èl, *ad.* Simply, singly, merely, barely; so and no otherwise; singly without more, as, only begotten.

**ONOMANCY**, òn'nò-mân-sé, *s.* 519. A divination by names.

**ONOMANTICAL**, òn-nò-mân'tè-kàl, *a.* Predicting by names.

**ONOMATOPOEIA**, òn-ò-màt-ò-pè'yà, *s.* In Grammar or Rhetorick, a figure of speech whereby names and words are formed to the resemblance of the sound made by the things signified.

Etymology: This word is formed from the Greek *ὄνομα*, name, and *ποιέω*, I make or feign. Thus is the word *triquetrick* formed from the noise made by moving the mezz at this game; and from the same source arises the *buzzing* of bees, the *grunting* of hogs, the *cackling* of hens, the *snoring* of people asleep, the *clashing* of arms, &c. The surest etymologies are those derived from the Onomatopoeia.

**ONSET**, òn'sèt, *s.* Attack, assault, first brunt.

**ONSLAUGHT**, òn'slàwt, *s.* Attack, storm, onset.

Not used.

**ONTOLOGIST**, òn-tò-lò-jîst, *s.* One who considers the affections of beings in general, a metaphysician.

**ONTOLOGY**, òn-tò-lò-jé, *s.* 518. The science of the affections of being in general, metaphysics.

**ONWARD**, òn'wàrd, *ad.* 88. Forward, progressively; in a state of advanced progression; something farther.

**ONYCHA**, òn'nè-kà, *s.* 353. 92. The odoriferous snail or shell, and the stone named onyx.

**ONYX**, òn'nîks, *s.* The onyx is a semipellucid gem, of which there are several species.

**OOZE**, òoze, *s.* 306. Soft mud, mire at the bottom of water, slime; soft flow, spring; the liquor of a tanner's vat.

**To OOZE**, òoze, *v. n.* To flow by stealth, to run gently.

**OOZY**, òòzè, *a.* Miry, muddy, slimy.

**To OPACATE**, ò-pàkàte, *v. a.* 503. To shade, to darken.

**OPACITY**, ò-pàs'sè-tè, *s.* Cloudiness, want of transparency.

**OPACOUS**, ò-pàk'ús, *a.* 314. Dark, obscure, not transparent.

**OPAL**, òpàl, *s.* 88. A precious stone reflecting various colours.

**OPAQUE**, ò-pàkè, *a.* 337. 415. Not transparent, dark, cloudy.

**To OPE**, òpe, *v. a.* Poetically for to open.

**To OPEN**, òpn, *v. a.* 103. To uncloset, to unlock, the contrary to Shut; to show, to discover; to divide, to break; to explain, to disclose; to begin.

**To OPE**, òpe, } *v. n.*

**To OPEN**, òpn, 103. }  
To uncloset, not to remain shut; a term of hunting, when hounds give the cry.

**OPE**, òpe, } *a.*

**OPEN**, òpn, 103. }  
Unclosed, not shut; plain, apparent; not wearing disguise, artless, sincere; not clouded, clear; exposed to view; uncovered; exposed, without defence; attentive.

**OPENER**, òpn-èr, *s.* 98. One that opens, one that unlocks, one that uncloset; explainer, interpreter; that which separates, disuniter.

**OPENEYED**, òpn-èd, *a.* 283. Vigilant, watchful.

**OPENHANDED**, òpn-hànd'èd, *a.* Generous, liberal.

**OPENHEARTED**, òpn-hàrt'èd, *a.* Generous, candid, not meanly subtle.

**OPENHEARTEDNESS**, òpn-hàrt'èd-nès, *s.* Liberality, munificence, generosity.

**OPENING**, òpn-îng, *s.* 410. Aperture, breach; discovery at a distance, faint knowledge, dawn.

**OPENLY**, òpn-lè, *ad.* Publicly, not secretly, in sight; plainly, apparently, evidently, without disguise.

**OPENMOUTHED**, òpn-mòuth'èd, *a.* Greedy, ravenous.

**OPENNESS**, òpn-nès, *s.* Plainness, clearness, free-

559. Fête 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mé 93,

mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, mëve 164,

dom from obscurity or ambiguity; freedom from disguise.

**OPERA**, ôp'pêr-râ, *s.* 92. A poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental music.

**OPERABLE**, ôp'pêr-â-bl, *a.* 405. To be done, practicable.

**OPERANT**, ôp'pêr-rânt, *a.* Active, having power to produce any effect.

**To OPERATE**, ôp'pêr-âte, *v. n.* 91. To act, to have agency, to produce effects.

**OPERATION**, ôp'pêr-râshûn, *s.* Agency, production of effects, influence; action, effect; in chirurgery, that part of the art of healing which depends on the use of instruments; the motions or employments of an army.

**OPERATIVE**, ôp'pêr-râ-tîv, *a.* 512. Having the power of acting, having forcible agency.

**OPERATOR**, ôp'pêr-râ-tûr, *s.* 321. One that performs any act of the hand, one who produces any effect.

**OPEROSE**, ôp'pêr-rôse', *a.* Laborious.

**OPHITES**, ô-fî-tîz, *s.* A stone. Ophites has a dusky greenish ground, with spots of a lighter green.

**OPHTHALMICK**, ôp-thâl'mîk, *a.* Relating to the eye.

Two aspirations in succession, says Mr Elphinston, seem disagreeable to an English ear, and therefore one of them is generally sunk. Thus *diphthong* and *triphthong* are pronounced *diphthong* and *triphthong*. *P* is lost as well as *h* in *apophthegm*, and therefore it is no wonder we hear the first *h* dropped in *ophthalmic* and *ophthalmick*, which is the pronunciation I have adopted as agreeable to analogy. Nay, such an aversion do we seem to have to a succession of aspirates, that the *h* is sunk in *Isthmus*, *Ether*, and *Demosthenes*, because the *s*, which is akin to the aspiration, immediately precedes. Mr Sheridan pronounces the first syllable of this word like *off*, but the first of *diphthong* and *triphthong*, like *dip* and *trip*. Mr Scott, W. Johnston, and Mr Ferry, have not got this word, but pronounce *diphthong* and *triphthong* in the same manner as Mr Sheridan. Dr Kenrick also wants the word: he gives no pronunciation to *diphthong*, but makes the *h* silent in *triphthong*; while Barclay pronounces the *h* in *ophthalmick*, but makes it either way in *diphthong*, and silent in *triphthong*. It may be remarked, that Dr Jones, who wrote a Spelling Dictionary in Queen Anne's time, made the *h* in these two words silent.

**OPHTHALMY**, ôp-thâl-mé, *s.* A disease of the eyes.

**OPiate**, ôpé-ât, *s.* 91. A medicine that causes sleep.

**OPiate**, ôpé-ât, *a.* 91. Soporiferous, narcotick.

**To OPine**, ô-pî-ne', *v. n.* To think, to judge.

**OPINATIVE**, ô-pîn'yé-â-tîv, *a.* 113. Stiff in a preconceived notion; imagined, not proved.

**OPINIATOR**, ô-pîn-yé-â-tûr, *s.* 521. One fond of his own notion. Little used.

**OPINIATRE**, ô-pîn-yé-â-têr, *a.* 416. Obstinate, stubborn. A French word little used.

**OPINIATRETY**, ô-pîn-yé-â-têr-té, *s.* Obstinate, inflexibility, determination of mind.

**OPINION**, ô-pîn'yûn, *s.* 113. 550. Persuasion of the mind, without proof; sentiments, judgment, notion; favourable judgment.

**OPINIONATED**, ô-pîn'yûn-â-têd, *a.* Attached to certain opinions.

**OPINONATIVE**, ô-pîn'yûn-nâ-tîv, *a.* 512. Fond of preconceived notions.

**OPINIONIST**, ô-pîn'yûn-nîst, *s.* One fond of his own notions.

**OPium**, ôpé-ûm, *s.* A medicine used to promote sleep.

**OPPidan**, ôp'pé-dân, *s.* A townsman, an inhabitant of a town.

**To OPPIGNERATE**, ôp-pîg'nêr-râte, *v. a.* To pledge, to pawn.

**OPpilation**, ôp-pé-lâ'shûn, *s.* Obstruction, matter heaped together.

**OPponent**, ôp-pô'nênt, *a.* Opposite, adverse.

**OPponent**, ôp-pô'nênt, *s.* Antagonist, adversary; one who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenant.

**OPportune**, ôp-pôr-tûne', *a.* Seasonable, convenient, fit, timely.

**OPportunely**, ôp-pôr-tûné'lé, *ad.* Seasonably, conveniently, with opportunity either of time or place.

**OPportunity**, ôp-pôr-tûné-té, *s.* Fit place or time, convenience, suitability of circumstances to any end.

**To OPpose**, ôp-pôze', *v. a.* To act against, to be adverse, to hinder, to resist; to put in opposition; to offer as an antagonist or rival; to place as an obstacle; to place in front.

The *o* in the first syllable of this word has the same tendency to a long open sound as in *ocasion*. The same may be observed of *opress* and its compounds.—See *Ocasion* and *Efface*.

**To OPpose**, ôp-pôze', *v. n.* To act adversely; to object in a disputation, to have the part of raising difficulties.

**OPPOSELESS**, ôp-pôze'lês, *a.* Irresistible, not to be opposed.

**OPPOSER**, ôp-pôzûr, *s.* 98. One that opposes, antagonist, enemy.

**OPPOSITE**, ôp'pô-zît, *a.* 156. Placed in front, facing each other; adverse, repugnant; contrary.

**OPPOSITE**, ôp'pô-zît, *s.* 156. Adversary, opponent, antagonist.

**OPPOSITELY**, ôp'pô-zît-lé, *ad.* In such a situation as to face each other; adversely.

**OPPOSITENESS**, ôp'pô-zît-nês, *s.* The state of being opposite.

**OPPOSITION**, ôp-pô-zîsh'ûn, *s.* Situation so as to front something opposed; hostile resistance; contrariety of affection; contrariety of interest; contrariety of measures; contrariety of meaning.

**To OPpress**, ôp-prês', *v. a.* To crush by hardship, or unreasonable severity; to overpower, to subdue.—See *Oppose*.

**OPpression**, ôp-prêsh'ûn, *s.* The act of oppressing, cruelty, severity; the state of being oppressed, misery; hardship, calamity; dulness of spirits, lassitude of body.

**OPpressive**, ôp-prês'sîv, *a.* Cruel, inhuman, unjustly exactious or severe; heavy, overwhelming.

**OPpressor**, ôp-prês'sûr, *s.* 98. One who harasses others with unjust severity.

**OPprobrious**, ôp-prô-brê-ûs, *a.* Reproachful, disgraceful; causing infamy.

**OPprobriously**, ôp-prô-brê-ûs-lé, *ad.* Reproachfully, scurrilously.

**OPprobriousness**, ôp-prô-brê-ûs-nês, *s.* Reproachfulness, scurrility.

**To OPpugn**, ôp-pûne', *v. a.* 386. To oppose, to attack, to resist.

**OPpugnancy**, ôp-pûg'nân-sé, *s.* Opposition.

**OPpugner**, ôp-pûnê'r, *s.* One who opposes or attacks.

Mr Sheridan sounds the *g* in this word, though not in the verb from which it is formed; but that this is contrary to analogy.—See *Principles*, No. 386.

**OPsimathy**, ôp-sîm'â-thé, *s.* 518. An education begun late in life; knowledge or learning acquired in age.

**OPtable**, ôp'tâ-bl, *a.* 405. Desirable, to be wished.

**OPtative**, ôp'tâ-tîv, or ôp-tâ'tîv, *a.* 505. Expressive of desire; the name of that mood of a verb which expresses desire.

Dr Johnson, Mr Sheridan, Dr Ash, Mr Scott, Entick, Barclay, and Buchanan, accent this word on the first syllable; and Dr Kenrick, Bailey, W. Johnston, and Mr Perry, on the second. That the last is more general, particularly in Grammar schools, will be readily acknowledged; but that the first is more correct and agreeable to analogy, cannot be denied: for this word is not so naturally derived from the classical *optatus*, as the lower Latin *optativus*: and why this word should transfer its penultimate accent to the first syllable of the En-

glish word, may be seen under the words *Academy*, *Incomparable*, &c.

Upon a more mature recollection of the analogies of the language, I am still more convinced of the justness of the decision on the accentuation of this word. A critic, with whom I lately conversed upon it, contended that the accent ought to be upon the *a*, because it was on that letter in the preterperfect tense of the verb *opto*, *optari*. I desired him to put his argument into form, and tell me whether all words of this termination were to have the same accent as in the preterperfect tense of the verb.—Here he could go no farther: I could have immediately confronted him with *tentative*, from *tento*, *tentari*; with *negative*, from *nego*, *negari*; with *vocative*, from *voco*, *vocavi*; and twenty other examples, which would have shown the weakness of his reasoning; and yet this critic is a real scholar, a man of good sense and great acuteness.—See Principles, No. 503, on the influence of the Greek and Latin accent on that of the English; No. 514, on the influence of the Greek and Latin quantity on that of the English; and No. 512, on the terminations *ative* and *atory*.

**OPTICAL**, öp'té-kål, *a.* 88. Relating to the science of opticks.

**OPTICIAN**, öp-tish'ün, *s.* 357. One skilled in opticks.

**OPTICK**, öp'tik, *a.* Visual, producing vision, subservient to vision; relating to the science of vision.

**OPTICK**, öp'tik, *s.* An instrument of sight, an organ of sight.

**OPTICKS**, öp'tiks, *s.* The science of the nature and laws of vision.

**OPTIMACY**, öp'té-må-sé, *s.* Nobility, body of nobles.

**OPTIMITY**, öp-tim'mé-té, *s.* The state of being best.

**OPTIMISM**, öp'té-mizm, *s.* The doctrine or opinion that every thing in nature is ordered for the best.

**OPTION**, öp'shün, *s.* Choice, election.

**OPULENCE**, öp'pü-lénse, } *s.*

**OPULENCY**, öp'pü-lén-sé, } Wealth, riches, affluence.

**OPULENT**, öp'pü-lént, *a.* Rich, wealthy, affluent.

**OPULENTLY**, öp'pü-lént-lé, *ad.* Richly, with splendour.

**OR**, ör, *conj.* 167. A disjunctive particle, marking distribution, and sometimes opposition; it corresponds to Either, he must Either fall Or fly; before, Or ever, before ever. In this last sense obsolete.

**ORACLE**, ör'rá-kl, *s.* 168. 405. Something delivered by supernatural wisdom; the place where, or person of whom the determinations of heaven are inquired; any person or place where certain decisions are obtained: one famed for wisdom.

**ORACULAR**, ö-rák'kü-lår, } *a.* 170.

**ORACULOUS**, ö-rák'kü-lüs, } Uttering oracles, resembling oracles.

**ORACULOUSLY**, ö-rák'kü-lüs-lé, *ad.* In manner of an oracle.

**ORACULOUSNESS**, ö-rák'kü-lüs-nés, *s.* The state of being oracular.

**ORAISON**, ör're-zün, *s.* Prayer, verbal supplication. See *Orison*.

**ORAL**, ör'al, *a.* 88. Delivered by mouth, not written.

**ORALLY**, ör'al-lé, *ad.* By mouth, without writing.

**ORANGE**, ör'rinje, *s.* 90. The orange tree; the fruit of the tree.

**ORANGE**, ör'rinje, *a.* Belonging to an orange, of the colour of an orange.

**ORANGERY**, ö-råwn'zhêr-é, *s.* French. Plantation of oranges.—See *Encora*.

**ORANGEMUSK**, ö-rinje-musk, *s.*—See *Pear*, of which it is a species.

**ORANGE-WOMAN**, ör'rinje-wüm-wån, *s.* A woman who sells oranges.

**ORATION**, ö-rå'shün, *s.* A speech made according to the laws of rhetoric.

**ORATOR**, ör'rå-tår, *s.* 168. 503. A public

speaker, a man of eloquence; petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to chancery.

**ORATORIAL**, ör-å-tör're-ål, *a.* 92. Rhetorical, florid.

I have inserted this word, though omitted by almost all our lexicographers, because I have met with it in authors of reputation. Dr Foster, in his Treatise on Accent and Quantity, says, "The connexion of this, which may be called the oratorical accent, with the syllable, and the subordination of them to each other, however difficult it may appear, is yet easy in practice," page 23. Other good authorities for this word might have been adduced, but the other adjective *oratorical*, though not so justly formed, seems generally to be preferred. I have sometimes made the experiment on people, whose ears were nicely set to pure English pronunciation, by proposing to them for their choice the adjectives *oratorical* or *oratoric*, and have always found them prefer the latter. This may, in some measure, arise from supposing the former might be considered as the adjective of *oratorio*, but seems rather to be occasioned by too great a plenitude and rotundity of sound, which is not agreeable to the genius of our language: for if we regard derivation only, the adjective ought to be *oratorial*, as derived immediately from the Latin *oratorius*, in the same manner as from *rhetoricus*, is formed *rhetorical*.

**ORATORICAL**, ör-rå-tör're-kål, *a.* Rhetorical, befitting an orator.

**ORATORIO**, ör-å-tör're-ö, *s.* An Italian word, used to signify a kind of sacred drama, generally taken from the Scriptures, and set to music.

**ORATORY**, ör'rå-tör-é, *s.* 557. Eloquence, rhetorical skill; exercise of eloquence; a private place which is deputed and allotted for prayer alone.

**ORB**, örb, *s.* Sphere, orbicular body, circular body; mundane sphere, celestial body; wheel; any rolling body; circle, line drawn round; circle described by any of the mundane spheres; period, revolution of time; sphere of action.

**ORBATION**, ör-bå'shün, *s.* Privation of parents or children.

**ORBED**, { ör'béd, } *a.* 359.

Round, circular, orbicular; formed into a circle, rounded.

**ORBICULAR**, ör-bik'kü-lår, *a.* 88. Spherical, circular.

**ORBICULARLY**, ör-bik'kü-lår-lé, *ad.* Spherically, circularly.

**ORBICULARNESS**, ör-bik'kü-lår-nés, *s.* The state of being orbicular.

**ORBICULATED**, ör-bik'kü-lå-téd, *a.* Moulded into an orb.

**ORBIT**, ör'bít, *s.* The line described by the revolution of a planet.

**ORBITY**, ör'bé-té, *s.* Loss, or want of parents or children.

**ORC**, örk, *s.* A sort of sea fish.

**ORCHAL**, ör'kål, *s.* 88. A stone from which a blue colour is made.

**ORCHANET**, ör'ká-nét, *s.* An herb.

**ORCHARD**, ör'tshård, *s.* 88. A garden of fruit trees.

**ORCHESTRE**, ör'kês-tür, *s.* 416. The place where the musicians are set at a publick show.

This word is accented on the first syllable by Dr Johnson, Mr Sheridan, Dr Ash, Mr Scott, Mr Nares, Buchanan, Entick, Perry, and Barclay; and by Mr Bally and W. Johnston on the second; and by Dr Kenrick on either. The first mode has not only the majority of votes in its favour, but is agreeable to the general analogy of words of three syllables, which, when not of our own formation, commonly adopt the antepenultimate accent. The exception to this rule will be found under the next word.

**ORCHESTRA**, ör-kês'trå, *s.* 503. A part of the theatre appropriated to the musicians.

Dr Johnson has preferred the French *orchestre* to the Latin *orchestra*, and the Greek ὀρχήστρα; but as we find the latter spelling and pronunciation universally adopted; and as we take almost every other term of art rather from the Greek than any other language, I have

539. Fåte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93,

mêt 95—pline 103, plin 107—nô 162, mëve 164,

ventured to insert it in that dress, after Chambers, and some other very respectable authors.

This word is accented on the first syllable by Dr Ash, Mr Scott, Mr Perry, Entick, and Barclay; but Mr Nares says it is accented on the second, as I have given it. For notwithstanding the numbers against me, the very general rule is on my side; which is, that when we adopt a word whole from the Latin or Greek, it ought to have the same accent as in those languages.—See Principles, No. 503.

To **ORDAIN**, òr-dàné', *v. a.* To appoint, to decree; to establish, to institute; to set in an office; to invest with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power.

**ORDAINER**, òr-dàné-úr, *s.* 98. He who ordains.

**ORDEAL**, òrdé-ál, or òrjé-ál, *s.* 263. A trial by fire or water, by which the person accused appealed to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron, or being thrown into the water.

**ORDER**, òrdúr, *s.* 98. Method, regular disposition; proper state; regularity, settled mode; mandate, precept, command; rule, regulation; regular government; a society of dignified persons distinguished by marks of honour; a rank or class; a religious fraternity; in the plural, hierarchical state, means to an end; measures, care; in architecture, a system of the several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters.

To **ORDER**, òrdúr, *v. a.* 98. To regulate, to adjust, to manage, to conduct; to methodise, to dispose fitly; to direct, to command.

**ORDERER**, òrdúr-rúr, *s.* 557. One that orders, methodises, or regulates.

**ORDERLESS**, òrdúr-lés, *a.* Disorderly, out of rule.

**ORDERLINESS**, òrdúr-lé-nés, *s.* Regularity, methodicalness.

**ORDERLY**, òrdúr-lé, *a.* Methodical, regular; well regulated; according with established method.

**ORDERLY**, òrdúr-lé, *ad.* Methodically, according to order, regularly.

**ORDINABLE**, òrdé-nà-bl, *a.* 435. Such as may be appointed.

**ORDINAL**, òrdé-nál, *a.* 88. Noting order.

**ORDINAL**, òrdé-nál, *s.* A ritual, a book containing orders.

**ORDINANCE**, òrdé-nànsé, *s.* Law, rule, precept; observance commanded; appointment. When it signifies canon, it is now generally written for distinction *Ordinance*, and pronounced in two syllables.

**ORDINABLY**, òrdé-nà-ré-lé, *ad.* According to established rules, according to settled method; commonly, usually.

**ORDINARY**, òrdé-nà-ré, or òrdnà-ré, *a.* Established, methodical, regular; common, usual; mean, of low rank; ugly, not handsome, as, she is an Ordinary woman.

Though it is allowable in colloquial pronunciation to drop the *i* in this word, and pronounce it in three syllables; in solemn speaking, the *i* must be heard distinctly, and the word must have four syllables.—See Principles, No. 374.

**ORDINARY**, òrdé-nà-ré, *s.* Established judge of ecclesiastical causes; settled establishment; actual and constant office.

**ORDINARY**, òrdnà-ré, *s.* Regular price of a meal; a place of eating established at a certain price.

The *i* is never heard when the word is used in this sense.

To **ORDINATE**, òrdé-nàte, *v. a.* To appoint.

**ORDINATE**, òrdé-nàte, *a.* 91. Regular, methodical.

**ORDINATION**, òr-dé-nà-shûn, *s.* Established order or tendency; the act of investing any man with sacerdotal power.

**ORDNANCE**, òrdnànsé, *s.* Cannon, great guns.

**ORDNANCE**, òrdnànsé, *s.* Disposition of figures in a picture.

**ORPURE**, òrjûre, *s.* 294. 376. Dung, filth.

**ORÉ**, òré, *s.* Metal unrefined, metal yet in its mineral state.

**ORGAN**, òrgán, *s.* Natural instrument, as the

tongue is the Organ of speech; an instrument of music consisting of pipes filled with wind, and of stops touched by the hand.

**ORGANICAL**, òr-gán/né-kál, } *a.*

**ORGANICK**, òr-gán/ník, 509. } *a.*  
Consisting of various parts co-operating with each other; instrumental, acting as instruments of nature or art; respecting organs.

**ORGANICALLY**, òr-gán/né-kál-lé, *ad.* By means of organs or instruments.

**ORGANICALNESS**, òr-gán/né-kál-nés, *s.* State of being organical.

**ORGANISM**, òrgán-nízim, *s.* Organical structure.

**ORGANIST**, òrgán-níst, *s.* One who plays on the organ.

**ORGANIZATION**, òr-gán-né-zà-shûn, *s.* Construction in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other.

To **ORGANIZE**, òrgán-níze, *v. a.* To construct so as that one part co-operates with another.

**ORGANLOFT**, òrgán-lòft, *s.* The loft where the organs stand.

**ORGANPIPE**, òrgán-pípe, *s.* The pipe of a musical organ.

**ORGASM**, òrgázim, *s.* Sudden vehemence.

**ORGIES**, òrjéze, *s.* Mad rites of Bacchus, frantick revels.

**ORIENT**, òr-é-ént, *a.* 505. Rising as the sun; eastern, oriental; bright, shining.

**ORIENT**, òr-é-ént, *s.* The east, the part where the sun first appears.

**ORIENTAL** ò-ré-én-tál, *a.* Eastern, placed in the east, proceeding from the east.

**ORIENTAL**, ò-ré-én-tál, *s.* An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

**ORIENTALISM**, ò-ré-én-tál-lízim, *s.* An idiom of the eastern languages, an eastern mode of speech.

**ORIENTALITY**, ò-ré-én-tál-lé-té, *s.* State of being oriental.

**ORIFICE**, òr-ré-fis, *s.* 142. 168. Any opening or perforation.

**ORIGAN**, òr-é-gán, *s.* 68. Wild marjoram.

**ORIGIN**, òr-ré-jin, } *s.*

**ORIGINAL**, ò-ríd-jé-nál, 170. } *s.*  
Beginning, first existence; fountain, source, that which gives beginning or existence; first copy, archetype; derivation, descent.

**ORIGINAL**, ò-ríd-jé-nál, *a.* 170. Primitive, primitive, first.

**ORIGINALLY**, ò-ríd-jé-nál-lé, *ad.* Primarily, with regard to the first cause; at first; as the first author.

**ORIGINALNESS**, ò-ríd-jé-nál-nés, *s.* The quality or state of being original.

**ORIGINARY**, ò-ríd-jé-nà-ré, *a.* Productive, causing existence; primitive, in the first state.

To **ORIGINATE**, ò-ríd-jé-nàte, *v. a.* To bring into existence.

**ORINATION**, ò-ríd-jé-nà-shûn, *s.* The act of bringing into existence.

**ORISON**, òr-ré-zán, *s.* 168. A prayer, a supplication.

Mr Sheridan has adopted the other spelling from the French *oraison*; but Dr Johnson, and all the writers he quotes, spell the word in the manner I have done. Dr Johnson tells us this word is variously accented; that Shakspeare has the accent both on the first and second syllables, Milton and Crashaw on the first, and others on the second.

"The fair Ophelia! Nymph, in thy *orisons*  
Be all my sins remembered." *Hamlet.*

"Alas! your too much love and care of me  
Are heavy *orisons* 'gainst this poor wretch." *Henry the Fifth.*

"My wakeful lay shall knock  
At th' orient gates, and dally mock  
The early lark's shrill *orisons* to be  
An anthem at the day's nativity." *Crashaw.*

"His daily *orisons* attract our ears." *Southey.*

"Lowly they bow'd adoring, and began,  
Their *orisons* each morning duly paid." *Milton.*

"So went he on with his orisons;  
Which, if you mark them well, were wise ones." *Cotton.*

"Here, at dead of night,  
The hermit sat amid his orisons hears  
Against the voice of time departing tow'rs." *Dyer.*  
"The midnight clock declares my fervent prayers  
The rising sun my orisons declares." *Harte.*

Mr Nares tells us he has no doubt that Milton's accentuation is right. This too is my opinion. Poets are not the best authorities, even when they are unanimous; but much worse when they differ from others, and even from themselves. We must therefore leave them the liberty of accenting both ways, either for the sake of the verse, the rhyme, the humour, or the affectation of singularity, and bring our reason for accenting this word in prose on the first syllable, from the very general rule in Principles, No. 500. Accordingly Mr Elphinston, Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Dr Kenrick, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Barclay, Bailey, Perry, and Entick, uniformly place the accent on the first syllable; and Dr Ash says it is sometimes accented on the second.

ORNAMENT, òr'nà-mènt, *s.* Embellishment, decoration; honour, that which confers dignity.

ORNAMENTAL, òr'nà-mén'tál, *a.* 88. Serving to decoration, giving embellishment.

ORNAMENTALLY, òr'nà-mén'tál-lé, *ad.* In such a manner as may confer embellishment.

ORNAMENTED, òr'nà-mén'téd, *a.* Embellished, bedecked.

ORNATE, òr'náte, *a.* 91. Bedecked, decorated, fine.

ORPHAN, òr'fán, *s.* 88. A child who has lost father or mother, or both.

ORPHAN, òr'fán, *a.* Bereft of parents.

ORPHANAGE, òr'fán-láje, 90. } *s.*

ORPHANISM, òr'fán-ulizm, } *s.*  
State of an orphan.

ORPIMENT, òr'pé-mènt, *s.* A kind of mineral, the yellow arsenic, used by painters as a gold colour.

ORPINE, òr'pín, *s.* 140. Rose root.

ORRERY, òr'rér-ré, *s.* 168. An instrument which, by many complicated movements, represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies.

ORRIS, òr'ris, *s.* A plant and flower.

ORTHODOX, òr'thò-dòks, *a.* 503. Sound in opinion and doctrine, not heretical.

ORTHODOXLY, òr'thò-dòks-lé, *ad.* With soundness of opinion.

ORTHODOXY, òr'thò-dòk-sé, *s.* 517. Soundness in opinion and doctrine.

ORTHODROMICKS, òr'thò-dròm'iks, *s.* The art of sailing in the arc of some great circle, which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe.

ORTHOEPY, òr'thò-é-píst, *s.* One who is skilled in orthoepy.

ORTHOEPY, òr'thò-é-pé, *s.* 519. The right pronunciation of words.

It is not a little surprising that so few of our Dictionaries of pronunciation have inserted this word, so peculiarly appropriated to the subject they have treated.

It is regularly derived from the Greek *ὀρθοεπία*, and is as necessary to our language as *orthography*, *orthodoxy*, &c.

Mr Elphinston and Mr Nares place the accent on the first syllable of this word, as I have done.

ORTHOGRON, òr'thò-gòn, *s.* A rectangled figure.

ORTHOGONAL, òr'thò-gò-nál, *a.* Rectangular.

ORTHOGRAPHER, òr'thò-gràf-fúr, *s.* One who spells according to the rules of grammar.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL, òr'thò-gràffé-kál, *a.* Rightly spelled; relating to the spelling.

ORTHOGRAPHICALLY, òr'thò-gràffé-kál-lé, *ad.* According to the rules of spelling.

ORTHOGRAPHY, òr'thò-gràf-fé, *s.* 513. The part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled; the art or practice of spelling; the elevation of a building delineated.

ORTIVE, òr'tiv, *a.* 157. Relating to the rising of any planet or star.

ORTOLAN, òr'tò-làn, *s.* 88. A small bird accounted very delicious.

ORTS, òrts, *s.* Refuse, that which is left.

OSCILLATION, òs-síl-lá'shùn, *s.* The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

OSCILLATORY, òs-síl-lá-túr-ré, *a.* Moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

OSCITANCY, òs'sé-tán-sé, *s.* The act of yawning; unusual sleepiness, carelessness.

OSCITANT, òs'sé-tánt, *a.* Yawning, unusually sleepy; sleepy, sluggish.

OSCITATION, òs-sé-tá'shùn, *s.* The act of yawning.

OSIER, ò'zhèr, *s.* 451. A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water.

OSPRAY, òs'prá, *s.* The sea eagle.

OSSICLE, òs'sík-kl, *s.* 405. A small bone.

OSSFICK, òs-síflík, *a.* 509. Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous or membranous to bony substance.

OSSIFICATION, òs-sé-fé-ká'shùn, *s.* Change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance.

OSSIFRAGE, òs'sé-fráje, *s.* A kind of eagle.

To OSSIFY, òs'sé-fl, *v. a.* 183. To change into bone.

OSSIVOROUS, òs-sív'vò-rús, *a.* 518. Devouring bones.

OSTENSIBLE, òs-tén'sé-bl, *a.* Held forth to view; apparent.

OSTENSIVE, òs-tén'sív, *a.* 158. 428. Showing, betokening.

OSTENT, òs-tènt', *s.* Appearance, air, manner, mien; show, token; a portent, a prodigy.

OSTENTATION, òs-tén-tá'shùn, *s.* Outward show, appearance; ambitious display, boast, vain show.

OSTENTATIOUS, òs-tén-tá'shús, *a.* Boastful, vain, fond of show, fond to expose to view.

OSTENTATIOUSLY, òs-tén-tá'shús-lé, *ad.* Vainly, boastfully.

OSTENTATIOUSNESS, òs-tén-tá'shús-nés, *s.* Vanity, boastfulness.

OSTEOCOPE, òs-té-ò-kòpe, *s.* The aching of the bones.

OSTEOLOGY, òs-té-ò-lò-jé, *s.* 518. A description of the bones.

OSTLER, òs'lár, *s.* 472. 98. The man who takes care of horses at an inn.

OSTRACISM, òs'trá-síz-m, *s.* A manner of sentence at Athens, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell, publick censure.

OSTRACITES, òs'trá-sít's, *s.* Ostracites expresses the common oyster in its fossil state.

OSTRICH, òs'trít's, *s.* The largest of birds.

↳ This word is more frequently pronounced *ostridge*; and by Shakspere is written *ostridge*.

OTACOUSTICK, òt-tá-kòú'stík, *s.* An instrument to facilitate hearing.

OTHER, òth'úr, *pron.* 84. 469. Not the same, different; correlative to Each; something besides, next; it is sometimes put elliptically for Other thing.

OTHERGATES, òth'úr-gáts, *a.* In another manner. Obsolete.

OTHERWISE, òth'úr-gyize, *a.* Of another kind.

OTHERWHERE, òth'úr-whère, *ad.* In other places.

OTHERWHILE, òth'úr-whíle, *ad.* At other times.

OTHERWISE, òth'úr-wíze, or òth'úr-wíz, *ad.* 110. In a different manner; by other causes; in other respects; often corruptly pronounced *otherways*.

OTTER, òt'túr, *s.* 98. An amphibious animal that preys upon fish.

OVAL, ò'vúl, *a.* 88. Oblong, resembling the longitudinal section of an egg.

OVAL, ò'vúl, *s.* That which has the shape of an egg.

OVARIOUS, òv'á-ré-ús, *a.* Consisting of eggs.

OVARY, òv'á-ré, *s.* That part of the body in which impregnation is formed.

OVIATION, ò-vá'shùn, *s.* A lesser triumph among the Romans.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fall 83, fât 81,—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

- OVEN, ðv'vn, s. 103. An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread.
- OVER, ðv'ur, prep. 98. 418. Above; across, as, he leaped Over the brook; through, as, the world Over.
- OVER, ðv'ur, ad. Above the top; more than a quantity assigned, from side to side; from one to another; from a country beyond the sea; on the surface; throughout; completely; with repetition, any other time; in a great degree, in too great a quantity; Over and above, besides, beyond what was first supposed or immediately intended; Over against, opposite, regarding in front: in composition it has a great variety of significations; it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of speech; Over night, the night before.
- To OVER-ABOUND, ðv'ur-â-bôund', v. n. To abound more than enough.
- To OVER-ACT, ðv'ur-âkt', v. a. To act more than enough.
- To OVER-ARCH, ðv'ur-ârtsh', v. a. To cover as with an arch.
- To OVER-AWE, ðv'ur-âw', v. a. To keep in awe by superior influence.
- To OVER-BALANCE, ðv'ur-bâl-lânse, v. a. 493. To weigh down, to preponderate.
- What has been observed of words compounded with counteris applicable to those compounded with over. The noun and the verb sometimes follow the analogy of dissyllables; the one having the accent on the first, and the other on the latter syllables.—See Counterbalance.
- OVER-BALANCE, ðv'ur-bâl-lânse, s. Something more than equivalent.
- OVER-BATTLE, ðv'ur-bât-tl, a. Too fruitful, exuberant. Not used.
- To OVER-BEAR, ðv'ur-bâre', v. a. To repress, to subdue, to bear down.
- To OVER-BID, ðv'ur-bid', v. a. To offer more than equivalent.
- To OVER-BLOW, ðv'ur-blô', v. n. To be past its violence.
- To OVER-BLOW, ðv'ur-blô', v. a. To drive away as clouds before the wind.
- OVER-BOARD, ðv'ur-bôrd, ad. Off the ship, out of the ship.
- To OVER-BULK, ðv'ur-bûlk', v. a. To oppress by bulk.
- To OVER-BURDEN, ðv'ur-bûrd'n, v. a. To load with too great a weight.
- To OVER-BUY, ðv'ur-bl', v. a. To buy too dear.
- To OVER-CARRY, ðv'ur-kâr'rê', v. a. To carry too far, to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous.
- To OVERCAST, ðv'ur-kâst', v. a. To cloud, to darken, to cover with gloom; to cover; to rate too high in computation.
- To OVER-CHARGE, ðv'ur-tshârje', v. a. To oppress, to cloy, to surcharge; to load, to crowd too much; to burden; to rate too high; to fill too full; to load with too great a charge.
- OVER CHARGE, ðv'ur-tshârje, s. Too great a charge.—See Overbalance.
- To OVER-CLOUD, ðv'ur-klôud', v. a. To cover with clouds.
- To OVERCOME, ðv'ur-kûm', v. a. To subdue, to conquer, to vanquish; to surcharge; to come over or upon. Not in use in this last sense.
- To OVERCOME, ðv'ur-kûm', v. n. To gain the superiority.
- OVERCOMER, ðv'ur-kûm'mûr, s. He who overcomes.
- To OVER-COUNT, ðv'ur-kôunt', v. a. To rate above the true value.
- To OVERDO, ðv'ur-dô', v. a. To do more than enough.
- To OVER-DRESS, ðv'ur-drê's', v. a. To adorn lavishly.
- To OVER-DRIVE, ðv'ur-drive', v. a. To drive too hard, or beyond strength.
- To OVER-EYE, ðv'ur-î', v. a. To superintend; to observe, to remark.
- OVERFALL, ðv'ur-fâll, s. 406. Cataract. Not used.
- To OVER-FLOAT, ðv'ur-flôte', v. n. To swim, to float.
- To OVERFLOW, ðv'ur-flô', v. n. To be fuller than the brim can hold; to exuberate.
- To OVERFLOW, ðv'ur-flô', v. a. To fill beyond the brim; to deluge, to drown, to over-run.
- OVERFLOW, ðv'ur-flô, s. 492. Inundation, more than fulness, such a quantity as runs over, exuberance.
- OVERFLOWING, ðv'ur-flô'ing, s. Exuberance, copiousness.
- OVERFLOWINGLY, ðv'ur-flô'ing-lê, ad. Exuberantly.
- To OVER-FLY, ðv'ur-flî', v. a. To cross by flight.
- OVERFORWARDNESS, ðv'ur-fôr'wârd-nê's, s. Too great quickness; too great officiousness.
- To OVER-FREIGHT, ðv'ur-frâte', v. a. To load too heavily.
- To OVER-GLANCE, ðv'ur-glânse', v. a. To look hastily over.
- To OVER-GO, ðv'ur-gô', v. a. To surpass, to excel.
- To OVER-GORGE, ðv'ur-gôrje', v. a. To gorge too much.
- To OVER-GROW, ðv'ur-grô', v. a. To cover with growth; to rise above.
- To OVER-GROW, ðv'ur-grô', v. n. To grow beyond the fit or natural size.
- OVER-GROWTH, ðv'ur-grôth, s. Exuberant growth.
- To OVER-HALE, ðv'ur-hâwl', v. a. To spread over; to examine over again.
- This word has the a, in the last syllable, always pronounced as it is here marked.—See To Hala.
- To OVER-HANG, ðv'ur-hâng', v. a. To jut over, to impend.
- To OVER-HANG, ðv'ur-hâng', v. n. To jut over.
- To OVER-HARDEN, ðv'ur-hârd'n, v. a. To make too hard.
- OVER-HEAD, ðv'ur-hêd', ad. Aloft, in the zenith, above.
- To OVER-HEAR, ðv'ur-hêre', v. a. To hear those who do not mean to be heard.
- To OVER-JOY, ðv'ur-jô'e', v. a. To transport, to ravish.
- OVER-JOY, ðv'ur-jô'e, s. Transport, ecstasy.
- To OVER-RIPEN, ðv'ur-rî'pn, v. a. To make too ripe.
- To OVER LABOUR, ðv'ur-lâ'bûr, v. a. To take too much pains on any thing, to harass with toil.
- To OVER-LADE, ðv'ur-lâde', v. a. To overburden.
- OVERLARGE, ðv'ur-lârje', a. Larger than enough.
- To OVERLAY, ðv'ur-lâ', v. n. To oppress by too much weight or power; to smother; to cover superficially; to jam by something laid over.
- To OVERLEAP, ðv'ur-lêpe', v. a. To pass by a jump.
- To OVERLIVE, ðv'ur-lliv', v. a. To live longer than another, to survive, to outlive.
- To OVERLIVE, ðv'ur-lliv', v. n. To live too long.
- OVERLIVER, ðv'ur-lliv'ûr, s. Survivor, that which lives longest. Not used.
- To OVERLOAD, ðv'ur-lôde', v. a. To burden with too much.
- OVERLONG, ðv'ur-lông', a. Too long.
- To OVERLOOK, ðv'ur-lôok', v. a. To view from a higher place; to view fully, to peruse; to superintend, to oversee; to review; to pass by indulgently; to neglect, to slight; to pass over unnoticed.
- OVERLOOKER, ðv'ur-lôok'ûr, s. One who looks over his fellows.
- OVERMASTED, ðv'ur-mâst'êd, a. Having too much mast.
- To OVERMASTER, ðv'ur-mâst'ûr, v. a. To subdue, to govern.
- To OVERMATCH, ðv'ur-mâtsh', v. a. To be too powerful, to conquer.

nör 167, not 163—túbe 171, túb 172, búll 173—öl 299—pčund 313—thin 466, this 469.

**OVERMATCH**, ó-vür-mátsh, *s.* One of superior powers.—See *Counterbalance*.

**OVERMUCH**, ó-vür-mútsh', *a.* Too much, more than enough.

**OVERMUCH**, ó-vür-mútsh', *ad.* In too great a degree.

**OVERMUCHNESS**, ó-vür-mútsh'nés, *s.* Exuberance, superabundance. Not used.

**OVERNIGHT**, ó-vür-níte', *s.* The night before.

**To OVERNAME**, ó-vür-náme', *v. a.* To name in a series.

**To OVEROFFICE**, ó-vür-óffis, *v. a.* To lord by virtue of an office.

**OVEROFFICIOUS**, ó-vür-óf-fish'ús, *a.* Too busy, too importunate.

**To OVERPASS**, ó-vür-pás', *v. a.* To cross; to overlook, to pass with disregard; to omit in a reckoning.

**To OVERPAY**, ó-vür-pá', *v. a.* To reward beyond the price.

**To OVERPERCH**, ó-vür-pértsh', *v. a.* To fly over.

**To OVERPEEK**, ó-vür-péce', *v. a.* To overlook, to hover about.

**OVERPLUS**, ó-vür-plús, *s.* Surplus, what remains more than sufficient.

**To OVERPLY**, ó-vür-plí', *v. a.* To employ too laboriously.

**To OVERPOISE**, ó-vür-póize', *v. a.* To outweigh.

**OVERPOISE**, ó-vür-póize, *s.* 493. Preponderant weight.

**To OVERPOWER**, ó-vür-póá'ür, *v. a.* To be predominant over, to oppress by superiority.

**To OVERPRESS**, ó-vür-prés', *v. a.* To bear upon with irresistible force, to overwhelm, to crush.

**To OVERPRIZE**, ó-vür-prize', *v. a.* To value at too high a price.

**OVERRANK**, ó-vür-ráنگk', *a.* Too rank.

**To OVERRATE**, ó-vür-ráte', *v. a.* To rate at too much.

**To OVERREACH**, ó-vür-réetsh', *v. a.* To rise above; to deceive, to go beyond.

**To OVERREACH**, ó-vür-réetsh', *v. n.* A horse is said to *Over-reach*, when he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, so as to strike against his fore-feet.

**OVERREACHER**, ó-vür-réetsh'ür, *s.* A cheat, a deceiver.

**To OVERREAD**, ó-vür-réed', *v. a.* To peruse.

**To OVERROAST**, ó-vür-róst', *v. a.* To roast too much.

**To OVERRULE**, ó-vür-róól', *v. a.* To influence with predominant power, to be superior in authority; to govern with high authority, to superintend; to supersede, as in law, to *Over-rule* a plea is to reject it as incompetent.

**To OVERRUN**, ó-vür-rún', *v. a.* To harass by incursions, to ravage; to outrun; to overspread, to cover all over; to mischief by great numbers, to pester.

**To OVERRUN**, ó-vür-rún', *v. n.* To overflow, to be more than full.

**To OVERSEE**, ó-vür-séé', *v. a.* To superintend; to overlook, to pass by unheeded, to omit.

**OVERSEEN**, ó-vür-séén', *part.* Mistaken, deceived.

**OVERSEER**, ó-vür-séé'ür, *s.* One who overlooks, a superintendent; an officer who has the care of the parochial provision for the poor.

**To OVERSET**, ó-vür-sét', *v. a.* To turn the bottom upwards, to throw off the basis; to throw out of regularity.

**To OVERSET**, ó-vür-sét', *v. n.* To fall off the basis.

**To OVERSHADE**, ó-vür-sháde', *v. a.* To cover with darkness.

**To OVERSHADOW**, ó-vür-shád'dó', *v. a.* To throw a shadow over any thing; to shelter, to protect.

**To OVERSHOOT**, ó-vür-shóót', *v. n.* To fly beyond the mark.

**To OVERSHOOT**, ó-vür-shóót', *v. a.* To shoot

beyond the mark; with the reciprocal pronoun, to venture too far, to assert too much.

**OVERSIGHT**, ó-vür-síte, *s.* 493. Superintendence. Not used. Mistake, error.

**To OVERSIZE**, ó-vür-síze', *v. a.* To surpass in bulk; to pass over.

**To OVERSKIP**, ó-vür-skíp', *v. a.* To pass by leaping; to pass over; to escape.

**To OVERSLEEP**, ó-vür-sléép', *v. a.* To sleep too long.

**To OVERSLIP**, ó-vür-slíp', *v. a.* To pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to neglect.

**To OVERSNOW**, ó-vür-snú', *v. a.* To cover with snow.

**OVERSOLD**, ó-vür-sóld', *part.* Sold at too high a price.

**OVERSOON**, ó-vür-sóón', *ad.* Too soon.

**OVERSPENT**, ó-vür-spént', *part.* Wearied, harassed.

**To OVERSPREAD**, ó-vür-spréd', *v. a.* To cover over, to fill, to scatter over.

**To OVERSTAND**, ó-vür-stánd', *v. a.* To stand too much upon conditions.

**To OVERSTOCK**, ó-vür-stók', *v. a.* To fill too full, to crowd.

**To OVERSTRAIN**, ó-vür-stráne', *v. n.* To make too violent efforts.

**To OVERSTRAIN**, ó-vür-stráne', *v. a.* To stretch too far.

**To OVERSWAY**, ó-vür-swá', *v. a.* To over-rule, to bear down.

**To OVERSWELL**, ó-vür-swél', *v. a.* To rise above.

**OVERT**, óv'ért, *a.* 544. Open, publick, apparent.

**OVERTLY**, óv'ért-lé, *ad.* Openly.

**To OVERTAKE**, ó-vür-táke', *v. a.* To catch any thing by pursuit, to come up to something going before; to take by surprise.

**To OVERTASK**, ó-vür-tásk', *v. a.* To burden with too heavy duties or injunctions.

**To OVERTHROW**, ó-vür-thró', *v. a.* To turn upside down; to throw down, to demolish; to defeat, to conquer; to destroy, to bring to nothing.

**OVERTHROW**, ó-vür-thró', *s.* 493. The state of being turned upside down; ruin, destruction; defeat, discomfiture; degradation.—See *Overbalance*.

**OVERTHROWER**, ó-vür-thró'ür, *s.* He who overthrows.

**OVERTHWART**, ó-vür-thwárt', *a.* Opposite, being over against; crossing any thing perpendicularly; perverse, adverse, contradictions.

**OVERTHWARTLY**, ó-vür-thwárt'lé, *ad.* Across, transversely; perversiciously, perversely.

**OVERTHWARTNESS**, ó-vür-thwárt'nés, *s.* Pervicacity, perverseness.

**OVERTOOK**, ó-vür-tóók'. Pret. and part. pass. of *Overtake*.

**To OVERTOP**, ó-vür-tóp', *v. a.* To rise above, to raise the head above; to excel, to surpass; to obscure, to make of less importance by superior excellence.

**To OVERTRIP**, ó-vür-tríp', *v. a.* To trip over, to walk lightly over.

**OVERTURE**, óv'ért-tshúre, *s.* 463. Opening, disclosure, discovery; proposal, something offered to consideration.

**To OVERTURN**, ó-vür-túr'n', *v. a.* To throw down, to subvert, to ruin; to overpower, to conquer.

**OVERTURNER**, ó-vür-túr'n'ür, *s.* Subverter.

**To OVERVALUE**, ó-vür-vá'ú', *v. a.* To rate at too high a price.

**To OVERVEIL**, ó-vür-vá'le', *v. a.* To cover.

**To OVERWATCH**, ó-vür-wótsh', *v. a.* To subdue with long wait of rest.

**OVERWEAK**, ó-vür-wéke', *a.* Too weak, too feeble.

**To OVERWEATHER**, ó-vür-wéth'ür, *v. a.* To batter with violence of weather. Not used.

**To OVERWEEN**, ó-vür-wéén', *v. n.* To think too highly, to think with arrogance.



559. Fåte 73, fär 77, fällt 83, fát 81—mê 93, mêt 95—plne 105, pîn 107—nò 162, môve 164,

**OVERWEENINGLY**, ð-úr-wéén'ing <sup>l</sup>, *ad.* With too much arrogance, with too high an opinion.

**To OVERWEIGH**, ð-vúr-wá' *v. a.* To preponderate.

**OVERFIGHT**, ð-vúr-wá'te, *s.* 493. Preponderance.

**To OVERWHELM**, ð-vúr-hwél'm' *v. a.* To crush underneath something violent and weighty; to overlook gloomily.

**OVERWHELMINGLY**, ð-vúr-hwél'm'ing-lé, *ad.* In such a manner as to overwhelm.

**OVERWROUGHT**, ð-vúr-ráwt' *part.* Laboured too much; worked too much.

**OVERWORN**, ð-vúr-wór'n' *part.* Worn out, subdued by toil; spoiled by time.

**UGHT**, áwt, *s.* 319. 393. Any thing, not nothing. More properly written *Aught*.

**UGHT**, áwt, *verb. imperfct.* Owed, was bound to pay, have been indebted. Not used in this sense. To be obliged by duty, to be fit, to be necessary; a sign of the potential mood.

**OVIFORM**, ð-vé-fór'm, *a.* Having the shape of an egg.

**OVI PAROUS**, ð-víp'pá-rús, *a.* 518. Bringing forth eggs, not viviparous.

**OUNCE**, ðúnse, *s.* 312. The sixteenth part of a pound in Avoirdupoise weight, the twelfth part of a pound in Troy weight.

**OUNCE**, ðúnse, *s.* A lynx, a panther.

**OUPHE**, ðöfe, *s.* 315. A fairy, goblin.

**OUPHEN**, ðöfn, *a.* 103. Elfish.

**OUR**, ðúr, *pron. poss.* 312. Pertaining to us, belonging to us; when the substantive goes before, it is written *ours*.

**OURSELVES**, ðúr-sélvz', *recip. pron.* We, not others; us, not others; in the oblique cases.

**OURSELF**, ðúr-sélp. Is used in the regal style for Myself.

**OUSEL**, ðözl, *s.* 405. A blackbird.

**To OUST**, ðúst, *v. a.* 312. To vacate, to take away, to expel.

**OUT**, ðút, *ad.* 312. Not within; it is generally opposed to In; in a state of disclosure; not in confinement or concealment; from the place or house; from the inner part; not at home; in a state of extinction; in a state of being exhausted; to the end; loudly, without restraint; not in the hands of the owner; in an error; at a loss, in a puzzle; away, at a loss: it is used emphatically before Alas; it is added emphatically to verbs of discovery.

**OUT**, ðút, *interj.* An expression of abhorrence or expulsion, as, Out upon this half-faced fellowship!

**OUT OF**, ðút'öf, *prep.* From, noting prudence; not in, noting exclusion or dismissal, no longer in; not in, noting unfitness; not within, relating to a house; from, noting extraction; from, noting copy; from, noting rescue; not in, noting exorbitance or irregularity; from one thing to something different; to a different state from, noting disorder; not according to; to a different state from, noting separation; beyond; past, without, noting something worn out or exhausted; by means of, in consequence of, noting the motive or reason; Out of hand, immediately, as, that is easily used which is ready in the hand; Out at the elbow, having gotten his means.

**To OUT**, ðút, *v. a.* To expel, to deprive. Not much used.

**To OUTACT**, ðút-ákt', *v. a.* To do beyond.

**To OUTBALANCE**, ðút-bál'ánsé, *v. a.* To overweigh, to preponderate.

**To OUTBAR**, ðút-bár', *v. a.* To shut out by fortification.

**To OUTBID**, ðút-bíd', *v. a.* To overpower by bidding a higher price.

**OUTBIDDEN**, ðút-bíd'dár, *s.* One that outbids.

**OUTBLOWED**, ðút-blóde', *a.* Inflated, swollen with wind.

**OUTBORN**, ðút'börn, *a.* Foreign, not native.

**OUTBOUND**, ðút'bóúnd, *a.* Destinated to a distant voyage.

**To OUTBRAVE**, ðút-bráve', *v. a.* To bear down and disgrace by more daring, insolent, or splendid appearance.

**To OUTBRAZEN**, ðút-bráz'n, *v. a.* To bear down with impudence.

**OUTBREAK**, ðút'bráke, *s.* That which breaks forth, eruption.

**To OUTBREATHE**, ðút-bréthe', *v. a.* To weary by having better breath; to expire. Obsolete.

**OUTCAST**, ðút'kást, *part. a.* Thrown into the air as refuse; banished, expelled.

**OUTCAST**, ðút'kást, *s.* 492. Exile, one rejected, one expelled.

**To OUTCRAFT**, ðút-kráft', *v. a.* To excel in cunning.

**OUTCRY**, ðút'kri, *s.* 492. Cry of vehemence, cry of distress, clamour of detestation.

**To OUTDARE**, ðút-dáre', *v. a.* To venture beyond,

**To OUTDATE**, ðút-dá'te', *v. a.* To antiquate.

**To OUTDO**, ðút-dóó', *v. a.* To excel, to surpass.

**To OUTDWELL**, ðút-dwél', *v. a.* To stay beyond.

**OUTER**, ðút-túr, *a.* 98. That which is without.

**OUTERLY**, ðút'túr-lé, *ad.* Towards the outside.

**OUTERMOST**, ðút'túr-móst, *a.* Remotest from the midst.

**To OUTFACE**, ðút-fáse', *v. a.* To brave, to bear down by show of magnanimity; to stare down.

**To OUTFAWN**, ðút-fáwn', *v. a.* To excel in fawning.

**To OUTFLY**, ðút-flí', *v. a.* To leave behind in flight.

**OUTFORM**, ðút'fór'm, *s.* External appearance. Not used.

**To OUTFROWN**, ðút-fróú'n', *v. a.* To frown down.

**OUTGATE**, ðút'gá'te, *s.* Outlet, passage outwards.

**To OUTGIVE**, ðút-gí'v', *v. a.* To surpass in giving.

**To OUTGO**, ðút-gó', *v. a.* To surpass, to excel; to go beyond, to leave behind in going; to circumvent, to over-reach.

**To OUTGROW**, ðút-gró', *v. a.* To surpass in growth, to grow too great or too old for any thing.

**OUTGUARD**, ðút'gyárd, *s.* One posted at a distance from the main body as a defence.

**To OUTJEST**, ðút-jést', *v. a.* To overpower by jesting.

**To OUTKNAVE**, ðút-náve', *v. a.* To surpass in knavery.

**OUTLANDISH**, ðút-lánd'ísh, *a.* Not native, foreign.

**To OUTLAST**, ðút-lást', *v. a.* To surpass in duration.

**OUTLAW**, ðút'láw, *s.* One excluded from the benefit of the law; a plunderer, a robber, a bandit.

**To OUTLAW**, ðút'láw, *v. a.* To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.

**OUTLAWRY**, ðút'láw-ré, *s.* A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.

**To OUTLEAP**, ðút-lépe', *v. a.* To pass by leaping, to start beyond.

**OUTLEAP**, ðút'lépe, *s.* Sally, flight, escape.

**OUTLET**, ðút'lét, *s.* Passage outwards, discharge outwards.

**OUTLINE**, ðút'líne, *s.* Contour, line by which any figure is defined; extremity, a sketch.

**To OUTLIVE**, ðút-lí'v', *v. a.* To live beyond, to survive.

**OUTLIVER**, ðút-lí'v'ér, *s.* 98. A survivor.

**To OUTLOOK**, ðút-lóók', *v. a.* To face down, to browbeat.

**To OUTLUSTRE**, ðút-lúst'úr, *v. a.* To excel in brightness.

**OUTLYING**, ðút'lí-íng, *part. a.* Exceeding others

nör 167, nôt 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûl. 173—ðil 299—pöand 313—thin 466, THIS 469.

- In lying; applied to a deer that has got out of its park; applied to places lying at the extremities.
- To OUTMEASURE**, ðât-méz'hûre, *v. a.* To exceed in measure.
- To OUTNUMBER**, ðât-nûm'bûr, *v. a.* To exceed in number.
- To OUTMARCH**, ðât-mâr'tsh', *v. a.* To leave behind in the march.
- OUTMOST**, ðât'môst, *a.* Remotest from the middle.
- OUTPARISH**, ðât'pâr-rish, *s.* Parish not lying within the walls.
- OUTPART**, ðât'pârt, *s.* Part remote from the centre or main body.
- To OUTPACE**, ðât-pâs', *v. a.* To outgo, to leave behind.
- To OUTPOUR**, ðât-pöör', *v. a.* 316. To emit, to send forth in a stream.
- To OUTPRIZE**, ðât-prize', *v. a.* To exceed in the value set upon it.
- To OUTRAGE**, ðât-râdje, *v. a.* To injure violently or contumeliously, to insult roughly and tumultuously.
- OUTRAGE**, ðât-râdje, *s.* 497. Open violence, tumultuous mischief.
- OUTRAGEOUS**, ðât-râdjûs, *a.* Violent, furious, exorbitant, tumultuous, turbulent; excessive, passing reason or decency; enormous, atrocious.
- OUTRAGEOUSLY**, ðât-râdjûs-lé, *ad.* Violently, tumultuously, furiously.
- OUTRAGEOUSNESS**, ðât-râdjûs-nêss, *s.* Fury, violence.
- To OUTREACH**, ðât-réetsh', *v. a.* To go beyond.
- To OUTRIDE**, ðât-ride', *v. a.* To pass by riding.
- OUTRIGHT**, ðât-rite', *ad.* Immediately, without delay; completely.
- To OUTROAR**, ðât-rôre', *v. a.* To exceed in roaring.
- OUTRODE**, ðât-rôde'. Pret. and part. of *Outride*.
- OUTRODE**, ðât'rôde, *s.* Excursion. Not used.
- To OUTROOT**, ðât-rööt', *v. a.* To extirpate, to eradicate.
- To OUTRUN**, ðât-rûn', *v. a.* To leave behind in running; to exceed.
- To OUTSAIL**, ðât-sâle', *v. a.* To leave behind in sailing.
- To OUTSCORN**, ðât-skörn', *v. a.* To 'bear down or confront by contempt.
- To OUTSELL**, ðât-sél', *v. a.* To exceed in the price for which a thing is sold; to gain a higher price.
- OUTSET**, ðât'sét, *s.* Commencement, beginning of a discourse or enterprise.
- To OUTSHINE**, ðât-shine', *v. a.* To emit lustre; to excel in lustre.
- To OUTSHOOT**, ðât-shööt', *v. a.* To exceed in shooting; to shoot beyond.
- OUTSIDE**, ðât'side, *s.* Superficies, surface; external part; extreme part, part remote from the middle; superficial appearance; the utmost; person, external man; outer side, part not enclosed.
- To OUTSIT**, ðât-sit', *v. a.* To sit beyond the time of any thing.
- To OUTSLEEP**, ðât-sléep', *v. a.* To sleep beyond.
- To OUTSPEAK**, ðât-spêke', *v. a.* To speak something beyond.
- To OUTSPORT**, ðât-spört', *v. a.* To sport beyond.
- To OUTSPREAD**, ðât-sprêd', *v. a.* To extend, to diffuse.
- To OUTSTAND**, ðât-stând', *v. a.* To support, to resist; to stay beyond the proper time. An improper use of the word.
- To OUTSTAND**, ðât-stând', *v. n.* To protuberate from the main body.
- To OUTSTARE**, ðât-stâre', *v. a.* To face down, to browbeat, to outface with effrontery.
- OUTSTREET**, ðât'strêét, *s.* Street in the extremities of a town.
- To OUTSTRETCH**, ðât-strêtsh', *v. a.* To extend, to spread out.
- To OUTSTRIP**, ðât-strip', *v. a.* 497. To outgo, to leave behind.
- To OUTSWEAR**, ðât-swâre', *v. a.* To overpower by swearing.
- To OUTTONGUE**, ðât-tûng', *v. a.* To bear down by noise.
- To OUTTALK**, ðât-tâwk', *v. a.* To overpower by talk.
- To OUTVALUE**, ðât-vâl'û, *v. a.* To transcend in price.
- To OUTVENOM**, ðât-vên'nûm, *v. a.* To exceed in poison.
- To OUTVIE**, ðât-vî', *v. a.* To exceed, to surpass.
- To OUTVILLAIN**, ðât-vîl'în, *v. a.* To exceed in villany.
- To OUTVOTE**, ðât-vôte', *v. a.* To conquer by plurality of suffrages.
- To OUTWALK**, ðât-wâwk', *v. a.* To leave behind in walking.
- OUTWALL**, ðât-wâll, *s.* 498. Outward part of a building; superficial appearance.
- OUTWARD**, ðât'wârd, *a.* 88. External, opposed to inward; extrinsic, adventitious; foreign, not intestine; tending to the out-parts; in theology, carnal, corporeal, not spiritual.
- OUTWARD**, ðât'wârd, *s.* External form.
- OUTWARD**, ðât'wârd, *ad.* 498. To foreign parts, as, a ship Outward bound; to the outer parts.
- OUTWARDLY**, ðât'wârd-lé, *ad.* Externally, opposed to inwardly; in appearance, not sincerely.
- OUTWARDS**, ðât'wârdz, *ad.* Towards the out-parts.
- To OUTWATCH**, ðât-wôtsh', *v. a.* To exceed in watching.
- To OUTWEAR**, ðât-wâre', *v. a.* To pass tediously; to wear beyond.
- To OUTWEED**, ðât-wéed', *v. a.* To extirpate as a weed.
- To OUTWEIGH**, ðât-wâ', *v. a.* To exceed in gravity; to preponderate, to excel in value or influence.
- To OUTWIT**, ðât-wî't', *v. a.* To cheat, to overcome by stratagem.
- To OUTWORK**, ðât-wûrk', *v. a.* To do more work.
- OUTWORK**, ðât'wûrk, *s.* 498. The parts of a fortification next the enemy.
- OUTWORN**, ðât-wörn', *part.* Consumed or destroyed by use.
- OUTWROUGHT**, ðât-râwt', *part.* Outdone, exceeded in efficacy.
- To OUTWORTH**, ðât-wûrth', *v. a.* To excel in value. Not used.
- To OWE**, ô, *v. a.* 324. To be indebted; to be obliged for; to have from any thing as the consequence of a cause; to possess, to be the right owner of. Obsolete in this sense, the word *Ow* being used in its stead.
- OWING**, ô'ing, *part.* Consequential; imputable to, as an agent.
- OWL**, ôûl, *s.* 322. OWLET, ôûl'ët, *s.* 99. A bird that flies about in the night and catches mice.
- OWLER**, ôûl'âr, *s.* 98. One who carries contraband goods. Not in use.
- OWN**, ône, *a.* 324. Proper, peculiar, not common. This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the possessive pronouns, *my, thy, his, our, your, their*; it is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration; sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradiction; domestick, not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's.
- To OWN**, ône, *v. a.* To acknowledge, to avow for one's own; to possess, to claim, to hold by right; to avow; to confess, not to deny.
- OWNERSHIP**, ô'nûr-shîp, *s.* Property, rightful possession.
- OWNER**, ô'nûr, *s.* 98. One to whom any thing belongs.
- OX**, ôks, *s.* Plural *Oxen*. The general name for black cattle; a castrated bull.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mø 93, mët 95—pline 105, pln 107—nò 162, mðve 164,

- OXBANE, ðks'båne, }  
 OXEYE, ðks'l, } s. Plants.  
 OXHEAL, ðks'hèle, }  
 OXFLY, ðks'fl, s. A kind of fly.  
 OXLEP, ðks'lep, s. The same with *Cowslip*, a vernal flower.  
 OXSTALL, ðks'stáll, s. 406. A stand for oxen.  
 OXTONGUE, ðks'túng, s. A plant.  
 OXYCRATE, ðks'è-kråte, s. A mixture of water and vinegar.  
 OXYGEN, ðks'è-jèn, s. A quality generating acid.  
 ☞ Both the learned and unlearned coxcombs conspire to pronounce this word, as well as *Hydrogen* and *Nitrogen*, with the *g* hard. For the absurdity of this pronunciation, see *Homogeneous* and *Heterogeneous*.  
 OXYMEL, ðk'sè-mèl, s. A mixture of vinegar and honey.  
 OXYMORON, ðks-è-mò'rùn, s. 166. A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word, as, "a cruel kindness."  
 OXYRRHODINE, ðks-ír'ò-díne, s. 149. A mixture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses.  
 OXYTONE, ðks'è-tòne, s.  
 ☞ As I have frequently met with this word in writers on prosody, I have made use of it in the Principles, No. 409; but not having met with it in any Dictionary, I forgot to insert it in the former editions, though *Barytone* did not escape me. It will therefore be necessary to inform the inspector, that *Oxytone* comes from the Greek word *ὄξύς*, and signifies having an acute accent on the last syllable. For what the accent means, see *Barytone*.  
 OYER, ðy'úr, s. 98. A court of Oyer and Terminer, is a judicature where causes are heard and determined.  
 OYES, ð-yis', s. Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertisement given by the publick criers. It is thrice repeated.  
 ☞ This word, like several others, has been changed by the vulgar into something which they think they understand. It is derived from the old French imperative *Oyez*, Hear ye! but is now universally heard in courts of justice like the affirmative adverb *yes*, preceded by the long open *o*.—See *Asparagus* and *Lantern*.  
 OYSTER, ðè'stúr, s. 98. A bivalve testaceous fish.  
 OYSTERWENCH, ðè'stúr-wèنش, }  
 OYSTERWOMAN, ðè'stúr-wóm'án, } s.  
 A woman whose business it is to sell oysters.  
 OZENA, ð-zè'nå, s. 92. An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill smell.

P

- PABULAR, páb'bú-lår, a. Affording aliment or provender.  
 PABULATION, páb'bú-lårvún, s. The act of feeding or procuring provender.  
 PABULOUS, páb'bú-låus, a. 314. Alimential, affording aliment.  
 PACE, páse, s. Step, single movement in walking; gait, manner of walk; degree of celerity; step, gradation of business; a particular movement which horses are taught, though some have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the same side together; amble.  
 To PACE, páse, v. n. To move on slowly; to move; used of horses, to move by raising the legs on the same side together.  
 To PACE, páse, v. a. To measure by steps; to direct to go.  
 PACED, páste, a. 359. Having a particular gait.  
 PACER, pá'súr, s. 98. He that paces; a pad.  
 PACIFICATION, pás-sè-fè-kå'shún, s. The act of making peace; the act of appeasing or pacifying.

- PACIFICATOR, pás-sè-fè-kå'túr, s. 521 Peace-maker.  
 PACIFICATORY, pá-siffè-kå-túr-è, a. 512. Tending to make peace.  
 PACIFICK, pá-sif'fik, a. 509. Peace-making, mild, gentle, appeasing.  
 PACIFIER, pás'sè-fl-úr, s. One who pacifies.  
 To PACIFY, pás'sè-fl, v. a. 183. To appease, to still resentment, to quiet an angry person.  
 PACK, pák, s. A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage; a burden, a load; a due number of cards; a number of hounds hunting together; a number of people confederated in any bad design or practice; any great number, as to quantify and pressure.  
 To PACK, pák, v. a. To bind up for carriage; to send in a hurry; to sort the cards so as that the game shall be iniquitously secured; to unite picked persons in some bad design.  
 To PACK, pák, v. n. To tie up goods; to go off in a hurry; to remove in haste; to concert bad measures, to confederate in ill.  
 PACKCLOTH, pák'klòth, s. A cloth in which goods are tied up.  
 PACKER, pák'kúr, s. 98. One who binds up bales for carriage.  
 PACKET, pák'kit, s. 99. A small pack, a mail of letters.  
 To PACKET, pák'kit, v. a. To bind up in parcels.  
 PACKHORSE, pák'hóse, s. A horse of burden, a horse employed in carrying goods.  
 PACKSADDLE, pák'såd-dl, s. 405. A saddle on which burdens are laid.  
 PACKTHREAD, pák'thrèd, s. Strong thread used in tying up parcels.  
 PACT, pákt, s. A contract, a bargain, a covenant.  
 PACTION, pák'shún, s. A bargain, a covenant.  
 PACTITIOUS, pák-tsh'ús, a. Settled by covenant.  
 PAD, pád, s. The road, a foot-path; an easy-paced horse; a robber that infests the roads on foot; a low soft saddle.  
 To PAD, pád, v. n. To travel gently; to rob on foot; to beat a way smooth and level.  
 PADDER, pád'dúr, s. 98. A robber, a foot highwayman. A low word.  
 To PADDLE, pád'dl, v. n. 405. To row, to beat water with oars; to play in the water; to finger.  
 PADDLE, pád'dl, s. An oar, particularly that which is used by a single rower in a boat; any thing broad like the end of an oar.  
 PADDLER, pád'dl-úr, s. 98. One who paddles.  
 PADDOCK, pád'dòk, s. 166. A great frog or toad.  
 PADDOCK, pád'dòk, s. A small enclosure for deer.  
 PADLOCK, pád'lòk, s. A lock hung on a staple to hold on a lim.  
 To PADLOCK, padlok, v. a. To fasten with a pad!
- PÆAN, pè'ån, s. A song of triumph, so called from its beginning with *ῥῆ*, an adverb of rejoicing, and *Ἰαῖναι*, one of the names of Apollo; so that a *pæan* or an *io pæan*, among the Pagans, was equivalent to our *hurra*.  
 PAGAN, pá'gån, s. 88. A heathen, one not a christian.  
 PAGAN, pá'gån, a. Heathenish.  
 PAGANISM, pá'gån-izm, a. Heathenism.  
 PAGE, pádje, s. One side of the leaf of a book; a young boy attending on a great person.  
 To PAGE, pádje, v. a. To mark the pages of a book; to attend as a page. In this last sense not used.  
 PAGEANT, pádjúnt, s. 244. A statue in a show; any show, a spectacle of entertainment.  
 ☞ Mr Perry, Buchanan, and Entick, pronounce the *a* in the first syllable long, like that in *page*; but Mr Sheridan, Dr Kenrick, Mr Scott, and Mr Nares, make it short, as in *pad*: that the first is more analogical is evident, as the accented *a* is succeeded by the diphthong *ea*, 505, but that the last is more agreeable to general

nör 167, nôt 163—tåbe 171, tåb 172, båll 173—ðil 299—pönd 313—tåin 466, this 469.

usage, I have not the least doubt. The same reason holds good for the first *a* in *pageantry*; but usage is still more decidedly for the short sound of the *a* in this word, than in *pageant*. Mr Sheridan, Dr Kenrick, Mr Perry, and W. Johnston, adopt the short sound, and Entick alone the long one. About forty years ago, when Mr Garrick exhibited a show in honour of Shakspeare, it was universally called a *Padjunt*.

**PAGEANT**, pádjúnt, *a.* Showy, pompous, ostentatious.

**To PAGEANT**, pádjúnt, *v. a.* To exhibit in shows, to represent. Not used.

**PAGEANTRY**, pádjún-tré, *s.* Pomp, show.

**PAGINAL**, pádjé-nál, *a.* Consisting of pages. Not used.

**PAGOD**, págòd, *s.* An Indian idol; the temple of the idol.

**PAID**, páde, 222. The pret. and part. pass. of *Pay*.

**PAIL**, pále, *s.* 202. A wooden vessel in which milk or water is commonly carried.

**PAILFUL**, páleful, *s.* The quantity that a pail will hold.

**PAILMAIL**, pél-mél, *a.* Violent, boisterous. This word is commonly written *pellinell*.—See *Mall*.

**PAIN**, páne, *s.* 73. 202. Punishment denominated; penalty; punishment; sensation of uneasiness; in the plural, labour, work, toil; and uneasiness of mind; the throes of child-birth.

**PAINFUL**, pánefúl, *a.* Full of pain, miserable, beset with affliction; giving pain, afflictive; difficult, requiring labour; industrious, laborious.

**PAINFULLY**, pánefúllé, *ad.* With great pain or affliction; laboriously, diligently.

**PAINFULNESS**, pánefúl-nés, *s.* Affliction, sorrow, grief; industry, laboriousness.

**PAINIM**, pánim, *s.* In the old romances, a Pagan, an infidel.

**PAINIM**, pánim, *a.* Pagan, infidel.

**PAINLESS**, pánelés, *a.* Without pain, without trouble.

**PAINSTAKER**, pánz/tá-kúr, *s.* Labourer, laborious person.

**PAINSTAKING**, pánz/tá-king, *a.* Laborious, industrious.

**To PAINT**, pánt, *v. a.* 202. To represent by delineation and colours; to describe; to colour; to deck with artificial colours.

**To PAINT**, pánt, *v. n.* To lay colours on the face.

**PAINT**, pánt, *s.* Colours representative of any thing; colours laid on the face.

**PAINTER**, pántúr, *s.* 98. One who professes the art of representing objects by colours.

**PAINTING**, pánting, *s.* 410. The act of representing objects by delineation and colours; picture, the painted resemblance; colours laid on.

**PAINTURE**, pántshúre, *s.* 461. The art of painting.

**PAIR**, páre, *s.* 202. Two things suiting one another, as a pair of gloves; a man and wife; two of a sort; a couple, a brace.

**To PAIR**, páre, *v. n.* To be joined in pairs; to couple; to suit, to fit as a counterpart.

**To PAIR**, páre, *v. a.* To join in couples; to unite as correspondent or opposite.

**PALACE**, pállás, *s.* 91. A royal house, a house eminently splendid.

**PALANQUIN**, pálán-keén', *s.* 112. Is a kind of covered carriage, used in the eastern countries, that is supported on the shoulders of slaves.

**PALATABLE**, pállát-tá-bl, *a.* Gustful, pleasing to the taste.

**PALATE**, pállát, *s.* 91. The instrument of taste; mental relish, intellectual taste.

**PALATICK**, pállátik, *a.* 509. Belonging to the palate, or roof of the mouth.

**PALATINE**, pállá-tín, *s.* 150. One invested with regal rights and prerogatives; a subject of a palatinate.

**PALATINE**, pállá-tín, *a.* Possessing royal privileges.

**PALE**, pále, *a.* 77. 202. Not ruddy, not fresh of colour, wan, white of look; not high-coloured, approaching to transparency; not bright, not shining, faint of lustre, dim.

**To PALE**, pále, *v. a.* To make pale.

**PALE**, pále, *s.* Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to enclose grounds; any enclosure; any district or territory; the Pale is the third and middle part of the scutcheon.

**To PALE**, pále, *v. a.* To enclose with pales; to enclose, to encompass.

**PALEEYED**, páleide, *a.* Having eyes dimmed.

**PALEFACED**, pálefaste, *a.* 359. Having the face wan.

**PALELY**, pálelé, *ad.* Wanly, not freshly, not ruddily.

**PALENESS**, pálelés, *s.* Wanness, want of colour, want of freshness; want of lustre.

**PALENDAR**, pállén-dár, *s.* A kind of coasting vessel.

**PALEOUS**, pállé-ús, *a.* Husky, chaffy.

**PALETTE**, pállit, *s.* 99. A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints.

**PALFREY**, pállfré, or pállfré, *s.* A small horse fit for ladies.

*P.* In the first edition of this Dictionary I followed Mr Sheridan, W. Johnston, Mr Perry, and Buchannan, in the sound of *a* in the first syllable of this word; but, upon maturer consideration, think Dr Kenrick, Mr Scott, and Mr Barclay, more analogical, and must therefore give the third sound of *a* the preference.—See Principles, No. 81.

**PALINDROME**, pállín-drómé, *s.* A word or sentence which is the same read backward or forward.

**PALINGENESIA**, pállín-jé-nézhé-á, *s.* 92. A regeneration.

**PALINODE**, pállín-óde, } *s.* A recantation.

**PALINODY**, pállín-ó-dé, }

**PALISADE**, pállé-sáde', } *s.* Pales set by way of

**PALISADO**, pállé-sá-dó, } enclosure or defence.

**To PALISADE**, pállé-sáde', *v. a.* To enclose with palisades.

**PALISH**, pállésh, *a.* Somewhat pale.

**PALL**, páll, *s.* A cloak or mantle of state; the mantle of an archbishop; the covering thrown over the dead.

**To PALL**, páll, *v. a.* To cloke, to invest.

**To PALL**, páll, *v. n.* To grow vapid, to become insipid.

**To PALL**, páll, *v. a.* To make insipid or vapid; to make spiritless, to dispirit; to weaken; to cloy.

**PALLET**, pállit, *s.* 99. A small bed, a mean bed; a small measure formerly used by surgeons.

**PALLMALL**, pél-mél, *s.* A play in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring.—See *Mall*.

**PALLIAMENT**, pállé-á-mént, *s.* A dress, a robe.

**To PALLIATE**, pállé-á-te, *v. a.* 91. To cover with excuse; to extenuate, to soften by favourable representations; to cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically.

**PALLIATION**, pállé-á-shún, *s.* Extenuation, alleviation, favourable representation; imperfect or temporary, not radical cure.

**PALLIATIVE**, pállé-á-tív, *a.* 157. Extenuating, favourably representative; mitigating, not removing, not radically curative.

**PALLIATIVE**, pállé-á-tív, *s.* 113. Something mitigating.

**PALLID**, pállid, *a.* Pale, not high-coloured.

**PALM**, pálm, *s.* 403. A tree, of which the branches were worn in token of victory; victory, triumph; the inner part of the hand; a measure of length, comprising three inches.

**To PALM**, pálm, *v. a.* To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers; to impose by fraud; to handle; to stroke with the hand.

559. Fåte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mé 93, mét 95—pline 105, pîn 107—nò 162, môve 164,

**PALMER**, pâm'ûr, s. 403. A pilgrim; so called, because they who returned from the Holy Land carried palm.

**PALMETTO**, pâl-mê't'ò, s. A species of the palm tree: in the West Indies the inhabitants thatch their houses with the leaves.

**PALMIPEROUS**, pâl-miff'êr-ûs, a. Bearing palms.

**PALMPEDE**, pâl-mé-péde, a. Webfooted.—See *Milpepedes*.

**PALMISTER**, pâl-mis-tûr, s. One who deals in palmistry.

**PALMISTRY**, pâl-mis-tré, s. The cheat of foretelling fortunes by the lines of the palm.

**PALMY**, pâ'mé, a. 403. Bearing palms.

**PALPABILITY**, pâl-pâ-bl'â-té, s. Quality of being perceivable to the touch.

**PALPABLE**, pâl-pâ-bl, a. 405. Perceptible by the touch; gross, coarse, easily detected; plain; easily perceptible.

**PALPABLENESS**, pâl-pâ-bl-nés, s. Quality of being palpable, plainness, grossness.

**PALPABLY**, pâl-pâ-blé, ad. In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch; grossly, plainly.

**PALPATION**, pâl-pâ-shûn, s. The act of feeling.

**To PALPITATE**, pâl-pé-tâte, v. a. To beat as the heart, to flutter.

**PALPITATION**, pâl-pé-tâ-shûn, s. Beating or panting, that alteration in the pulse of the heart which makes it felt.

**PALSGRAVE**, pâlz'grâve, s. A count or earl who has the overseeing of a palace.

**PALSICAL**, pâl'zê-kâl, s. 84. Afflicted with the palsy, paralytick.

**PALSIED**, pâl'zid, a. 283. Diseased with a palsy.

**PALSY**, pâl'zê, s. 84. A privation of motion, or sense of feeling, or both.

**To PALTEB**, pâl'tûr, v. n. 84. To shift, to dodge.

**PALTERER**, pâl'tûr-ûr, s. 98. An unsiacere dealer, a shifter.

**PALTRINESS**, pâl'trê-nés, s. The state of being paltry.

**PALTRY**, pâl'trê, a. 84. Sorry, despicable, mean.

**PALY**, pâ'le, a. Pale. Obsolete.

**PAM**, pâm, s. The knave of clubs, in the game of Loô.

**To PAMPER**, pâm'pûr, v. a. 98. To glut, to fill with food.

**PAMPHLET**, pâm'flet, s. 60. A small book, properly a book sold unbound.

**PAMPHLETEER**, pâm-flet-têér', s. A scribbler of small books.

**PAN**, pân, s. A vessel broad and shallow; the part of the lock of a gun that holds the powder; any thing hollow, as, the brain Pan.

**PANACEA**, pân-â-sê'â, s. An universal medicine.

**PANACEA**, pân-â-sê'â, s. An herb.

**PANCAKE**, pân'kâke, s. Thin pudding baked in the frying pan.

**PANADO**, pâ-nâ'dô, s. Food made by boiling bread in water.

**PANCREAS**, pâng'krê-âs, s. The sweetbread.

**PANCREATICK**, pâng-krê-â'tik, a. Contained in the pancreas.

**PANCY**, } pân'sé, s. A flower, a kind of violet.

**PANDECT**, pân'dêkt, s. A treatise that comprehends the whole of any science.

**PANDEMICK**, pân-dém'mik, a. 509. Incident to a whole people.

**PANDER**, pân'dûr, s. 98. A pimp, a male bawd, a procurer.

**To PANDER**, pân'dûr, v. a. To pimp, to be subservient to lust or passion. Not used.

**PANDERLY**, pân'dûr-lé, a. Pimping, pimplike.

**PANDICULATION**, pân-dik-kh-lâ-shûn, s. The

restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness that usually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever.

**PANE**, pâne, s. A square of glass; a piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces.

**PANEGYRICK**, pân-né-jêr'rik, s. 184. An eulogy, an encomiastick piece.

**PANEGYRIST**, pân-né-jêr'rist, s. One that writes praise, encomiast.

**To PANEGYZE**, pân'né-jé-rize, v. a. To praise highly.

I have not found this word in any of our Dictionaries, but have met with it in so respectable a writer that I cannot resist the temptation of inserting it here, especially as it serves to fill up a niche in language, which, I think, never should be empty; I mean, that wherever there is a noun established, there should always be a verb to correspond to it. The passage from which I have taken this word has so much real good sense, and such true genuine humour, that I cannot refrain from extracting the whole paragraph, and relying on the pardon of the Inspector for the digression.—“It may be thought ridiculous to assert, that morals have any connexion with purity of language, or that the precision of truth may be violated through defect of critical exactness in the three degrees of comparison; yet how frequently do we hear, from the dealers in superlatives, of *most admirable*, *super-excellent*, and *quite perfect people*, who, to plain persons, not bred in the school of exaggeration, would appear mere common characters, not rising above the level of mediocrity! By this negligence in the just application of words, we shall be as much misled by these trope and figure ladies when they degrade, as when they *panegyrize*; for, to a plain and sober judgment, a tradesman may not be the *most good-for-nothing fellow that ever existed*, merely because it was impossible for him to execute, in an hour, an order which required a week; a lady may not be the *most Adæus fright the world ever saw*, though the make of her gown may have been obsolete for a month; nor may one's young friend's father be a *monster of cruelty*, though he may be a quiet gentleman, who does not choose to live at watering-places, but likes to have his daughter stay at home with him in the country.”—*Hannah More's Strictures on Modern Female Education*, vol. I, page 216. If the usage of this word stood in need of further support, we have it from the best authority. “The author thinks it superfluous to *panegyrize* truth; yet, in favour of sound and rational rules, (which must be founded in truth, or they are good for nothing,) he ventures to quote the Stagirite himself: It is not possible for a true opinion to be contrary to another true one.”—*Harris's Philological Inquiries*.

**PANEL**, pân'nîl, s. 99. A square, or piece of any matter inserted between other bodies; a schedule or roll, containing the names of such jurors as the sheriff provides to pass upon a trial.

**PANG**, pâng, s. Extreme pain, sudden paroxysm of torment.

**To PANG**, pâng, v. a. To torment.

**PANICK**, pân'nik, s. A sudden and groundless fear.

**PANICK**, pân'nik, a. Sudden and violent without cause.

**PANNEL**, pân'nîl, s. 99. A kind of rustic saddle.

**PANNICLE**, pân'né-kl, 405. }

**PANNICK**, pân'nîk, 509. } s.

A plant of the millet kind.

**PANNIER**, pân'yûr, s. 113. A basket, a wicker vessel, in which fruit or other things are carried on a horse.

**PANOPLY**, pân'nô-plé, s. Complete armour.

**To PANT**, pânt, v. n. To palpitate, to beat as the heart in sudden terror, or after hard labour; to have the breast heaving, as for want of breath; to long, to wish earnestly.

**PANT**, pânt, s. Palpitation, motion of the heart.

**PANTALON**, pân-tâ-lôn', s. A man's garment anciently worn; a character in a pantomime.

**PANTHEON**, pân-thé'ûn, s. 166. A temple of all the gods.

**PANTHER**, pân'thûr, s. 98. A spotted wild beast a lynx, a pard.

**PANTILE**, pân'tile, s. A gutter tile.

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

PANTINGLY, pân'tîng-lé, *ad.* 410. With palpitation.

PANTLER, pânt'lûr, *s.* 98. The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread.

PANTOFLE, pân-tôff'l, *s.* French. A slipper.

PANTOMIME, pân'tô-mî-ne, *s.* 146. One who has the power of universal mimicry, one who expresses his meaning by mute action; a scene, a tale exhibited only in gesture and dumb show.

PANTRY, pân'trê, *s.* The room in which provisions are deposited.

PAP, pâp, *s.* The nipple, a dug; food made for infants with bread boiled in water; the pulp of fruit.

PAPA, pâ-pâ, *s.* 77. A fond name for father used in many languages.

PAPACY, pâ-pâ-sé, *s.* Popedom, office or dignity of bishops of Rome.

PAPAL, pâ-pâl, *a.* Belonging to the Pope, annexed to the bishoprick of Rome.

PAPAVEROUS, pâ-pâ-vêr-rûs, *a.* Resembling poppies.

PAPER, pâ-pûr, *s.* 64. 76. Substance on which men write and print.

PAPER, pâ-pûr, *a.* 98. Any thing slight or thin, made of paper.

To PAPER, pâ-pûr, *v. a.* To register. Not used. To furnish with paper hangings.

PAPERMAKER, pâ-pûr-mâ-kûr, *s.* One who makes paper.

PAPERMILL, pâ-pûr-mîll, *s.* A mill in which rags are ground for paper.

PAPESCENT, pâ-pês-sênt, *a.* 510. Containing pap, pulpy.

PAPILIO, pâ-pîl'yô, *s.* 113. A butterfly, a moth of various colours.

PAPILIONACEOUS, pâ-pîl-yô-nâ-shûs, *a.* 357. Resembling a butterfly. Applied chiefly to the flowers of some plants.

PAPILLARY, pâ-pîll-â-rê, *a.* Having emulgent vessels, or resemblances of paps.

There is a set of words of similar derivation and termination, which must be necessarily accented in the same way; these are, *Axillary, Maxillary, Capillary, Papillary, Pupillary, Armillary, Mammillary, and Medullary*. All these, except the last, which was not inserted, I had accented on the first syllable in a Rhyming and Pronouncing Dictionary, published thirty years ago.

This accentuation I still think the most agreeable to analogy; and that the inspector may judge of the usage, I have subjoined the several different modes of accentuation of the different orthopists:

<i>Axillary,</i>	Johnson, Kenrick.
<i>Axillary,</i>	Sheridan, Ash, Bailey.
<i>Maxillary,</i>	Johnson, Sheridan, Barclay.
	{ Ash, Kenrick, W. Johnston, Bailey,
	{ Entick.
<i>Capillary,</i>	Johnson, Kenrick, Nares, Fenning.
<i>Capillary,</i>	{ Sheridan, Ash, W. Johnston, Perry,
	{ Buchanan, Bailey, Entick.
<i>Papillary,</i>	Johnson, Nares, Barclay, Fenning.
<i>Papillary,</i>	{ Sheridan, Kenrick, Ash, Scott, Per-
	{ ry, Buchanan, Bailey.
<i>Pupillary,</i>	{ Johnson, Sheridan, Kenrick, Ash,
	{ Scott, Perry, Entick, Barclay,
	{ Fenning.
<i>Pupillary,</i>	No examples.
<i>Mammillary,</i>	Nares, Bailey.
<i>Mammillary,</i>	{ Johnson, Kenrick, Ash, Sheridan,
	{ Scott, Perry, Entick.
<i>Armillary,</i>	Sheridan, Scott, Nares, Smith, Fen-
<i>Armillary,</i>	ning.
<i>Medullary,</i>	Ash, Perry, Entick, Bailey, Barclay.
	No examples.
	{ Johnson, Sheridan, Ash, Kenrick,
	{ W. Johnston, Buchanan, Bailey,
	{ Barclay, Fenning, Entick.

This extract sufficiently shows how uncertain usage is, and the necessity of recurring to principles; and that these are on the side I have adopted, may be gathered from No. 512.—See *Mammillary* and *Maxillary*.

PAPILLOUS, pâ-pîl'ûs, *a.* The same with *Papillary*.

There is some diversity in the accentuation of this

word, as well as the former: Dr Johnson and Barclay place the accent on the first syllable; and Mr Sheridan, Dr Kenrick, Dr Ash, and Mr Perry, on the second, as I have done.

PAPIST, pâ-pîst, *s.* An appellation given by Protestants to one that adheres to the communion of the Pope and Church of Rome.

PAPISTICAL, pâ-pîst'ê-kâl, *a.* Relating to the religion of those called Papists.

PAPISTRY, pâ-pîs-trê, *s.* A name given by Protestants to the doctrine of the Roman Catholics.

PAPPOUS, pâ-p'pûs, *a.* 314. Having soft light down growing out of the seeds of some plants, such as thistles; downy.

PAPPY, pâ-p'pê, *a.* Soft, succulent, easily divided.

PAR, pâ, *s.* 77. State of equality, equivalence equal value.

PARABLE, pâ-râ-bl, *s.* 81. 405. A similitude, a relation under which something else is figured.

PARABOLA, pâ-râb bô-lâ, *s.* One of the conic sections.

PARABOLICAL, pâ-râ-bôll'ê-kâl, }  
PARABOLICK, pâ-râ-bôll'êk, 509. } *a.*

Expressed by parable or similitude; having the nature or form of a parabola.

PARABOLICALLY, pâ-râ-bôll'ê-kâl-ê, *ad.* By way of parable or similitude, in the form of a parabola.

PARABOLISM, pâ-râb'bô-lîz-m, *s.* In Algebra, the division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term.

PARABOLOID, pâ-râb'bô-lôîd, *s.* A paraboliform curve in geometry.

PARACENTESIS, pâ-râ-sên-tê'sîs, *s.* That operation whereby any of the venters are perforated to let out matter, as tapping in a tympany.

PARACENTRICAL, pâ-râ-sên'trê-kâl, }  
PARACENTRICK, pâ-râ-sên'trîk, } *a.*

Deviating from circularity.

PARADE, pâ-râ-dê, *s.* Show, ostentation; military order; place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard; guard, posture of defence.

PARADIGM, pâ-râ-dî-m, *s.* 359. Example.

PARADISIACAL, pâ-râ-dê-z'â-kâl, *a.* 509. Sui-ting paradise, making paradise.

PARADISE, pâ-râ-dî-se, *s.* The blissful regions in which the first pair was placed; any place of felicity.

PARADOX, pâ-râ-dôks, *s.* A tenet contrary to received opinion; an assertion contrary to appearance.

PARADOXICAL, pâ-râ-dôk'sê-kâl, *a.* Having the nature of a paradox; inclined to new tenets or notions contrary to received opinions.

PARADOXICALLY, pâ-râ-dôk'sê-kâl-ê, *ad.* In a paradoxical manner.

PARADOXICALNESS, pâ-râ-dôk'sê-kâl-nês, *s.* State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXOLOGY, pâ-râ-dôk'sôl'ô-jê, *s.* The use of paradoxes.

PARAGOGE, pâ-râ-gôjê, *s.* A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word, as, *my deary for my dear*.

PARAGON, pâ-râ-gôn, *s.* 166. A model, a pattern, something supremely excellent.

To PARAGON, pâ-râ-gôn, *v. a.* To compare; to equal.

PARAGRAPH, pâ-râ-grâf, *s.* A distinct part of a discourse.

PARAGRAPHICALLY, pâ-râ-grâff'ê-kâl-lê, *ad.* By paragraphs.

PARALLACTICAL, pâ-râl-lâk'tê-kâl, 509. }  
PARALLACTICK, pâ-râl-lâk'tîk, } *a.*

Pertaining to a parallax.

PARALLAX, pâ-râl-lâks, *s.* The distance between the true and apparent place of any star viewed from the earth.

PARALLEL, pâ-râl-lêl, *a.* Extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance; having the same tendency; continuing the resemblance through many particulars, equal.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 103, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

**PARALLEL**, pâr-râl-lêl, *s.* Lines continuing their course, and still remaining at the same distance from each other; lines on the globe marking the latitude; direction conformable to that of another line; resemblance, conformity continued through many particulars, comparison made; any thing resembling another.

**To PARALLEL**, pâr-râl-lêl, *v. a.* To place so as always to keep the same direction with another line; to keep in the same direction, to level; to correspond to; to be equal to, to resemble through many particulars; to compare.

**PARALLELISM**, pâr-râl-lêl-izm, *s.* State of being parallel.

**PARALLOGRAM**, pâr-â-lêl-lô-grâm, *s.* In geometry, a right lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

**PARALLOGRAMICAL**, pâr-â-lêl-lô-grâm-mê-kâl, *a.* 509. Having the properties of a parallogram.

**PARALLOPIPED**, pâr-â-lêl-lô-pl'pêd, *s.* A prism whose base is a parallogram.

**To PARALOGIZE**, pâr-râl-lô-jize, *v. n.* To reason sophistically.

**PARALOGISM**, pâr-râl-lô-jizm, *s.* A false argument.

**PARALOGY**, pâr-râl-lô-jé, *s.* 518. False reasoning.

**PARALYSIS**, pâr-râl-lô-sis, *s.* 520. A palsy.

**To PARALYZE**, pâr-â-lize, *v. a.* To weaken, to deprive of strength as if struck with a palsy.

☞ The very general use of this word, especially since the French revolution, seems to entitle it to a place in the Dictionaries of our language; as it not only more forcibly expresses the common idea than to *enervate* or to *deadens*, but serves to fill up those vacancies in speech, where there is no verb to correspond to a substantive or adjective. Hence Pope's happy coinage of the verb to *senesalize*, see the verb to *Panegyricize*. A happier instance of the use of this word, and a better authority for it, cannot be given than in *Hannah More's Strictures on Education*, vol. 1. page 49, where, speaking of the philosophy and systematic vice of the modern infidels on the Continent, she says: "This cool, calculating, intellectual wickedness, eats out the very heart and core of virtue, and, like a deadly mildew, blights and shrivels the blooming promise of the human spring. Its benumbing touch communicates a torpid sluggishness, which paralyzes the soul. It descends on depravity, and details its grossest acts as frigidly as if its object were to allay the tumult of the passions, while it is letting them loose on mankind, by plucking off the muzzle of the present restraint and future accountability."

**PARALYTICAL**, pâr-â-lit'tê-kâl, } *a.*

**PARALYTICK**, pâr-â-lit'tik, 509. } *a.*

Falsied, inclined to palsy.

**PARAMOUNT**, pâr-â-môunt', *a.* Superiour, having the highest jurisdiction; as, Lord Paramount, the chief of the seignory; eminent, of the highest order.

**PARAMOUNT**, pâr-â-môunt', *s.* The chief.

**PARAMOUR**, pâr-râ-môor, *s.* French. A lover or wooer; a mistress.

**PARANYMPH**, pâr-râ-nimf, *s.* A bride-man, one who leads the bride to her marriage; or one who countenances or supports another. Not used.

**PARAPEGM**, pâr-â-pêm, *s.* 389. A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved; a table of astronomical observations.

**PARAPEGMA**, pâr-â-pêg'mâ, *s.* The same as *Parapegm*. Plural, *Parapegmata*.

**PARAPET**, pâr-râ-pêt, *s.* A wall breast high.

**PARAPHERNALIA**, pâr-â-fêr-nâl-ê-â, *s.* Goods in the wife's disposal.

**PARAPHIMOSIS**, pâr-râ-fê-mô'sis, *s.* 520. Disease when the præputium cannot be drawn over the glans.

**PARAPHRASE**, pâr-râ-frâze, *s.* A loose interpretation, an explanation in many words.

**To PARAPHRASE**, pâr-râ-frâze, *v. a.* To interpret with laxity of expression, to translate loosely.

**PARAPHRAST**, pâr-râ-frâst, *s.* A lax interpreter, one who explains in many words.

**PARAPHRASTICAL**, pâr-â-frâst'ê-kâl, 509. } *a.*

**PARAPHRASTICK**, pâr-â-frâst'ik, } *a.*

Lax in interpretation, not literal, not verbal.

**PARAPHRENTIS**, pâr-â-frê-n'tis, *s.* An inflammation of the diaphragm.

**PARASANG**, pâr-â-sâng, *s.* A Persian measure of length.

**PARASITE**, pâr-â-sîte, *s.* 155. One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery.

**PARASITICAL**, pâr-â-sit'tê-kâl, } *a.*

**PARASITICK**, pâr-â-sit'tik, 509. } *a.*

Flattering, wheedling.

**PARASOL**, pâr-râ-sôl, *s.* A small sort of canopy or umbrella carried over the head to shade from the sun.

**PARATHESIS**, pâr-râ-thê-sis, *s.* 520. A figure in Grammar where two or more substantives are put in the same case; as, "He went to the country where he was born [France] and died there." In Rhetorick, a short hint, with a promise of future enlargement. In printing, the matter contained between two crotchets, marked thus, [ ].

**To PARBOIL**, pâr-bôil, *v. a.* 81. To half boil.

**PARCEL**, pâr'sil, *s.* 99. A small bundle; a part of the whole taken separately; a quantity or mass; a number of persons, in contempt; any number or quantity, in contempt.

**To PARCEL**, pâr'sil, *v. a.* To divide into portions, to make up into a mass.

**To PARCH**, pâr'tsh, *v. a.* 352. To burn slightly and superficially.

**To PARCH**, pâr'tsh, *v. n.* To be scorched.

**PARCHMENT**, pâr'tsh'mênt, *s.* Skins dressed for the writer.

**PARD**, pâr'd, } *s.*

**PARDALE**, pâr'dâlê, } *s.*

The leopard; in Poetry, any of the spotted beasts.

**To PARDON**, pâr'dn, *v. a.* To excuse an offender; to forgive a crime; to remit a penalty; Pardon me, is a word of civil denial or slight apology.

**PARDON**, pâr'dn, *s.* 170. Forgiveness of an offender; forgiveness of a crime, indulgence; remission of penalty; forgiveness received; warrant of forgiveness, or exemption from punishment.

**PARDONABLE**, pâr'dn-â-bl, *a.* 509. Venial, excusable.

**PARDONABLENESS**, pâr'dn-â-bl-nês, *s.* Venialness, susceptibility of pardon.

**PARDONABLY**, pâr'dn-â-bl-êd, *ad.* Venially excusably.

**PARDONER**, pâr'dn-ûr, *s.* 98. One who forgives another.

**To PARE**, pâre, *v. a.* To cut off extremities or the surface, to cut away by little and little, to diminish.

**PARERGICK**, pâr-ê-gôr'ik, *a.* 509. In medicine, giving the power to comfort, mollify, and assuage.

**PARENCHYMA**, pâ-rên-kê-mâ, *s.* A spongy substance; the pith of a plant.

**PARENCHYMATOUS**, pâr-ên-kim-â-tûs, 314. } *a.*

**PARENCHYMOUS**, pâ-rên'kê-mûs, } *a.*

Spongy, pithy.

**PARENESIS**, pâ-rên'ê-sis, *s.* 520. Persuasion.

☞ Dr Johnson, in the folio edition of his Dictionary places the accent on the penultimate syllable of this word, and Mr Sheridan and Mr Nares on the antepenultimate, and the latter make the elong. Dr Johnson has several words of a similar termination for his accentuation; but analogy is clearer for Mr Sheridan and Mr Nares with respect to accent, and directly against them with respect to quantity; for it is not the long quantity of the original that can resist the shortening power of the English antepenultimate accent in this word, any more than in *Diæresis*, *Ephemeris*, &c. which see.

**PARENT**, pâ'rênt, *s.* A father or mother.

**PARENTAGE**, pâ-rên-tâje, *s.* 90. 515. Extraction, birth, condition with respect to parents.

**PARENTAL**, pâ-rên'tâl, *a.* Becoming parents, pertaining to parents.

**PARENTHESIS**, pâ-rên'thê-sis, *s.* 520. A sentence

so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which encloses it: being commonly marked thus, ( ).

**PARENTHETICAL**, pâr-ên-thêt-ê-kål, *a.* 509. Pertaining to a parenthesis.

**PARER**, pâr-ûr, *s.* 98. An instrument to cut away the surface.

**PARHELION**, pâr-hê-lê-ûn, *s.* 113. A mock sun.

**PARIETAL**, pâr-rê-tål, *a.* Constituting the sides or walls.

**PARING**, pâr-îng, *s.* 410. That which is pared off any thing, the rind.

**PARISH**, pâr-îsh, *s.* The particular charge of a secular priest; a particular division or district, having officers of its own, and generally a church.

**PARISH**, pâr-îsh, *a.* Belonging to the parish, having the care of the parish; maintained by the parish.

**PARISHONER**, pâr-îsh-ûn-ûr, *s.* One that belongs to the parish.

**PARITOR**, pâr-rê-tûr, *s.* 166. A bundle, a summoner of the courts of civil law.

**PARTY**, pâr-rê-tê, *s.* Equality, resemblance.

**PARK**, pâr-k, *s.* 81. A piece of ground enclosed and stored with deer and other beasts of chase.

**PARKER**, pâr-k-ûr, *s.* 98. A park-keeper.

**PARKLEAVES**, pâr-k-lêvz, *s.* An herb.

**PARLE**, pâr-l, *s.* Conversation, talk, oral treaty.

**To PARLEY**, pâr-lê, *v. n.* To treat by word of mouth, to talk, to discuss any thing orally.

**PARLEY**, pâr-lê, *s.* Oral treaty, talk, conference, discussion by word of mouth.

**PARLIAMENT**, pâr-lê-mênt, *s.* 274. The assembly of the king, lords, and commons; which assembly is of all others the highest, and of greatest authority.

**PARLIAMENTARY**, pâr-lê-mênt-târ-ê, *a.* Enacted by parliament, suiting parliament, pertaining to parliament.

**PARLOUR**, pâr-lûr, *s.* 314. A room, in monasteries, where the religious meet and converse; a room in houses on the first floor, elegantly furnished for reception or entertainment.

**PARLOUS**, pâr-lûs, 314. Keen, sprightly, waggish. Not in use.

**PAROCHIAL**, pâr-rô-kê-âl, *a.* Belonging to a parish.

**PARODY**, pâr-rô-dê, *s.* A kind of writing in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a slight change, adapted to some new purpose.

**To PARODY**, pâr-rô-dê, *v. a.* To copy by way of parody.

**PARONYMOUS**, pâr-ôn-nê-mûs, *a.* Resembling another word.

**PAROLE**, pâr-rôle, *s.* Word given as an assurance.

**PARONOMASIA**, pâr-ôn-nê-mâ-zhê-â, *s.* 453. A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded to, as, "They are *fiends* not *friends*."

**PAROQUET**, pâr-ô-kêt, *s.* A small species of parrot.

**PARTODI**, pâr-rôt-tid, *a.* 503. Belonging to the glands under and behind the ear.

**¶** In this, and the following word, Dr Johnson places the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, but Mr Sheridan and Dr Ash much more properly on the penultimate, as here marked. It may, however, be observed, that Dr Johnson's accentuation of this word is the more agreeable to analogy, as it comes from the Latin *Parotides*, which, according to the general rule, by losing a syllable, has its accent removed a syllable higher (see *Academy*); but the succeeding word, *Parotis*, is a perfect Latin word, and therefore preserves its Latin accent on the penultimate.—See Principles, No. 503, b, and the word *Irreparable*.

**PAROTIS**, pâr-rôt-tis, *s.* 503. A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears.

**PAROXYSM**, pâr-rôk-sîzm, *s.* 503. A fit, periodical exacerbation of a disease.

**PARRICIDE**, pâr-rê-sîdê, *s.* 143. One who destroys his father; one who destroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence; the murder of a father, murder of one to whom reverence is due.

**PARRICIDAL**, pâr-rê-sîdâl, } *a.*

**PARRICIDIOUS**, pâr-rê-sîd-yûs, } *a.*

Relating to parricide, committing parricide.

**PARROT**, pâr-rôt, *s.* 166. A party-coloured bird of the species of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice.

**To PARRY**, pâr-rê, *v. n.* To put by thrusts, to fence.

**To PARSE**, pâr-se, *v. a.* 81. To resolve a sentence into the elements or parts of speech.

**PARSIMONIOUS**, pâr-sê-môn-ê-us, *a.* Covetous, frugal, sparing.

**PARSIMONIOUSLY**, pâr-sê-môn-ê-us-lê, *ad.* Frugally, sparingly.

**PARSIMONIOUSNESS**, pâr-sê-môn-ê-us-nês, *s.* A disposition to spare.

**PARSIMONY**, pâr-sê-môn-ê, *s.* 503. 557. Frugality, covetousness, niggardliness.

**¶** For the *a*, see *Domestick*.

**PARSLEY**, pâr-s-lê, } *s.* Plants.

**PARSNIP**, pâr-s-nîp, 99. } *s.* Plants.

**PARSON**, pâr-s'n, *s.* 170. The priest of a parish, one that has a parochial charge or cure of souls; a clergyman; it is applied to the teachers of the presbyterians.

**¶** The *o* before *n*, preceded by *k*, *p*, *r*, *s*, or *t*, is under the same predicament as *e*; that is, when the accent is not on it, the two consonants unite, and the vowel is suppressed; as *beckon*, *capon*, *scason*, *stutton*, &c. pronounced *beck'n*, *cap'n*, *scas'n*, *mutl'n*, &c. *Parson*, therefore, ought to be pronounced with the *o* suppressed, and not as Mr Sheridan has marked it.—See Principles, No. 103. 170.

**PARSONAGE**, pâr-s'n-â-je, *s.* 90. The benefice of a parish.

**PART**, pâr-t, *s.* 81. Something less than the whole, a portion, a quantity taken from a larger quantity; that which in division falls to each; share; side, party; particular office or character; character appropriated in a play; business, duty; relation reciprocal; in good Part, in ill Part, as well done, as ill done; in the plural, qualities, powers, faculties; quarters, regions, districts.

**PART**, pâr-t, *ad.* Partly, in some measure. Not in use.

**To PART**, pâr-t, *v. a.* To divide, to share, to distribute; to separate, to disunite; to break into pieces; to keep asunder; to separate combatants; to screen.

**To PART**, pâr-t, *v. n.* To be separated; to take farewell; to have share; to go away, to set out; to Part with, to quit, to resign, to lose.

**PARTABLE**, pâr-t-â-bl, *a.* 405. Divisible, such as may be parted.

**PARTAGE**, pâr-tâ-je, *s.* 90. Division, act of sharing or parting.

**To PARTAKE**, pâr-tâ-ke, *v. n.* Pret. I *Partook*.

Part. pass. *Partaken*. To have share of any thing; to participate, to have something of the property, nature or right; to be admitted to, not to be excluded.

**To PARTAKE**, pâr-tâ-ke, *v. a.* To share, to have part in.

**PARTAKER**, pâr-tâ-kûr, *s.* A partner in possessions, a sharer in any thing, an associate with; accomplice, associate.

**PARTER**, pâr-t-ûr, *s.* 98. One that parts or separates.

**PARTERRE**, pâr-târ-ê, *s.* French. A level division of ground.

**PARTIAL**, pâr-shâl, *a.* 81. Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or on one side of the question, more than the other; inclined to favour without reason; affecting only one part, subsisting only in a part, not universal.

**PARTIALITY**, pâr-shê-âl-lê-tê, *s.* 542. Unequal state of the judgment in favour of one above the other.

**To PARTIALIZE**, pâr-shâl-ize, *v. a.* To make partial.

**PARTIALLY**, pâr-shâl-lê, *ad.* With unjust favour or dislike; in part, not totally.

**PARTIBILITY**, pâr-tê-bîl-lê-tê, *s.* Divisibility, separability.



559. Fåte 73, får 77, fall 93, fât 81—mô 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

- PARTIBLE**, pâr-tê-bl, *a.* 405. Divisible, separable.
- PARTICIPAble**, pâr-tis/sê-pâ-bl, *a.* 405. Such as may be shared or partaken.
- PARTICIPANT**, pâr-tis/sê-pânt, *a.* Sharing, having share or part.
- To PARTICIPATE**, pâr-tis/sê-pâte, *v. n.* To partake, to have share; to have part of more things than one; to have part of something common with another.
- To PARTICIPATE**, pâr-tis/sê-pâte, *v. a.* To partake, to receive part of, to share.
- PARTICIPATION**, pâr-tis-sê-pâ/shûn, *s.* The state of sharing something in common; the act or state of partaking or having part of something; distribution, division into shares.
- PARTICIPIAL**, pâr-tê-sîp/pê-âl, *a.* Having the nature of a participle.
- PARTICIPIALLY**, pâr-tê-sîp/pê-âl-ê, *ad.* In the sense or manner of a participle.
- PARTICLE**, pâr-tê-sîp-pl, *s.* A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.
- PARTICLE**, pâr-tê-kl, *s.* 405. Any small portion of a greater substance; a word unvaried by inflexion.
- PARTICULAR**, pâr-tîk'ù-lâr, *a.* 179. Relating to single persons, not general; individual, one distinct from others; noting properties or things peculiar; attentive to things single and distinct; single, not general; odd, having something that eminently distinguishes him from others.
- PARTICULAR**, pâr-tîk'ù-lâr, *s.* 88. A single instance, a single point; individual, private person; private interest; private character, single self, state of an individual; a minute detail of things singly enumerated; distinct, not general recital.
- PARTICULARITY**, pâr-tîk-kù-lâr-ê-tê, *s.* Distinct notice or enumeration, not general assertion; singleness, individuality; petty account, private accident; something peculiar.
- To PARTICULARIZE**, pâr-tîk'kù-lâr-ize, *v. a.* To mention distinctly, to detail, to show minutely.
- PARTICULARLY**, pâr-tîk'kù-lâr-lê, *ad.* Distinctly, singly, not universally; in an extraordinary degree.
- PARTISAN**, pâr-tê-zân, *s.* 524. A kind of pike or halberd; an adherent to a faction; the commander of a party.
- ¶ All our orthoepists agree in accenting this word on the first syllable. Mr Nares says Dr Johnson has improperly accented this word on the last; but, both in the folio edition of his Dictionary, and the quarto printed since his death, the accent is on the first. There is not the same uniformity in the accentuation of the companion to this word *artisan*; for though Mr Nares, Mr Perry, Dr Ash, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Bailey, Fenning and Entick, accent the first syllable, Dr Johnson, in both editions of his Dictionary, Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, and Mr Barclay, accent the last; and Dr Kenrick places an accent on both first and last. The same diversity appears in the accentuation of *courtesan*, a word of exactly the same form; which is accented by Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, W. Johnston, Mr Nares, Fenning, and Entick, on the last syllable; and by Dr Ash, Dr Kenrick, Buchanan, Barclay, Bailey, and Fenning, on the first; and by Mr Perry both on the first and last. The truth is, these three words are among those which admit of the accent either on the first or last syllable, and this has produced the diversity we find in our Dictionaries, 524. The accent on the first syllable seems the more agreeable to our own analogy, and ought to be preferred, 503.
- PARTITION**, pâr-tîsh'ûn, *s.* The act of dividing, a state of being divided; division, separation, distinction; part divided from the rest, separate part; that by which different parts are separated; part where separation is made.
- To PARTITION**, pâr-tîsh'ûn, *v. a.* To divide into distinct parts. Little used.
- PARTLET**, pâr-tlê't, *s.* A name given to a hen, the original signification being a ruff or band.
- PARTLY**, pâr-tlê, *ad.* In some measure, in some degree.
- PARTNER**, pâr-t'nûr, *s.* 98. Partaker, sharer, one who has part in any thing; one who dances with another.
- To PARTNER**, pâr-t'nûr, *v. a.* To join, to associate with a partner. Little used.
- PARTNERSHIP**, pâr-t'nûr-shîp, *s.* Joint interest or property; the union of two or more in the same trade.
- PARTOOK**, pâr-tôok', *Pret. of Partake.*
- PARTRIDGE**, pâr-trîd'je, *s.* A bird of game.
- PARTURIENT**, pâr-tûr-ê-ânt, *a.* About to bring forth.
- PARTURITION**, pâr-tshû-rîsh'ûn, *s.* The state of being about to bring forth.
- PARTY**, pâr-tê, *s.* A number of persons confederated by similarity of designs or opinions in opposition to others; one of two litigants; one concerned in any affair; side, persons engaged against each other; cause, side; a select assembly; particular person, a person distinct from or opposed to, another; a detachment of soldiers.
- PARTY-COLOURED**, pâr-tê-kûl-lûrd, *a.* Having diversity of colours.
- PARTY-MAN**, pâr-tê-mân, *s.* A factious person; an abettor of a party.
- PARTY-WALL**, pâr-tê-wâll', *s.* Wall that separates one house from the next.
- PARVITUDE**, pâr-vê-tûde, *s.* Littleness, minuteness.
- PARVITY**, pâr-vê-tê, *s.* Littleness.
- PASCHAL**, pâs'kâl, *a.* 88. Relating to the passover; relating to Easter.
- To PASH**, pâsh, *v. a.* To strike, to crush.
- PASQUE-FLOWER**, pâsk'flôû-ûr, *s.* A plant.
- PASQUIN**, pâs'kwîn, 414. } *s.* A lampoon.
- PASQUINADE**, pâs-kwîn-âde', }
- To PASS**, pâs, *v. n.* To go, to move from one place to another, to be progressive; to go, to make way; to make transition from one thing to another; to vanish, to be lost; to be spent, to go away; to be at an end, to be over; to be changed by regular gradation; to be enacted; to gain reception, to become current; to occur, to be transacted; to determine finally, to judge capitally; to exceed; to thrust, to make a push in fencing; to omit; to go through the alimentary duct; to be in a tolerable state; to Pass away, to be lost, to glide off, to vanish.
- To PASS**, pâs, *v. a.* To go beyond; to go through, as, the horse Passed the river; to spend time; to move hastily over; to transfer to another proprietor; to strain, to percolate; to vent, to let out; to utter ceremoniously; to utter solemnly; to transmit; to put an end to; to surpass, to excel; to omit, to neglect; to transcend, to transgress; to admit, to allow; to enact a law; to impose fraudulently; to practise artfully, to make succeed; to send from one place to another; to Pass away, to spend, to waste; to Pass by, to excuse, to forgive; to neglect, to disregard; to Pass over, to omit, to let go unregarded; to come to pass, to be effected.
- PASS**, pâs, *s.* A narrow entrance, an avenue; passage, road; a permission to go or come any where; an order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode; push, thrust in fencing; state, condition.
- PASSABLE**, pâs-sâ-bl, *a.* 405. Possible to be passed or travelled through or over; supportable, tolerable, allowable; capable of admission or reception.
- PASSADO**, pâs-sâ'dô, *s.* A push, a thrust.—See *Lumbago.*
- PASSAGE**, pâs'sîd'je, *s.* 90. Act of passing, travel, course, journey; road, way; entrance or exit; liberty to pass; intellectual admittance, mental acceptance; unsettled state; incident, transaction; part of a book, single place in a writing.
- PASSED**, pâst, *Pret. and part. of Pass.*—See Principles, No. 367.
- PASSENGER**, pâs'sîn-jûr, *s.* 99. A traveller, one who is upon the road, a wayfarer; one who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.
- PASSER**, pâs'sûr, *s.* 98. One who passes, one that is upon the road.
- PASSIBILITY**, pâs-sê-bîl'ê-tê, *s.* Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.
- PASSIBLE**, pâs-sê-bl, *a.* 405. Susceptive of impressions from external agents.

- PASSELENESS**, pás'sé-bl-nés, *s.* Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.
- PASSING**, pás'sing, *part. a.* 410. Supreme, surpassing others, eminent; it is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word, exceeding.
- PASSINGBELL**, pás'sing-bél, *s.* The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul; it is often used for the bell which rings immediately after death.
- PASSION**, pásh'ún, *s.* Any effect caused by external agency; violent commotion of the mind; anger, zeal, ardour; love; eagerness; emphatically, the last suffering of the Redeemer of the world.
- PASSION-FLOWER**, pásh'ún-flóú-úr, *s.* A plant.
- PASSION-WEEK**, pásh'ún-wéék', *s.* The week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.
- PASSIONATE**, pásh'ún-nát, *a.* 91. Moved by passion, causing or expressing great commotion of mind; easily moved to anger.
- PASSIONATELY**, pásh'ún-nát-lé, *ad.* With passion; with desire, love or hatred; with great commotion of mind; angrily.
- PASSIONATENESS**, pásh'ún-nát-nés, *s.* State of being subject to passion; vehemence of mind.
- PASSIVE**, pás'siv, *a.* 158. Receiving impression from some external agent; unresisting, not opposing; suffering, not acting; in grammar, a verb passive is that which signifies passion.
- PASSIVELY**, pás'siv-lé, *ad.* With a passive nature.
- PASSIVENESS**, pás'siv-nés, *s.* Quality of receiving impression from external agents; passibility, power of suffering.
- PASSIVITY**, pás-siv'vé-té, *s.* Passiveness.
- PASSOVER**, pás'ó-vúr, *s.* A feast instituted among the Jews, in memory of the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, passed over the habitations of the Hebrews; the sacrifice killed.
- PASSPORT**, pás'pórt, *s.* Permission of egress.
- PAST**, pást, *part. a.* Properly *Passed*. Not present, not to come; spent, gone through, undergone.—See Principles. No. 367.
- ⚡ This contraction, in every word but the preposition, is a disgrace to our orthography. It took its rise, in all probability, from words ending in *st*, with which it was rhymed, as that of Pope:
- "Which not alone has shone on ages past,  
But lights the present, and shall warm the last."
- But as we see that *posset*, *dress*, and many others, spelled in this manner to accommodate rhymes to the eye merely, have recovered their true form; there is no reason why this word should not do the same.
- PAST**, pást, *s.* Elliptically used for past time.
- PAST**, pást, *prep.* 367. Beyond in time; no longer capable of; beyond, out of reach of; beyond, farther than; above, more than.
- PASTE**, páste, *s.* 74. Any thing mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious; flour and water boiled together so as to make a cement; artificial mixture, in imitation of precious stones.
- TO PASTE**, páste, *v. a.* To fasten with paste.
- PASTEBOARD**, pást'bórd, *s.* A kind of coarse, thick, stiff paper.
- PASTEBOARD**, páste'bórd, *a.* Made of pasteboard.
- PASTER**, pás'túr, *s.* 98. The distance between the joint next the foot and the corner of a horse; the legs of any animal in drollery.
- PASTIL**, pás'tíl, *s.* A roll of paste; a kind of pencil.
- PASTIME**, pás'tíme, *s.* Sport, amusement, diversion.
- PASTOR**, pás'túr, *s.* 166. A shepherd, a clergyman who has the care of a flock.
- PASTORAL**, pás'túr-ál, *a.* 88. Rural, rustic, resembling shepherds, imitating shepherds; relating to the care of souls.
- ⚡ For the *o*, see *Domestic*.
- PASTORAL**, pás'túr-ál, *s.* A poem relative to the incidents in a country life, an idyl, a bucolic.
- PASTRY**, pástré, *s.* The act of making pies; pies or baked paste; the place where pastry is made.
- PASTRY-COOK**, pástré-kóók, *s.* One whose trade is to make and sell things baked in paste.
- PASTURABLE**, pás'tshú-rá-bl, *a.* Fit for pasture.
- PASTURAGE**, pás'tshú-rádjé, *s.* 90. The business of feeding cattle; lands grazed by cattle; the use of pasture.
- PASTURE**, pás'tshúre, *s.* 461. Food, the act of feeding; ground on which cattle feed; human culture, education.
- TO PASTURE**, pás'tshúre, *v. a.* To place in a pasture.
- TO PASTURE**, pás'tshúre, *v. n.* To graze on the ground.
- PASTY**, pás'té, *s.* 515. A pie of crust raised without a dish; a pie.
- PAT**, pát, *a.* Fit, convenient, exactly suitable.
- PAT**, pát, *s.* A light quick blow, a tap; a small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand.
- TO PAT**, pát, *v. a.* To strike lightly, to tap.
- PATACCOON**, pát-tá-kóón', *s.* A Spanish coin worth four shillings and eight pence English.
- TO PATCH**, pátsch, *v. a.* To cover with a piece sewed on; to decorate the face with small spots of black silk; to mend clumsily, to mend so as that the original strength or beauty is lost; to make up of shreds or different pieces.
- PATCH**, pátsch, *s.* 352. A piece sewed on to cover a hole; a piece inserted in mosaic or variegated work; a small spot of black silk put on the face; a small particle; a parcel of land.
- PATCHER**, pátsch'úr, *s.* 98. One that patches, a botcher.
- PATCHERY**, pátsch'úr-é, *s.* Botchery, bungling work. Out of use.
- PATCHWORK**, pátsch'wúrk, *s.* Work made by sewing small pieces of different colours interchangeably together.
- PATE**, páte, *s.* The head.
- PATED**, pá'téd, *a.* Having a pate.
- PATEFACTION**, pá-té-fák'shún, *s.* Act or state of opening.
- PATEN**, pá'tén, *a.* 103. A plate. Obsolete.
- PATENT**, pá'tént, or pá'tént, *a.* Open to the perusal of all, as letters Patent; something appropriated by letters patent.
- ⚡ This word, when an adjective, is, by Dr Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, pronounced with the *a* long, as in *paper*; but by Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Dr Ash, Mr Perry, and Entick, short, as in *pat*. But when the word is a substantive, it is pronounced with the *a* short by Mr Nares and all those orthoepists, except Buchanan. That the adjective should by some be pronounced with the *a* long, is a remnant of that analogy which ought to prevail in all word of this kind, 544; but the uniformity with which the substantive is pronounced, with the *a* short, precludes all hope of alteration.
- PATENT**, pá'tént, *s.* A writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege.—See the adjective *Patent*.
- PATENTEE**, pá'tén-téé, *s.* One who has a patent.
- PATERNAL**, pá-tér'nál, *a.* 88. Fatherly having the relation of a father; hereditary, received in succession from one's father.
- PATERNITY**, pá-tér'né-té, *s.* Fathership, the relation of a father.
- PATH**, páth, *s.* 78. 467. Way, road, tract.
- PATHEICAL**, pá-thé'tí-kál, } *a.*  
**PATHEICK**, pá-thé'tík, 509. } *a.*  
Affecting the passions, passionnte, moving.
- PATHEICALLY**, pá-thé'té-kál-é, *ad.* In such a manner as may strike the passions.
- PATHEICALNESS**, pá-thé'té-kál-nés, *s.* Quality of being pathetic, quality of moving the passions.
- PATHLESS**, páth'lés, *a.* Untrodden, not marked with paths.
- PATHGNOMONICK**, pá-thóg-nó-món'ík, *a.* 509. Such signs of a disease as are inseparable, designating the essence or real nature of the disease, not symptomatic.

359. Fâte 73, fär 77, fáll 83, fát 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, plin 107—nô 162, môte 164,

Mr Sheridan has suppressed the *g* in this word as in *gnomon*, without considering, that when a syllable precedes, the *g* unites with it, and is to be pronounced. Thus this letter is mute in *sign*, but pronounced in *signify*. The same may be observed of *reign* and *resignation*, *indign*, and *indignity*, &c.

**PATHOLOGICAL**, *pâth-ô-lôdjdjê-kâl, a.* Relating to the tokens or discoverable effects of a distemper.

**PATHOLOGIST**, *pâ-thôlô-lô-jist, s.* One who treats of pathology.

**PATHOLOGY**, *pâ-thôlô-lô-jê, s. 518.* That part of medicine which relates to the distempers, with their differences, causes, and effects, incident to the human body.

**PATHOPOIEIA**, *pâth-ô-pôijê-â, s.* (From the Greek *πάθος*, *passion*, and *ποίησις*, *to cause*.) The act of moving the passions; the method made use of to move the passions; and an address to the passions.

**PATIOS**, *pâthiôs, s.* (From the Greek.) Passion, warmth, affection of mind.

**PATHWAY**, *pâthwâ, s.* A road, strictly a narrow way to be passed on foot.

**PATIBULARY**, *pâ-tibû-lâ-rê, a.* Belonging to the gallows.

**PATIENCE**, *pâshênce, s.* The power of suffering, endurance, the power of expecting long without rage or discontent; the power of supporting injuries without revenge; sufferance, permission; an herb.

**PATIENT**, *pâshênt, a. 463.* Having the quality of enduring; calm under pain or affliction; not revengeful against injuries, not easily provoked; not hasty, not viciously eager or impetuous.

**PATIENT**, *pâshênt, s.* That which receives impressions from external agents; a person diseased.

**PATIENTLY**, *pâshênt-lê, ad.* Without rage under pain or affliction; without vicious impetuosity.

**PATINE**, *pâtin, s. 140.* The cover of a chalice.

**PATLY**, *pâtliê, ad.* Commodiously, fitly.

**PATRIARCH**, *pâtrê-ârk, s. 534. 553.* One who governs by paternal right, the father and ruler of a family; a bishop superior to archbishops.

**PATRIARCHAL**, *pâtrê-ârk-kâl, a.* Belonging to patriarchs, such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs; belonging to hierarchical patriarchs.

**PATRIARCHATE**, *pâtrê-ârk-kât, 91. } s.*

**PATRIARCHSHIP**, *pâtrê-ârk-ship, } s.*  
A bishopric superior to archbishops.

**PATRIARCHY**, *pâtrê-ârk-kê, s. 505.* Jurisdiction of a patriarch, patriarchate.

**PATRICIAN**, *pâ-trish'ân, a.* Senatorial, noble, not plebeian.

**PATRICIAN**, *pâ-trish'ân, s.* A nobleman among the Romans.

**PATRIMONIAL**, *pât-trê-môn-ê-âl, a.* Possessed by inheritance.

**PATRIMONY**, *pât-trê-môn-nê, s.* An estate possessed by inheritance.—For the *o*, see *Domestick*.

**PATRIOT**, *pâtrê-ât, s. 505. 534.* One whose ruling passion is the love of his country.

**PATRIOTISM**, *pâtrê-ât-izm, s. 166.* Love of one's country, zeal for one's country.

**PATROL**, *pâ-trôlê, s.* The act of going the rounds in a garrison to observe that orders are kept; those that go the rounds.

All our orthoepists give this word, both as a noun and verb, the accent on the last syllable, except Mr Nares, who wishes to reduce it to the accentual distinction so often observed, 492. Johnson's folio edition has the accent of both words on the first, but the quarto accents both on the last; and this accentuation, it is certain, is the most received in the polite world.

**To PATROL**, *pâ-trôlê, v. n.* To go the rounds in a camp or garrison.

**PATRON**, *pâtrôn, s. 166.* One who countenances, supports, or protects; a guardian saint; advocate, defender, vindicator; one who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment.

**PATRONAGE**, *pâtrôn-lôje, s. 90.* Support, protection; guardianship of saints; donation of a benefice, right of conferring a benefice.

That the first syllable of this word is short, and that of *patron* long, is owing to the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, 503.

**PATRONAL**, *pâtrô-nâl, a.* Protecting, supporting, guarding, defending.

This word, like *matronal*, has a diversity of pronunciation in our Dictionaries, which shows the necessity of recurring to principles in order to fix its true sound. Buchanan places the accent on the first syllable; but whether he makes the *a* long or short cannot be known. Dr Ash places the accent on the same syllable; and though he makes the *a* in *matronal* short, yet he makes the same letter in this word long as in *patron*. Barclay and Fenning lay the stress upon the first of *matronal*, and on the second of *patronal*; Perry and Entick place the accent on the first of both these words, but make the *a* in *matronal* long, and the same letter in *patronal* short. Bailey accents the second syllable of this word.

**PATRONESS**, *pâtrôn-êss, s.* A female that defends, countenances, or supports; a female guardian saint.

I am well aware of the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent in *patronage*, *patronise*, &c. but cannot, as Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, W. Johnston, Dr Kenrick, and Mr Perry, have done, allow it that power in *patroness*, because the feminine termination *ess* is as much a subjunctive of our own as the participial terminations *ing* or *ed*, or the plural number, and therefore never ought to alter the accent or quantity of the original word.—See Principles, No. 386, 499.

**To PATRONISE**, *pâtrô-nize, v. a. 503.* To protect, to support, to defend, to countenance.

**PATRONYMICK**, *pâtrô-nim'nik, a. 509. 530.* Expressing the name of the father or ancestor.

**PATTEN OF A PILLAR**, *pât'tin, s. 99.* Its base.

**PATTEN**, *pât'tin, s. 99.* A shoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common shoe by women.

**PATTENMAKER**, *pât'tin-mâ-kûr, s.* He that makes pattens.

**To PATTEN**, *pât'tûr, v. n. 98.* To make a noise like the quick steps of many feet, or like the beating of hail.

**PATTERN**, *pât'tûrn, s.* The original proposed to imitation, the archetype, that which is to be copied; a specimen, a part shown as a sample of the rest; an instance, an example; any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

**PAUCILOQUY**, *pâw-sil'ô-kwê, s. 518.* A short speech, speaking little.

**PAUCITY**, *pâw-sê-tê, s.* Fewness, smallness of number; smallness of quantity.

**To PAVE**, *pâve, v. a.* To lay with brick or stone, to floor with stone; to make a passage easy.

**PAVEMENT**, *pâvê'ment, s.* Stones or bricks laid on the ground, stone floor.

**PAVER**, *pâv'ûr, 99. } s.*

**PAVIER**, *pâvê'yûr, 113. } s.*  
One who lays with stones.

This word is more frequently, but, perhaps, less properly, written *Parlour*.

**PAVILION**, *pâ-vil'yûn, s. 113.* A tent, a temporary or moveable house.

**To PAVILION**, *pâ-vil'yûn, v. a.* To furnish with tents; to be sheltered by a tent.

**PAUNCH**, *pâنش, s. 214.* The belly, the region of the guts.

**To PAUNCH**, *pâنش, v. a.* To pierce or rip the belly, to exenterate.

**PAUPER**, *pâw'pûr, s. 98.* A poor person.

**PAUSE**, *pâwz, s. 213.* A stop, a place or time of intermission; suspense, doubt; break, paragraph, apparent separation of the parts of a discourse; place of suspending the voice marked in writing, thus;—a stop of intermission in music.

**To PAUSE**, *pâwz, v. n. 213.* To wait, to stop, not to proceed, to forbear for a time; to deliberate; to be intermitted.

**PAUSER**, *pâwzûr, s. 98.* He who pauses, he who deliberates.

**PAW**, *pâw, s. 219.* The foot of a beast of prey; hand, ludicrously.

nör 167, nót 163—túbe 171, túb 172, búll 173—óll 299—pöund 313—álin 466, THIS 460.

**To PAW, páw, v. n.** To draw the fore foot along the ground, a mark of impatience in a horse.

**To PAW, páw, v. a.** To strike with the fore foot; to handle roughly.

**PAWED, páwd, a. 359.** Having paws, broad-footed.

**To PAWN, páwn, v. a.** To pledge, to give in pledge.

**PAWN, páwn, s.** Something given in pledge as a security for money borrowed or a promise made; the state of being pledged; a common man at chess.

**PAWNBROKER, páwnbró-kúr, s.** One who lends money upon pledge.

**To PAY, pá, v. a. 220.** To discharge a debt; to dismiss one to whom any thing is due with his money; to atone, to make amends by suffering; to heat; to reward, to recompense; to give the equivalent for any thing bought.

**PAY, pá, s.** Wages, hire, money given in return for service.

**PAYABLE, páá-bl, a. 405.** Due, to be paid; such as there is power to pay.

**PAYDAY, pádá, s.** Day on which debts are to be discharged, or wages paid.

**PAYER, páúr, s. 98.** One that pays.

**PAYMASTER, pámás-túr, s.** One who is to pay, one from whom wages or reward is received.

**PAYMENT, pámént, s.** The act of paying; the discharge of debt or promise; a reward; chastisement, sound beating.

**PEA, pé, s. 227.** A well known kind of pulse.

☞ When the plural of this word signifies merely number, it is formed, by adding *s*, as "They are *s* like as two peas." When quantity is implied, *e* is added to *s*, as, "A bushel of *pease*." The pronunciation, in both cases, is exactly the same; that is, as if written *pece*.

**PEACE, pése, s. 227.** Respite from war; quiet from suits or disturbances; rest from any commotion; reconciliation of differences; a state not hostile; rest, freedom from terrour, heavenly rest; silence, suppression of the thoughts.

**PEACE, pése, interj.** A word commanding silence.

**PEACE-OFFERING, pése-óffúr-íng, s.** Among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

**PEACEABLE, péseá-bl, a. 405.** Free from war, free from tumult; quiet, undisturbed; not quarrelsome, not turbulent.

**PEACEABLENESS, péseá-bl-nēs, s.** Quietness, disposition to peace.

**PEACEABLY, péseá-blé, ad.** Without war, without tumult; without disturbance.

**PEACEFUL, pésefúl, a.** Quiet, not in war, pacifick, mild; undisturbed, still, secure.

**PEACEFULLY, pésefúl-lé, ad.** Quietly, without disturbance; mildly, gently.

**PEACEFULNESS, pésefúl-nēs, s.** Quiet, freedom from disturbance.

**PEACEMAKER, pése má-kúr, s.** One who reconciles differences.

**PEACEPARTED, pése pár-téd, a.** Dismissed from the world in peace.

**PEACH, pétsh, s. 227.** A fruit tree; the fruit.

**To PEACH, pétsh, v. a. 352.** Corrupted from *Imperch*; to accuse of some crime.

**PEACH-COLOURED, pétsh-kúl-lárd, a.** Of a colour like a peach.

**PEACHICK, pétshík, s.** The chicken of a peacock.

**PEACOCK, pékók, s.** A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail.

**PEAHEN, péhén, s.** The female of a peacock.—See *Mankind*.

**PEAK, péke, s.** The top of a hill or eminence; any thing acuminated; the rising forepart of a head-dress.

**To PEAK, péke, v. n.** To look sickly.

**PEAL, pése, s. 227.** A succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon.

**To PEAL, pése, v. n.** To play solemnly and loud.

**To PEAL, pése, v. a.** To assail with noise.

**PEAR, páre, s. 73. 210.** The name of a well-known fruit-tree; the fruit.

**PEARL, pérl, s. 234.** A gem generated in the body of a testaceous fish; a speck on the eye.

**PEARLED, pérléd, a. 359.** Adorned or set with pearls.

**PEARLEYED, pérléde, a.** Having a speck in the eye.

**PEARLGRASS, pérlgrás, }  
PEARLPLANT, pérlplánt, } s. Plants.  
PEARLWORT, pérlwúrt, }**

**PEARLY, pérlé, a.** Abounding with pearls, containing pearls, resembling pearls.

**PEARMAIN, páre-máne, s.** An apple.

**PEARTREE, páre-tréé, s.** The tree that bears peas.

**PEASANT, pézánt, s. 88. 234.** A hind, one whose business is rural labour.

**PEASANTRY, pézánt-ré, s.** Peasants, rusticks, country people.

**PEASCOD, péskód, 515. }  
PEASHELL, péshél, } s.  
The husk that contains peas.**

**PEASE, péze, s.** Food of pease.—See *Pea*.

**PEAT, péte, s.** A species of turf used for fire.

**PEBBLE, pébbl, 405. }  
PEBBLESTONE, pébbl-stóné, } s.**

A stone distinct from flints, being not in layers, but one homogeneous mass; a round hard stone, rather smooth on the surface; a sort of bastard gem.

**PEBBLE-CRYSTAL, péb-bl-kristál, s.** Crystal in form of nodules.

**PEBBLED, pébbléd, a. 359.** Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.

**PEBBLY, pébblé, a.** Full of pebbles.

**PECCABILITY, pék-ká-blílé-té, s.** State of being subject to sin.

**PECCABLE, pék-ká-bl, a. 405.** Liable to sin.

**PECCADILIO, pék-ká-díllíó, s.** A petty fault, a slight crime, a venial offence.

**PECCANCY, pék-kán-sé, s.** Bad quality.

**PECCANT, pék-kánt, a. 88.** Guilty, criminal; ill-disposed, offensive to the body; wrong, deficient, informal.

**PECK, pék, s.** The fourth part of a bushel; proverbially, in low language, a great deal.

**To PECK, pék, v. a.** To strike with the beak as a bird; to pick up food with the beak; to strike with any pointed instrument; to Peck at, to be continually finding fault with.

**PECKER, pék-kúr, s. 98.** One that pecks; a kind of bird, as the woodpecker.

**PECKLED, pék-kíld, a. 359.** Spotted, varied with spots.

**PECTORAL, pék-túr-ál, a. 557.** Belonging to the breast; suited to strengthen the breast and stomach.

☞ For the *o*, see *Domestick*.

**PECTORAL, pék-túr-ál, s. 88.** A breast-plate; a medicine proper to strengthen the breast and stomach.

**To PECULATE, pék-tú-láte, v. n.** To rob or defraud the publick.

☞ It is somewhat singular that this word, as a verb, is not in any of our Dictionaries; nor do the substantives seem to have been in general use, as Dr Johnson produces no authorities for them.

**PECULATION, pék-kú-láshún, s.** Robbery of the publick, theft of publick money.

**PECUATOR, pék-kú-lá-túr, s. 521.** Robber of the publick.

**PECULIAR, pé-kú-lé-úr, a. 88.** Appropriate, belonging to any one with exclusion of others; particular, single.

**PECULIARITY, pé-kú-lé-úr-é-té, s.** Particularity something found only in one.

559 Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, nôve 164.

**PECULIARLY**, pé-kùl-ê-ûr-lê, *ad.* Particularly, ngly; in a manner not common to others.

**PECUNIARY**, pé-kù-nê-ûr-ê, *a.* Relating to money, consisting of money.

**PEDAGOGUE**, péd-dâ-gôg, *s.* 338. One who teaches boys, a schoolmaster, a pedant.

**PEDAL**, péd-â-l, *a.* Belonging to a foot.

**PEDALS**, péd-â-ls, or péd-â-ls, *s.* The large pipes of an organ.

☞ I have no doubt that Mr Nares and Entick, who adopt the first pronunciation, have the best usage on their side; but am persuaded that Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Buchanan, and Perry, who adopt the last, are more analo-gical.—See Principles, No. 513.

**PEDANEUS**, péd-dâ-nê-ûs, *a.* Going on foot.

**PEDANT**, péd-dânt, *s.* 88. A schoolmaster; a man vain of low knowledge.

**PEDANTICK**, péd-dân-tik, } *a.*

**PEDANTICAL**, péd-dân-tê-kâl, } *a.*

Awkwardly ostentatious of learning.

**PEDANTICALLY**, péd-dân-tê-kâl-ê, *ad.* With awkward ostentation of learning.

**PEDANTRY**, péd-dân-trê, *s.* Awkward ostentation of needless learning.

**To PEDDLE**, péd-dl, *v. n.* 405. To be busy about trifles.

**PEDESTAL**, péd-dês-tâl, *s.* The lower member of a pillar; the basis of a statue.

**PEDESTRIOUS**, péd-dês-trê-ûs, *a.* Not winged, going on foot.

**PEDICLE**, péd-dê-kl, *s.* 405. The footstalk, that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree.

**PEDICULAR**, péd-dik-kù-lâr, *a.* Having the phthyrasis or lousy distemper.

**PEDIGREE**, péd-dê-grê, *s.* Genealogy, lineage, account of descent.

**PEDIMENT**, péd-dê-mênt, *s.* In Architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonnances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates.

**PEDLAR**, péd-lâr, *s.* Properly *Peddler*. One who travels the country with small commodities, contracted from *petty dealer*.

☞ There is the same impropriety in spelling this word with one *d* only as there would be in spelling *smidler* and *fidler* in the same manner.—For the reasons, see *Code*.

**PEDLERY**, péd-lâr-ê, *s.* 98. Wares sold by pedlars.

**PEDDLING**, péd-dl-ing, *a.* 410. Petty dealing, such as pedlars have.

☞ The spelling of this word might have informed Dr Johnson of the true spelling of *pedlar*.

**PEDOBAPTISM**, péd-dô-bâp-tiz-m, *s.* Infant baptism.

☞ I have differed from Mr Sheridan and several of our orthoepists in making the first syllable of this word short. I am authorised by the shortening power of the secondary accent, 330, notwithstanding the diphthong in the original, which has no more influence in this word than in *Cæsarea*, *æconomick*, and a thousand others.

**PEDOBAPTIST**, péd-dô-bâp-tist, *s.* One that holds or practises infant baptism.

**To PEEL**, péel, *v. a.* 246. To decorticate, to flay; to plunder. According to analogy this should be written *Pill*.

**PEEL**, péel, *s.* The skin or thin rind of any thing.

**PEEL**, péel, *s.* A broad thin board with a long handle, used by bakers to put their bread in and take it out of the oven.

**PEELER**, péel-âr, *s.* 98. One who strips or flays; a plunderer.

**To PEEP**, péep, *v. n.* 246. To make the first appearance; to look slyly, closely, or curiously.

**PEEP**, péep, *s.* First appearance, as at the peep and first break of day; a sly look.

**PEEPER**, péep-âr, *s.* 98. A young chicken just breaking the shell; one that peeps.

**PEEPHOLE**, péep-hôle, }

**PEEPINGHOLE**, péep-ing-hôle, } *s.*

Hole through which one may look without being discovered.

**PEER**, péér, *s.* 246. Equal, one of the same rank, one equal in excellence or endowments; companion, fellow; a nobleman.

**To PEER**, péér, *v. n.* By contraction from *Appear* To come just in sight; to look narrowly, to peep.

**PEERAGE**, péér-âje, *s.* 90. The dignity of a peer; the body of peers.

**PEERDOM**, péér-dâm, *s.* 163. Peerage.

**PEERESS**, péér-ês, *s.* The lady of a peer, a woman ennobled.

**PEERLESS**, péér-lês, *a.* Unequaled, having peer.

**PEERLESSNESS**, péér-lês-nês, *s.* Universal superiority.

**PEEVISH**, péév-ish, *a.* 246. Petulant, waspish, easily offended, irritable, hard to please.

**PEEVISHLY**, péév-ish-lê, *ad.* Angrily, querulously, morosely.

**PEEVISHNESS**, péév-ish-nês, *s.* Irascibility, querulousness, fretfulness; perverseness.

**PEG**, pég, *s.* A piece of wood driven into a hole; the pins of an instrument in which the strings are strained; to take a Peg lower, to depress, to sink; the nickname of *Margaret*.

**To PEG**, pég, *v. a.* To fasten with a peg.

**PELF**, pêlf, *s.* Money, riches in an odious sense.

**PELICAN**, pêl-ik-ân, *s.* 88. There are two sorts of pelicans; one lives upon fish, the other keeps in deserts, and feeds upon serpents; the pelican is supposed to admit its young to suck blood from its breast.

**PELLET**, pêl-lit, *s.* 99. A little ball; a bullet, a ball.

**PELLETED**, pêl-lit-têd, *a.* Consisting of bullets.

**PELLICE**, pêl-lê-kl, *s.* 405. A thin skin; it is often used for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with salt or other substance, and evaporated by heat.

**PELLITORY**, pêl-lê-tûr-ê, *s.* 512. 557. An herb.

**PELLMELL**, pêl-mêl, *ad.* Confusedly, tumultuously, one among another.—See *Mal*.

**PELLS**, pêlz, *s.* Clerk of the Pells, an officer belonging to the Exchequer, who enters every Teller's bill into a parchment roll, called *Pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts.

**PELLUCID**, pêl-lû-sid, *a.* Clear, transparent, not opaque, not dark.

**PELLUCIDITY**, pêl-lû-sid-ê-tê, } *s.*

**PELLUCIDNESS**, pêl-lû-sid-nês, } *s.*

Transparency, clearness, not opacity.

**PELT**, pêlt, *s.* Skin, hide; the quarry of a hawk all torn.

**PELTONGER**, pêlt-mûng-gûr, *s.* A dealer in raw hides.

**To PELT**, pêlt, *v. a.* To strike with something thrown; to throw, to cast.

**PELTING**, pêlt-ing, *a.* This word in Shakspeare signifies paltry, pitiful. *Obsolete*.

**PELVIS**, pêlv-is, *s.* The lower part of the belly.

**PEN**, pê-n, *s.* An instrument of writing; teather, wing; a small enclosure, a coop.

**To PEN**, pê-n, *v. a.* To coop, to shut up, to incage, to imprison in a narrow place; to write.

**PENAL**, pê-nâl, *a.* 88. Denouncing punishment, enacting punishment; used for the purposes of punishment, vindictive.

**PENALTY**, pê-nâl-tê, } *s.*

**PENALTY**, pê-nâl-tê, } *s.*

Punishment, censure, judicial infliction; forfeiture upon non-performance.

**PENANCE**, pê-nânse, *s.* Infliction either publick or private, suffered as an expression of repentance for sin.

**PENCE**, pê-nse, *s.* The plural of *Penny*.

**PENCIL**, pê-n-sil, *s.* 159. A small brush of hair which painters dip in their colours; any instrument of writing without ink.

**To PENCIL**, pên'sil, *v. a.* 159. To paint.

**PENDANT**, pên'dânt, *s.* 88. A jewel hanging in the ear; any thing hanging by way of ornament; when it signifies a small flag in ships, it is pronounced *Pennant*.

**PENDENCE**, pên'dênse, *s.* Slopeness, inclination.

**PENDENCY**, pên'dên-sê, *s.* Suspense, delay of decision.

**PENDENT**, pên'dênt, *a.* Hanging; jutting over; supported above the ground.

**PENDING**, pên'ding, *a.* 410. Depending, remaining yet undecided.

**PENDULOSITY**, pên-jù-lô's-ê-tê, }  
**PENDULOUSNESS**, pên-jù-lô's-nê's, } *s.*  
 The state of hanging, suspension.

**PENDULOUS**, pên-jù-lùs, *a.* 376. Hanging, not supported below.

**PENDULUM**, pên-jù-lùm, *s.* 293. Any weight hung so as that it may easily swing backwards and forwards, of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always performed in equal times.

**PENETRABLE**, pên/nê-trá-bl, *a.* Such as may be pierced, such as may admit the entrance of another body; susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.

**PENETRABILITY**, pên-nê-trá-bl/ê-tê, *s.* Susceptibility of impression from another body.

**PENETRANCY**, pên/nê-trân-sê, *s.* Power of entering or piercing.

**PENETRANT**, pên/nê-trânt, *a.* Having the power to pierce or enter, sharp, subtle.

**To PENETRATE**, pên/nê-trá-tê, *v. a.* To pierce, to enter beyond the surface, to make way into a body; to affect the mind; to reach the meaning.

**To PENETRATE**, pên/nê-trá-tê, *v. n.* 91. To make way.

**PENETRATION**, pên-nê-trá/shùn, *s.* The act of entering into any body; mental entrance into any thing abstruse; acuteness, sagacity.

**PENETRATIVE**, pên/nê-trá-tív, *a.* 512. Piercing sharp, subtle; acute, sagacious, discerning; having the power to impress the mind.

**PENETRATIVENESS**, pên/nê-trá-tív-nê's, *s.* The quality of being penetrative.

**PENGUIN**, pên'gwin, *s.* A bird, which though no higher than a large goose, yet weighs sometimes sixteen pounds; a fruit, very common in the West Indies, of a sharp acid flavour.

**PENINSULA**, pên-in/shù-lá, *s.* 452. A piece of land almost surrounded by the sea.

**PENINSULATED**, pên-in/shù-lá-têd, *a.* Almost surrounded with water.

**PENITENCE**, pên/nê-tênse, *s.* Repentance, sorrow for crimes, contrition for sin, with amendment of life, or change of the affections.

**PENITENT**, pên/nê-tênt, *a.* Repentant, contrite for sin, sorrowful for past transgressions, and resolutely bent on amending life.

**PENITENT**, pên/nê-tênt, *s.* One sorrowful for sin; one under censures of the church, but admitted to penance; one under the direction of a confessor.

**PENITENTIAL**, pên-nê-tên/shál, *a.* Expressing penitence, enjoined as penance.

**PENITENTIAL**, pên-nê-tên/shál, *s.* A book directing the degrees of penance.

**PENITENTIARY**, pên-nê-tên/shá-rê, *s.* One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance; a penitent, one who does penance; the place where penance is enjoined.

**PENITENTLY**, pên/nê-tên-tê, *ad.* With repentance, with sorrow for sin, with contrition.

**PENKNIFE**, pên/nífê, *s.* A knife used to cut pens.

**PENMAN**, pên/mán, *s.* 88. One who professes the art of writing; an author, a writer.

**PENNANT**, pên/nánt, *s.* 88. A small flag, ensign, or colours; a tackle for hoisting things on board.

**PENNATED**, pên/ná-têd, *a.* Winged. Pennated, among botanists, is said of those leaves that grow

directly one against another on the same rib or stalk, as those of ash and walnut-tree.

**PENNYLESS**, pên/nê-lê's, *a.* Moneyless, poor, wanting money.

**PENNON**, pên/nùn, *s.* 166. A small flag or cover.

**PENNY**, pên/nê, *s.* A small coin, of which twelve make a shilling; a penny is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered; proverbially, a small sum; money in general.

**PENNYROYAL**, pên-nê-rô'ê'al, *s.* A well-known herb.

**PENNYWEIGHT**, pên/nê-wê'tê, *s.* A weight containing twenty-four grains Troy weight.

**PENNYWISE**, pên/nê-wê'zê, *a.* One who saves small sums at the hazard of larger; with the addition of pound foolish.

**PENNYWORTH**, pên/nê-wú'rth, *s.* As much as is bought for a penny; any purchase, any thing bought or sold for money; something advantageously bought, a purchase got for less than it is worth; a small quantity.

*☞* This word is commonly, and without vulgarity, contracted into *penurth*.

**PENSILE**, pên'sil, *a.* 140. Hanging, suspended; supported above the ground.

**PENSILENESS**, pên'sil-nê's, *s.* The state of hanging.

**PENSION**, pên/shùn, *s.* 451. An allowance made to any one without an equivalent.

**PENSIONARY**, pên/shùn-á-rê, *a.* Maintained by pensions.

**PENSIONER**, pên/shùn-úr, *s.* 98. One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of another, a dependant.

**PENSIVE**, pên'sív, *a.* 428. Sorrowfully thoughtful, mournfully serious.

**PENSIVELY**, pên'sív-lê, *ad.* With melancholy, sorrowfully.

**PENSIVENESS**, pên'sív-nê's, *s.* Melancholy, sorrowfulness.

**PENT**, pên't. Part pass. of *Pen*. Shut up.

**PENTACAUSULAR**, pên-tá-káp/shù-lár, *a.* Having five cavities.

**PENTACHORD**, pên-tá-kórd, *s.* An instrument with five strings.

**PENTAEDROUS**, pên-tá-ê/drùs, *a.* Having five sides.

**PENTAGON**, pên-tá-gôn, *s.* 166. A figure with five angles.

**PENTAGONAL**, pên-tág'ô-nál, *a.* Quinquangular, having five angles.

**PENTAMETER**, pên-tám/mê-túr, *s.* A Latin verse of five feet.

**PENTANGULAR**, pên-táng'gù-lár, *a.* Five cornered.

**PENTAPETALOUS**, pên-tá-pêt-tá-lùs, *a.* Having five petals.

**PENTASTYLE**, pên-tá-stíle, *s.* In Architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns.

**PENTATEUCH**, pên-tá-túke, *s.* 353. The five books of Moses.

**PENTECOST**, pên/tê-kòste, *s.* A feast among the Jews.

**PENTHOUSE**, pên'thòuse, *s.* A shed hanging out aslope from the main wall.

**PENTILE**, pên'tíle, *s.* A tile formed to cover the sloping part of the roof.

**PENT UP**, pên't, *part. a.* Shut up.

**PENULTIMA**, pên-núlt'ê-má, *s.* The last syllable but one.

**PENULTIMATE**, pên-núlt'ê-máte, *a.* Belonging to the last syllable but one.

**PENUMBRA**, pên-nòm/brá, *s.* An imperfect shadow.

**PENURIOUS**, pên-nú-rê-ús, *a.* Niggardly, sparing, sordidly mean; scant, not plentifully.

**PENURIOUSLY**, pên-nú-rê-ús-lê, *ad.* Sparingly, not plentifully.

**PENURIOUSNESS**, pên-nú-rê-ús-nê's, *s.* Niggardliness, parsimony.

559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81,—no 93 met 95—pline 105, pin 107—no 162, move 164,

**PENURY**, pên'nû-rê, *s.* Poverty, indigence.  
**PEONY**, pê'ô-nê, *s.* A flower.  
**PEOPLE**, pê'êpl, *s.* 405. A nation, those who compose a community: the vulgar, the commonalty, not the princes or nobles; persons of a particular class; men, or persons in general.  
**TO PEOPLE**, pê'êpl, *v. a.* 256. To stock with inhabitants.  
**PEPPER**, pêp'pûr, *s.* 98. An aromatic pungent kind of spice brought from India.  
**TO PEPPER**, pêp'pûr, *v. a.* To sprinkle with pepper; to beat, to mangle with shot or blows.  
**PEPPERBOX**, pêp'pûr-bôks, *s.* A box for holding pepper.  
**PEPPERCORN**, pêp'pûr-kôrn, *s.* Any thing of inconsiderable value.  
**PEPPERMINT**, pêp'pûr-mint, *s.* Mint eminently hot.  
**PEPPERWORT**, pêp'ûr-wûrt, *s.* A plant.  
**PEPTICK**, pêp'tik, *a.* Helping digestion.  
**PERADVENTURE**, pêr-âd-vên'tshûre, *ad.* Perhaps, may be, by chance.  
**TO PERAMBULATE**, pêr-âm'bù-lâte, *v. a.* To walk through; to survey by passing through.  
**PERAMBULATION**, pêr-âm-bù-lâ'shûn, *s.* The act of passing through or wandering over; a travelling survey.  
**PERCEIVABLE**, pêr-sêvâ-bl, *a.* Perceptible, such as falls under perception.  
**PERCEIVABLY**, pêr-sêvâ-blê, *ad.* In such a manner as may be observed or known.  
**TO PERCEIVE**, pêr-sêvê, *v. a.* To discover by some sensible effects; to know, to observe; to be affected by.  
**PERCEPTIBILITY**, pêr-sêp-tê-bil'ê-tê, *s.* The state of being an object of the senses or mind; perception, the power of perceiving.  
**PERCEPTIBLE**, pêr-sêp-tê-bl, *a.* Such as may be known or observed.  
**PERCEPTIBLY**, pêr-sêp-tê-blê, *ad.* In such a manner as may be perceived.  
**PERCEPTION**, pêr-sêp'shûn, *s.* The power of perceiving, consciousness; the act of perceiving; notion, idea; the state of being affected by something.  
**PERCEPTIVE**, pêr-sêp'tiv, *a.* 512. Having the power of perceiving.  
**PERCEPTIVITY**, pêr-sêp-tiv'ê-tê, *s.* The power of perception or thinking.  
**PERCH**, pêrtsh, *s.* 352. A kind of fish.  
**PERCH**, pêrtsh, *s.* A measure of five yards and a half, a pole; something on which birds roost or sit.  
**TO PERCH**, pêrtsh, *v. n.* To sit or roost as a bird.  
**TO PERCH**, pêrtsh, *v. a.* To place on a perch.  
**PERCHANCE**, pêr-tshânce, *ad.* Perhaps, peradventure.  
**PERCIPIENT**, pêr-sip'pê-ênt, *a.* Perceiving, having the power of perception.  
**PERCIPENT**, pêr-sip'pê-ênt, *s.* One that has the power of perceiving.  
**TO PERCOLATE**, pêr-kô-lâte, *v. a.* To strain.  
**PERCOLATION**, pêr-kô-lâ'shûn, *s.* The act of straining, purification or separation by straining.  
**TO PERCUSS**, pêr-kûs', *v. a.* To strike.  
**PERCUSSION**, pêr-kûsh'ûn, *s.* The act of striking, stroke; effect of sound in the ear.  
**PERCUTIENT**, pêr-kûsh'ênt, *a.* Striking, having the power to strike.  
**PERDITION**, pêr-dish'ûn, *s.* Destruction, ruin, death; loss; eternal death.  
**PERDUE**, pêr-dû', *ad.* Closely, in ambush.  
**PERDURABLE**, pêr-dû-râ-bl, *a.* 293. Lasting, long continued.  
 Mr Nares tells us that this word throws the accent back to the fourth syllable from the end, though the derivation demands it otherwise. I am sorry to differ from so judicious an orthoepist; but cannot conceive that de-

rivation requires the same accent as on *durable*, since this word is, like many others, considered as a simple, derived from the Latin *perdurabilis*, which, though not a classical word, is formed in the Latin analogy, and has the same effect on English pronunciation as if it came to us whole; which effect is to place the accent in the anglicised word on that syllable which had a secondary accent in Latin, and that is the first.—See *Academy* and *Incomparable*.

The reason that such a formative as *perdurabilis* may be admitted as the parent of *perdurable*, and not *interferio*, that of *interference*, is, that we form *interferio* from the verb to *interfere*, rather than from *interferio*, which is not a Latin word, though, perhaps, in the Latin analogy of formation; but we have no verb to *perdure*, from which to form *perdurable*, and therefore allowably follow the Latin analogy of formation, and the English analogy of pronouncing such formatives.—See *Interference*. Poetical authorities are decidedly in favour of this accentuation:

"O *perdurable* shame! let's stave ourselves." *Shak.*

"Doth lend the lively springs their *perdurable* heat." *Dray.*

"Why would he, for the momentary trick,  
Be *perdurably* sin'd." *Shak.*

**PERDURABLY**, pêr-dû-râ-blê, *ad.* Lastingly.

**PERDURATION**, pêr-dû-râ'shûn, *s.* Long continuance.

**TO PEREGRINATE**, pêr-rê-grê-nâte, *v. n.* To travel, to live in foreign countries.

**PEREGRINATION**, pêr-rê-grê-nâ'shûn, *s.* Travel, abode in foreign countries.

**PEREGRINE**, pêr-rê-grin, *a.* 150. Foreign; not native, not domestick.

**TO PEREMPT**, pêr-êmt', *v. a.* To kill, to crush. A law term.

**PEREMPTION**, pêr-êm'shûn, *s.* Crush, extinction. Law term.

**PEREMPTORILY**, pêr-rê-m-tûr-rê-lê, *ad.* Absolutely, positively, so as to cut off all farther debate.

**PEREMPTORINESS**, pêr-rê-m-tûr-ê-nês, *s.* 412. Positiveness, absolute decision, dogmatism.

**PEREMPTORY**, pêr-rê-m-tûr-ê, or pêr-êmt'ô-rê, *a.* 512. Dogmatical, absolute, such as destroys all farther expostulation.—For the *o*, see *Domestick*.

If we consult our orthoepists, there can scarcely be any two pronunciations more equally balanced than those that are given to this word, Mr Sheridan, Mr Nares, Mr Smith, Dr Ash, W. Johnston, Mr Scott, and Entick, are for the first; and Dr Johnson, Dr Kenrick, Bailey, Buchanan, Barclay, Fenning, and Perry, for the last; but notwithstanding the last has these authorities to support it, I am much mistaken if the first has not obtained a complete victory. That there is a strong tendency in words of this kind to draw the accent high, is evident; it is as evident likewise, that those polysyllables, which we derive from the Latin, incline to accent that syllable on which we place a secondary accent in pronouncing the original, see *Academy* and *Disputable*; and provided there are no clusters of uncombinable consonants in the latter syllables, there is no reason why this accentuation should be checked. This is the case with the word in question; the *p* is mute, *t* is easily pronounced after *em*, and the whole termination is sufficiently smooth and voluble: but in *perfunctory* the case is different; the uncombinable consonants *nt* are not to be pronounced without considerable difficulty, if we place the accent on the first syllable; and therefore this accentuation ought to be avoided as much as in *corruptible*, which see. The Poets incline to the side I have adopted.

"To-morrow be in readiness to go.

Excuse it not, for I am *peremptory*." *Shak.*

"If I entertain

As *peremptorie* a desire, to livel with the plain

A citie, where they lov'd to live; stand not betwixt my ire

And what he aims at." *Chapman.*

Ben Jonson too, in his Grammar, places the accent on the first syllable of this word.

**PERENNIAL**, pêr-ên-nê-âl, *a.* 113. Lasting through the year; perpetual; unceasing.

**PERENNITY**, pêr-rên-nê-tê, *s.* Equality of lasting through all seasons, perpetuity.

**PERFECT**, pêr-fêkt, *a.* Complete, consummate, finished, neither defective nor redundant; fully informed, fully skilful; pure, blameless, clear, immaculate.

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

**TO PERFECT**, përfëkt, *v. a.* To finish, to complete, to consummate, to bring to its true state; to make skillful, to instruct fully.

**PERFECTER**, përfëkt-ür, *s.* 98. One that makes perfect.

**PERFECTION**, përfëk'shün, *s.* The state of being perfect; something that concurs to produce supreme excellence; attribute of God.

**TO PERFECTIONATE**, përfëk'shün-äte, *v. a.* To make perfect.

**PERFECTIVE**, përfëk'tiv, *a.* 512. Conducing to bring to perfection.

**PERFECTIVELY**, përfëk'tiv-lé, *ad.* In such a manner as brings to perfection.

**PERFECTLY**, përfëkt-lé, *ad.* In the highest degree of excellence; totally, completely; exactly, accurately.

**PERFECTNESS**, përfëkt-nës, *s.* Completeness; goodness, virtue, a scriptural word; skill.

**PERFIDIOUS**, përfid'yüs, *a.* 294. Treacherous, false to trust, guilty of violated faith.

**PERFIDIOUSLY**, përfid'yüs-lé, *ad.* Treacherously, by breach of faith.

**PERFIDIOUSNESS**, përfid'yüs-nës, *s.* The quality of being perfidious.

**PERFIDY**, përfë-dé, *s.* Treachery, want of faith, breach of faith.

**TO PERFLATE**, përf-fläte', *v. a.* To blow through.

**PERFLATION**, përf-flä'shün, *s.* The act of blowing through.

**TO PERFORATE**, përfö-räte, *v. a.* To pierce with a tool, to bore.

**PERFORATION**, përfö-rä'shün, *s.* The act of piercing or boring; hole, place bored.

**PERFORATOR**, përfö-rä-tür, *s.* 521. The instrument of boring.

**PERFORCE**, përförse', *ad.* By violence, violently.

**TO PERFORM**, përförm', or përförm', *v. a.* To execute, to do, to discharge, to achieve an undertaking.

There is a wanton deviation from rule in the pronunciation of this word and its derivatives, which calls aloud for reformation. Pronouncing the last syllable like *form*, a seat, is a gross departure from analogy, as will appear by comparing it with the same syllable in *reform, conform, inform, deform, transform*, &c. This error seems chiefly confined to the stage, where it probably originated. It is not unlikely that some affected actor, to give the word a foreign air, first pronounced it in this manner; though, in justice to the stage, it ought to be observed, that it has less of this affectation than any theatre of elocution in the kingdom.

**TO PERFORM**, përförm', *v. n.* To succeed in an attempt.

**PERFORMABLE**, përförm'ä-bl, *a.* Practicable, such as may be done.

**PERFORMANCE**, përförm'äns, *s.* Completion of something designed, execution of something promised; composition, work; action, something done.

**PERFORMER**, përförm'ür, *s.* 98. One that performs any thing; it is generally applied to one that makes a publick exhibition of his skill.

**TO PERRICATE**, përfirë-käte, *v. n.* To rub over.

**PERFUMATORY**, përfü-mä-tür-é, *a.* 512. That perfumes.

**PERFUME**, përfüme, *s.* 492. Strong odour of sweetness used to give scents to other things; sweet odour, fragrance.

Fenning, Perry, Entick, Dr Johnson, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Kenrick, place the accent on the last syllable of this word, either when a substantive or a verb. As a substantive, Scott places the accent either on the first or last, and Sheridan on the first. Mr Nares has shown at large, that the poets accent the substantive both ways; but the analogy of dissyllable nouns and verbs seems now to have fixed the accent of the substantive on the first, and that of the verb on the last.

**TO PERFUME**, përfüme', *v. a.* To scent, to impregnate with sweet scent.

**PERFUMER**, përfü-mür, *s.* 98. One whose trade is to sell things made to gratify the scent.

**PERFUNCTIONARY**, përf-füngk'tür-ré-lé, *ad.* Carelessly, negligently.

**PERFUNCTIONY**, përf-füngk'tür-é, *a.* Slight, careless, negligent.

I have differed from Mr Sheridan and W. Johnston, who accent this word on the first syllable; but have Dr Johnson, Dr Ash, Mr Nares, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, Buchanan, and Entick, on my side for accenting the second; and this pronunciation, without any authority, would be more eligible than the other, from the difficulty of pronouncing the uncombable consonants in the last syllables, without the assistance of accent, especially when we consider that the adverb *perfunctionally* and the possible abstract noun *perfunctionness*, must necessarily have the same accent as the adjective.—See *Peremptory, Irrefragable, and Corruptible*.

**TO PERFUSE**, përf-fuze', *v. a.* 437. To tincture, to overspread.

**PERHAPS**, përf-häps', *ad.* Peradventure, it may be.

**PERIAPT**, përfé-äpt, *s.* Amulet, charm worn as a preservative against diseases or mischief. Obsolete.

**PERICARDIUM**, përf-ék-kärd'ë-üm, *s.* 293. The Pericardium is a thin membrane of a conick figure that resembles a purse, and contains the heart in its cavity.

**PERICARPUM**, përf-ék-kärp'ë-üm, *s.* In Botany, a pellicle or thin membrane encompassing the fruit or grain of a plant.

**PERICLITATION**, përf-ék-klé-tü'shün, *s.* The state of being in danger; trial, experiment.

**PERICRANIUM**, përf-ék-krä'né-üm, *s.* The Pericranium is the membrane that covers the skull.

**PERICULOUS**, pë-rik'kü-lüs, *a.* 314. Dangerous, hazardous.

**PERIGEE**, përf-é-jéé, } *s.*

**PERIGEUM**, përf-é-jé-üm, } That point in the heavens, wherein a planet is said to be in its nearest distance possible from the earth.—See *European*.

**PERIHELIUM**, përf-éhél'é-üm, *s.* That point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is nearest the sun.

**PERIL**, përf'il, *s.* Danger, hazard, jeopardy; denunciation, danger denounced.

**PERILOUS**, përf'il-üs, *a.* 314. Dangerous, hazardous, full of danger; it is used by way of emphasis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad; smart witty. In this last sense out of use.

This word is commonly, but improperly, written with double *l*, *perillous*, as it comes from the French *perilleux*.

**PERILOUSLY**, përf'il-üs-lé, *ad.* Dangerously.

**PERILOUSNESS**, përf'il-üs-nës, *s.* Dangerousness.

**PERIMETER**, pë-rim'mé-tür, *s.* 98. The compass or sum of all sides which bound any figure of what kind soever, whether rectilinear or mixed.

**PERIOD**, përf-öd, *s.* 166. A circuit; time in which any thing is performed, so as to begin again in the same manner; a stated number of years, a round of time, at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return to the state in which they were at the beginning; the end or conclusion; the state at which any thing terminates; length of duration; a complete sentence from one full stop to another.

**TO PERIOD**, përf-öd, *v. a.* To put an end to. An affected word.

**PERIODICK**, pë-ré-öd'ik, 509. } *a.*

**PERIODICAL**, pë-ré-öd'dé-käl, } Circular, making a circuit, making a revolution; pening by revolution at some stated time; regularly performing some action at stated times; relating periods or revolutions.

**PERIODICALLY**, pë-ré-öd'dé-käl-é, *ad.* At stated periods.

**PERIOSTEUM**, përf-é-ös'tshüm, *s.* All the bones are covered with a very sensible membrane called the Periosteum.

**PERIPATETIC**, përf-é-pä-tét'ik, *s.* 98. One of the ancient sects of philosophers, called Peripatetico; so called because they used to dispute walking up and



559. Fåte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mé 93, mét 95—pline 105, pin 107—nó 162, möve 164,

down the Lyceum at Athens. They were the followers of Aristotle.

PERIPHERY, pè-ríffé-ré, *s.* Circumference.

PERIPHERASIS, pè-ríffrâ-sís, *s.* 520. Circumlocution; use of many words to express the sense of one.

PERIPHERASTICAL, pè-ré-frâs'tè-kâl, *a.* Circumlocutory, expressing the sense of one word in many.

PERIPNEUMONY, pèr-íp-nú-mò-né, } *s.*

PERIPNEUMONIA, pèr-íp-nú-mò-né-â, } *s.*  
An inflammation of the lungs.—See *Pathognomonick*.

To PERISH, pèr'ísh, *v. n.* To die, to be destroyed, to be lost, to come to nothing; to be in a perpetual state of decay; to be lost eternally.

PERISHABLE, pèr'ísh-â-bl, *a.* 405. Liable to perish, subject to decay, of short duration.

PERISHABLENESS, pèr'ísh-â-bl-nés, *s.* Liableness to be destroyed, liableness to decay.

PERISTALTICK, pèr-é-stál'tík, *a.* Peristaltick motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the spiral fibres, whereby the excrements are pressed downwards and voided.

PERISTERION, pèr-ís-té-ré-ún, *s.* The herb vervain.

PERISYSTOLE, pèr-é-sís'tò-lé, *s.* The pause or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulse.

PERITONEUM, pèr-é-tò-né-úm, *s.* 503. This lies immediately under the muscles of the lower belly, and is a thin and soft membrane, which encloses all the bowels.

To PERJURE, pèr'júre, *v. a.* To forswear, to taint with perjury.

PERJURER, pèr'jú-rúr, *s.* 98. One that swears falsely.

PERJURY, pèr'jú-ré, *s.* False oath.

PERIWIG, pèr-ré-wíg, *s.* Adscititious hair for the head; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament, or concealment of baldness.

To PERIWIG, pèr-ré-wíg, *v. a.* To dress in false hair.

PERIWINKLE, pèr-ré-wíng-kl, *s.* A small shell fish, a kind of sea snail.

To PERK, pèrk, *v. n.* To hold up the head with an affected briskness.

To PERK, pèrk, *v. a.* To dress, to prank.

PERLOUS, pèr'lús, *a.* Dangerous, full of hazard. Now written *Perilous*.

PERMANENCE, pèr'má-nénsé, } *s.*

PERMANENCY, pèr'má-nén-sé, } *s.*  
Duration, consistency, continuance in the same state.

PERMANENT, pèr'má-nént, *a.* Durable, not decaying, unchanged.

PERMANENTLY, pèr'má-nént-lé, *ad.* Durably, lastingly.

PERMANSSION, pèr-mán'shún, *s.* Continuance.

PERMEABLE, pèr-mé-â-bl, *a.* 405. Such as may be passed through.

PERMEANT, pèr-mé-ánt, *a.* Passing through.

To PERMEATE, pèr-mé-áte, *v. a.* To pass through.

PERMEATION, pèr-mé-â'shún, *s.* The act of passing through.

PERMISCIBLE, pèr-mís-sé-bl, *a.* Such as may be mingled.

PERMISSIBLE, pèr-mís-sé-bl, *a.* That may be permitted.

PERMISSION, pèr-mísh'un, *s.* Allowance, grant of liberty.

PERMISSIVE, pèr-mís-sív, *a.* 158. Granting liberty, not favour; not hindering, though not approving; granted, suffered without hinderance, not authorised or favoured.

PERMISSIVELY, pèr-mís-sív-lé, *ad.* By bare allowance, without hinderance.

PERMISTION, pèr-mís'tshún, *s.* 464. The act of mixing.

To PERMIT, pèr-mít, *v. a.* To allow without command; to suffer without authorising or approving;

to allow, to suffer, to give up, to resign. In this last sense not very properly used.

PERMIT, pèr'mít, *s.* 492. A written permission from an officer for transporting goods from place to place, showing the duty on them to have been paid.

PERMITTANCE, pèr-mít'tánsé, *s.* Allowance, forbearance of opposition, permission.

PERMIXTION, pèr-míks'tshún, *s.* The act of mingling, the state of being mingled.

PERMUTATION, pèr-mù-tá'shún, *s.* Exchange of one for another.

To PERMUTE, pèr-mùtè, *v. a.* To exchange

PERMUTER, pèr-mùtúr, *s.* 98. An exchanger, he who permutes.

PERNICIOUS, pèr-nísh'ús, *a.* 292. Mischievous in the highest degree, destructive; quick, in this sense very improperly used by Milton.

PERNICIOUSLY, pèr-nísh'ús-lé, *ad.* Destructively, mischievously, ruinously.

PERNICIOUSNESS, pèr-nísh'ús-nés, *s.* The quality of being pernicious.

PERNICITY, pèr-nísh'é-té, *s.* Swiftness, celerity.

PERORATION, pèr-ò-rá'shún, *s.* The conclusion of an oration.

To PERPEND, pèr-pénd, *v. a.* To weigh in the mind, to consider attentively.

PERPENDICULAR, pèr-pén-dík'ú-lár, *a.* Crossing at right angles; cutting the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULAR, pèr-pén-dík'ú-lár, *s.* A line crossing the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULARLY, pèr-pén-dík'ú-lár-lé, *ad.* In such a manner as to cut another line at right angles; in the direction of a straight line up and down.

PERPENDICULARITY, pèr-pén-dík'ú-lár'é-té, *s.* The state of being perpendicular.

PERPENSION, pèr-pén'shún, *s.* Consideration.

To PERPETRATE, pèr-pé-trá'té, *v. a.* To commit, to act. Always in an ill sense.

PERPETRATION, pèr-pé-trá'shún, *s.* The act of committing a crime; a bad action.

PERPETUAL, pèr-pét'shú-ál, *a.* 461. Never ceasing; continual, uninterrupted.

PERPETUALLY, pèr-pét'tshú-ál-lé, *ad.* Constantly, continually, incessantly.

To PERPETUATE, pèr-pét'tshú-áte, *v. a.* To make perpetual, to preserve from extinction, to eternalize; to continue without cessation or intermission.

PERPETUATION, pèr-pét'tshú-â'shún, *s.* The act of making perpetual, incessant continuance.

PERPETUITY, pèr-pé-tshé-té, *s.* Duration to all futurity; exemption from intermission or cessation; something of which there is no end.

g For the reason that the *t* is not aspirated in this word, see *Futurity*.

To PERPLEX, pèr-plèks, *v. a.* To disturb with doubtful notions, to entangle; to embarrass, to make intricate.

PERPLEXEDLY, pèr-plèks'éd-lé, *ad.* 364. Intricately, with involution.

PERPLEXEDNESS, pèr-plèks'éd-nés, *s.* 365. Embarrassment, anxiety; intricacy, involution, difficulty.

PERPLEXITY, pèr-plèks'éd-té, *s.* Anxiety, distraction of mind; entanglement, intricacy.

PERPOTATION, pèr-pó-tá'shún, *s.* The act of drinking largely.

PERQUISITE, pèr'kwíz-ít, *s.* 156. Something gained by a place or office over and above the settled wages.

PERQUISITION, pèr-kwé-zísh'un, *s.* An accurate inquiry, a thorough search.

PERRY, pèrré, *s.* Cyder made of pears.

To PERSECUTE, pèr-sé-kú'té, *v. a.* To harass with penalties, to pursue with malignity; to pursue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity; to importune much.

PERSECUTION, pèr-sé-kú'shún, *s.* The act or practice of persecuting; the state of being persecuted.

**PERSECUTOR**, pĕr-sĕ-kù-tûr, s. 98. One who harasses others with continued malignity.

**PERSEVERANCE**, pĕr-sĕ-vĕ-rânse, s. Persistence in any design or attempt, steadiness in pursuits, constancy in progress.

**PERSEVERANT**, pĕr-sĕ-vĕ-rânt, a. Persevering, constant.

**To PERSEVERE**, pĕr-sĕ-vĕ-rĕ, v. n. To persist in an attempt, not to give over, not to quit the design.

Mr Nares observes, that this word was anciently written *persever*, and accented on the second syllable.

"..... say thou art mine.

My love, as it begins, so shall *persever*."

"*Persever* not, but hear me, mighty kings."

King John, Act II.

"But in her pride she doth *persever* still."

But that before the time of Milton the spelling and accentuation had been changed.

"Whence heavy persecution shall arise

Of all who in the worship *persevere*

Of spirit and truth." Par. Lost. XII. v. 532.

As this word is written at present, there can be no doubt of its pronunciation; and that it is very properly written so, appears from other words of the same form. *Declare, respire, explore, procure*, &c. from *declare, respire, exploro, procuro*, &c. and consequently from *persevere* ought to be formed *persevere*; not one of our orthoepists places the accent on the second syllable: yet such is the force of prescription, that the old pronunciation is not entirely rooted out, especially in Ireland, where this pronunciation is still prevalent.

**PERSEVERINGLY**, pĕr-sĕ-vĕ-rĕ'ng-lĕ, ad. With perseverance.

**To PERSIST**, pĕr-sĭst', v. n. 447. To persevere, to continue firm, not to give over.

**PERSISTENCE**, pĕr-sĭs'tĕnse, }  
**PERSISTENCY**, pĕr-sĭs'tĕn-sĕ, } s.

The state of persisting, steadiness, constancy, perseverance in good or bad; obstinacy, contumacy.

**PERSISTIVE**, pĕr-sĭs'tĭv, a. 157. Steady, not receding from a purpose, persevering.

**PERSON**, pĕr'sn, s. 170. Individual or particular man or woman; human being; a general loose term for a human being; one's self, not a representative; exterior appearance; man or woman represented in a fictitious dialogue; character; character of office: in Grammar, the quality of the noun that modifies the verb.—See *Parson*.

**PERSONABLE**, pĕr'sûn-â-bl, a. Handsome, graceful, of good appearance.

As the *o* in *person* is sunk, as in *season, treason*, &c. so this word, being a compound of our own, and *personage* coming to us from the French, we generally suppress the *o*; but as *personal, personate*, &c. come to us from the Latin, we generally preserve the *o*. This is the best reason I can give for the slight difference we find in the pronunciation of these words; and if any one is inclined to think we ought to preserve the *o* distinctly in all of them, except *person*, and even in this, on solemn occasions, I have not the least objection.

**PERSONAGE**, pĕr'sûn-lĭje, s. 90. A considerable person, man or woman of eminence; exterior appearance; air, stature; character assumed; character represented.

**PERSONAL**, pĕr'sûn-âl, a. 88. Belonging to men or women, not to things, not real; affecting individuals or particular people, peculiar, proper to him or her, relating to one's private actions or character; present, not acting by representative; exterior, corporal; in Law, something moveable, something appendant to the person; in Grammar, a personal verb is that which has all the regular modifications of the three persons, opposed to impersonal that has only the third.

**PERSONALITY**, pĕr-sô-nâl'itĕ-tĕ, s. The existence or individuality of any one.

**PERSONALLY**, pĕr'sûn-âl-lĕ, ad. In person, in presence, not by representative; with respect to an individual particularly; with regard to numerical existence.

**To PERSONATE**, pĕr'sûn-â-te, v. a. To represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented; to represent by action or ap-

pearance, to act; to pretend hypocritically, with the reciprocal pronoun; to counterfeit, to feign; to resemble; to make a representative of, as in a picture, out of use.—See *Personable*.

**PERSONATION**, pĕr-sûn-â'shûn, s. Counterfeiting of another person.

**PERSONIFICATION**, pĕr-sûn-nĕ-fĕ-kâ'shûn, s. Prosopopœia, the change of things to persons.

**To PERSONIFY**, pĕr-sûn'nfĭ, v. a. To change from a thing to a person.

**PERSPECTIVE**, pĕr-spĕk'tĭv, s. A glass through which things are viewed; the science by which things are ranged in a picture, according to their appearance in their real situation; view, vista.

This word, as may be seen in Johnson, was generally accented by the poets on the first syllable; but the harshness of this pronunciation arising from the uncombining consonants in the latter syllables, has prevented this pronunciation from gaining any ground in prose; and it were much to be wished that the same reason had prevented the initial accentuation of similar words.—See *Irrefragable, Corruptible, Acceptable*, &c.

**PERSPECTIVE**, pĕr-spĕk'tĭv, a. Relating to the science of vision, optick, optical.

**PERSPICACIOUS**, pĕr-spĕ-kâ'shûs, a. Quick sighted, sharp of sight. Mentally applied.

**PERSPICACIOUSNESS**, pĕr-spĕ-kâ'shûs-nĕs, s. Quickness of sight.

**PERSPICACITY**, pĕr-spĕ-kâ'sĕ-tĕ, s. Quickness of sight, of mental sight.

**PERSPICIENCE**, pĕr-spĭsh'ĕ-ĕnse, s. The act of looking sharply. Little used.

**PERSPICIL**, pĕr'spĕ-sĭl, s. A glass through which things are viewed, an optick glass.

**PERSPICUITY**, pĕr-spĕ-kû'ĕ-tĕ, s. Clearness to the mind, easiness to be understood, freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; transparency.

**PERSPICUOUS**, pĕr-spĭk'kû-ûs, a. Transparent, clear, such as may be seen through; clear to the understanding, not obscure, not ambiguous.

**PERSPICUOUSLY**, pĕr-spĭk'kû-ûs-lĕ, ad. Clearly, not obscurely.

**PERSPICUOUSNESS**, pĕr-spĭk'kû-ûs-nĕs, s. Clearness without obscurity.

**PERSPIRABLE**, pĕr-spĭ-râ-bl, a. Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores; perspiring, emitting perspiration.

**PERSPIRATION**, pĕr-spĕ-râ'shûn, s. Excretion by the cuticular pores.

**PERSPIRATIVE**, pĕr-spĭ-râ-tĭv, a. 512. Performing the act of perspiration.

**To PERSPIRE**, pĕr-spĭ-rĕ, v. n. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores; to be excreted by the skin.

**PERSUADABLE**, pĕr-swâ-dâ-bl, a. Such as may be persuaded.

**To PERSUADE**, pĕr-swâ-dĕ, v. a. 331. To bring to any particular opinion; to influence by argument or expostulation. Persuasion seems rather applicable to the passions, and Argument to the reason; but this is not always observed. To inculcate by argument or expostulation.

**PERSUADER**, pĕr-swâ-dûr, s. 98. One who influences by persuasion, an importunate adviser.

**PERSUASIBLE**, pĕr-swâ-zĕ-bl, a. 439. To be influenced by persuasion.

**PERSUASIBLENESS**, pĕr-swâ-zĕ-bl-nĕs, s. 439. The quality of being flexible by persuasion.

**PERSUASION**, pĕr-swâ-zhĭn, s. The act of persuading, the act of influencing by expostulation, the act of gaining or attempting the passions; the state of being persuaded, opinion.

**PERSUASIVE**, pĕr-swâ-sĭv, a. 428. Having the power of persuading, having influence on the passions.

**PERSUASIVELY**, pĕr-swâ-sĭv-lĕ, ad. In such a manner as to persuade.

**PERSUASIVENESS**, pĕr-swâ-sĭv-nĕs, s. Influence on the passions.

**PERSUASORY**, pĕr-swâ-sûr-ĕ, a. 429, 512, 537. Having the power to persuade.

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

**PERT**, *pért*, *a.* Brisk; smart; saucy.

**To PERTAIN**, *pér-tànc'*, *v. n.* To belong, to relate.

**PERTINACIOUS**, *pér-tè-nà'shùs*, *a.* Obstinate, stubborn, perversely resolute; resolute, constant, steady.

**PERTINACIOUSLY**, *pér-tè-nà'shùs-lé*, *ad.* Obstinate, stubbornly.

**PERTINACITY**, *pér-tè-nà's'sé-té*, } *s.*

**PERTINACIOUSNESS**, *pér-tè-nà'shùs-nés*, } *s.*

Obstinacy, stubbornness; resolution, constancy.

**PERTINACY**, *pér-tè-nà-sé*, *s.* Obstinacy, stubbornness, persistency; resolution; steadiness, constancy.

**PERTINENCE**, *pér-tè-néncé*, } *s.*

**PERTINENCY**, *pér-tè-néncé*, } *s.*

Justness of relation to the matter in hand, propriety to the purpose, appositeness.

**PERTINENT**, *pér-tè-nénc'*, *a.* Relating to the matter in hand, just to the purpose; apposite; relating, regarding, concerning.

**PERTINENTLY**, *pér-tè-nénc-lé*, *ad.* Appositely, to the purpose.

**PERTINENTNESS**, *pér-tè-nénc-nés*, *s.* Appositeness.

**PERTINGENT**, *pér-tín-génc'*, *a.* Reaching to, touching.

**PERTLY**, *pértlé*, *ad.* Briskly, smartly, saucily, petulantly.

**PERTNESS**, *pértl'nés*, *s.* Brisk folly, sauciness, petulance; petty liveliness, sprightliness without force.

**PERTINENT**, *pér-trànc'hé-énc'*, *a.* Passing over.

**To PERTURB**, *pér-túr'b*,

**To PERTURBATE**, *pér-túr'bàté*, } *v. a.*

To disquiet, to disturb; to disorder, to confuse.

**PERTURBATION**, *pér-túr-bà'shùn*, *s.* Disquiet of mind; restlessness of passions; disorder; cause of disquiet; commotion of passions.

**PERTURBATOR**, *pér-túr-bà'túr*, *s.* 314. Raiser of commotions.

**PERTUSION**, *pér-tú'zhùn*, *s.* The act of piercing or punching; hole made by punching or piercing.

**To PERVADE**, *pér-vàdé'*, *v. a.* To pass through an aperture, to permeate; to pass through the whole extension.

**PERVASION**, *pér-và'shùn*, *s.* The act of pervading or passing through.

**PERVERSE**, *pér-verse'*, *a.* Distorted from the right; obstinate in the wrong, stubborn, untractable; petulant, vexatious.

**PERVERSELY**, *pér-verse-lé*, *ad.* Peevishly, vexatiously, spitefully, crossly.

**PERVERSENESS**, *pér-verse-nés*, *s.* Petulance, peevishness, spiteful crossness.

**PERVERSION**, *pér-verse'shùn*, *s.* The act of perverting, change to worse.

**PERVERSY**, *pér-verse-té*, *s.* Perverseness, crossness.

**To PERVERT**, *pér-vert'*, *v. a.* To distort from the true end or purpose; to corrupt, to turn from the right.

**PERVERTER**, *pér-vert'úr*, *s.* 98. One that changes any thing from good to bad, a corrupter; one who distorts any thing from the right purpose.

**PERVERTIBLE**, *pér-vert'té-bl*, *a.* That may be easily perverted.

**PERVICACIOUS**, *pér-vé-ká'shùs*, *a.* Spitefully obstinate, peevishly contumacious.

**PERVICACIOUSLY**, *pér-vé-ká'shùs-lé*, *ad.* With spiteful obstinacy.

**PERVICACIOUSNESS**, *pér-vé-ká'shùs-nés*, 292. } *s.*

**PERVICACITY**, *pér-vé-ká's'sé-té*, } *s.*

Spiteful obstinacy.

**PERVIOUS**, *pér-vé-ús*, *a.* Admitting passage, capable of being permeated; pervading, permeating.

**PERVIOUSNESS**, *pér-vé-ús-nés*, *s.* Quality of admitting a passage.

**PERUKE**, *pér-rúke*, *s.* A cap of false hair, a perwig.

måt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nó 162, möve 164,

**PERUKEMAKER**, *pér-rúke-må-kúr*, *s.* A maker of perukes, a wigmaker.

**PERUSAL**, *pér-rú'zål*, *s.* 88. The act of reading.

**To PERUSE**, *pér-rú'ze'*, *v. a.* To read; to observe, to examine.

**PERUSER**, *pér-rú'zúr*, *s.* 98. A reader, examiner.

**PEST**, *pést*, *s.* Plague, pestilence; any thing mischievous or destructive.

**To PESTER**, *pést'túr*, *v. a.* 98. To disturb, to perplex, to harass; to encumber.

**PESTERER**, *pést'túr-úr*, *s.* 555. One that pesters or disturbs.

**PESTEROUS**, *pést'túr-ús*, *a.* 314. Encumbering, troublesome.

**PESTHOUSE**, *pést'hóuse*, *s.* An hospital for persons infected with the plague.

**PESTIFEROUS**, *pést-tíf'er-ús*, *a.* Destructive; pestilential, infectious.

**PESTILENCE**, *pést-té-léncé*, *s.* Plague, pest, contagious distemper.

**PESTILENT**, *pést-té-lénc'*, *a.* Producing plagues, malignant; mischievous, destructive.

**PESTILENTIAL**, *pést-té-lénc'shål*, *a.* Partaking of the nature of pestilence, producing pestilence, infectious, contagious; mischievous, destructive.

**PESTILENTLY**, *pést-té-lénc-lé*, *ad.* Mischievously, destructively.

**PESTILLATION**, *pést-tíl-lá'shùn*, *s.* The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar.

**PESTLE**, *pést'l*, *s.* 405. 472. An instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar.

**PET**, *pét*, *s.* A slight passion, a slight fit of anger; a lamb taken into the house, and brought up by hand; any animal tamed and much fondled; a favourite.

**To PET**, *pét*, *v. a.* To spoil by too much fondling.

**PETAL**, *pétål*, or *pétål*, *s.* Petal is a term in botany, signifying those fine-coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all plants. The leaf of a flower, as distinguished from the leaf of a plant.

I must retract my former pronunciation of the first syllable of this word with Mr Sheridan and Mr Perry and join Dr Kenrick and Mr Scott, who make the *e* long. In all words of this form we ought to incline to this pronunciation from its being so agreeable to analogy. Let it not be pretended that the *e* in the Latin *petalium* is short; so is the *a* in *labellum*, and the *i* in *libellus*, which yet in the English *label* and *libel*, we pronounce long. But however right the long sound of *e* may be by analogy, I am apprehensive that, as in *pedals*, the short sound is in more general use.—See *Pedals*.

**PETALOUS**, *pétål-ús*, *a.* 503. Having petals.

**PETAR**, *pé-tår'*, } *s.*

**PETARD**, *pé-tår'd'*, } *s.*

A piece of ordnance resembling a high-crowned hat, chiefly used to break down a barrier.

**PETECHIAL**, *pé-téké-ål*, *a.* 353. Pestilentially spotted.

**PETERWORT**, *pétúr-wúrt*, *s.* A plant somewhat different from St John's wort.

**PETITION**, *pé-tísh'ùn*, *s.* Request, entreaty, supplication, prayer; single branch or article of prayer.

**To PETITION**, *pé-tísh'ùn*, *v. a.* To solicit, to supplicate.

**PETITIONARILY**, *pé-tísh'ùn-å-ré-lé*, *ad.* By way of begging the question.

**PETITIONARY**, *pé-tísh'ùn-å-ré*, *a.* Supplicatory, coming with petitions; containing petitions or requests.

**PETITIONER**, *pé-tísh'ùn-úr*, *s.* 98. One who offers a petition.

**PETITORY**, *pét'té-túr-é*, *a.* 512. Petitioning, claiming the property of any thing.

For the *a*, see *Domestic*.

**PETRE**, *pétúr*, *s.* 416. Nitre, saltpetre.

**PETRESCENT**, *pé-trés'sénc'*, *a.* 510. Growing stone, becoming stone.

**PETRIFICATION**, *pét-tré-fák'shùn*, *s.* The act of turning to stone, the state of being turned to stone; that which is made stone.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tùbe 171, túb 172, búll 173—ôil 299—pônd 313—uin 466, thís 469.

PETRIFACTIVE, pêt-tré-fák'tív, *a.* Having the power to form stone.

PETRIFICATION, pêt-tré-fé-ká'shùn, *s.* A body formed by changing other matter to stone.

PETRIFICK, pé-tríffík, *a.* 509. Having the power to change to stone.

To PETRIFY, pêt-tré-fí, *v. a.* 183. To change to stone.

To PETRIFY, pêt-tré-fí, *v. n.* To become stone.

PETROL, pêt'ról, } *s.*

PETROLEUM, pé-trólé-úm, } *s.*  
A liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of springs.

PETRONEL, pêt'trò-nèl, *s.* A pistol, a small gun used by a horseman.

PETTICOAT, pêt'té-kòte, *s.* The lower part of a woman's dress.

PETTIFOGGER, pêt'té-fòg-gúr, *s.* A petty small-rate lawyer.

PETTINESS, pêt'té-nès, *s.* Smallness, littleness, inconsiderableness, unimportance.

PETTISH, pêt'tish, *a.* Fretful, peevish.

PETTISHNESS, pêt'tish-nès, *s.* Fretfulness, peevishness.

PETTITORS, pêt'té-tòze, *s.* The feet of a sucking pig; feet, in contempt.

PETTO, pêt'tò, *ad.* In Petto. *Italian.* The breast; figurative of privacy.

PETTY, pêt'té, *a.* Small, inconsiderable, little.

PETTYCOY, pêt'té-kòé, *s.* An herb.

PETULANCE, pêt'tshù-lánse, } *s.*

PETULANCY, pêt'tshù-lán-sé, } *s.*  
Sauciness, peevishness, wantonness.

PETULANT, pêt'tshù-lánt, *a.* 461. Saucy, perverse, wanton.

PETULANTLY, pêt'tshù-lánt-lé, *ad.* With petulance, with saucy pertness.

PEW, pù, *s.* A seat enclosed in a church.

PEWER, pè-wít, *s.* 99. A water fowl; the lapwing.

PEWTER, pù'túr, *s.* 98. A compound of metals, an artificial metal; the plates and dishes in a house.

PEWTEKER, pù'túr-úr, *s.* A smith who works in pewter.

PHENOMENON, fé-nòm'é-nòn, *s.* (This has sometimes *Phænomena* in the plural.) An appearance in the works of nature.

PHÆTON, fá'é-tòn, *s.* A kind of high open carriage upon four wheels, used for pleasure.

PHALANX, fá'lánks, or fállánks, *s.* A troop of men closely embodied.

☞ The second manner of pronouncing this word is more general; but the first is more analogical. If, when we pronounce a Latin or Greek word of two syllables, having a single consonant between two vowels, we always make the first vowel long; it is very natural, when such a word is transplanted whole into our own language, to pronounce it in the same manner. That the quantity of the original has very little to do in this case, may be seen under the word *Drama*, 544; and yet nothing but an absurd regard to this could have influenced the generality of speakers to pronounce this word with the first vowel short, contrary to the old genuine analogy of our own language, as Dr Wallis calls it, and contrary to the manner in which we pronounce the word in the original; for though *local*, *favour*, and *labour*, have the first vowel short in the Latin *localis*, *favor*, and *labor*, we pronounce them both in Latin and English according to our own analogy, with the *o* and *a* long and open. The same may be observed of words from the Greek. In the word in question, therefore, the authority of Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, and Dr Ash, who make the first vowel long, ought to outweigh that of Dr Kenrick, Mr Perry, Entick, and Buchanan, who make it short.

PHANTASM, fán'tázm, } *s.*

PHANTASMA, fán-táz'má, } *s.*  
Vain and airy appearance, something appearing only to imagination.

PHANTASTICAL, fán-tás'té-kál, } *a.*

PHANTASTICK, fán-tás'tík, 509. } *a.*  
See *Fantastical*.

PHANTOM, fán'tòm, *s.* 166. A spectre, an apparition; a fancied vision.

PHARISAICAL, fár-ré-sá'é-kál, *a.* Ritual, externally religious, from the sect of the Pharisees, whose religion consisted almost wholly in ceremonies.

PHARMACEUTICAL, fár-má-sù'té-kál, 509. } *a.*

PHARMACEUTICK, fár-má-sù'tík, } *a.*  
Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or preparation of medicines.

PHARMACOLOGIST, fár-má-kòl'ò-jíst, *s.* 518. A writer upon drugs.

PHARMACOLOGY, fár-má-kòl'ò-jé, *s.* The knowledge of drugs and medicines.

PHARMACOPEIA, fár-má-kò-pé-yá, *s.* A dispensatory, a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.

PHARMACOPOLIST, fár-má-kòp'pò-list, *s.* An apothecary, one who sells medicines.

PHARMACY, fár'má-sé, *s.* The art or practice of preparing medicines, the trade of an apothecary.

PHAROS, fá'ròs, *s.* 544. A light-house, a watch-tower.

PHARYNGOTOMY, fár-ín-gò'tò-mé, *s.* The act of making an incision into the windpipe, used when some tumour in the throat hinders respiration.

PHARYNX, fá'rínks, *s.* The upper part of the gullet, below the larynx.—See *Phalnx*.

PHASIS, fá'sís, *s.* (In the plural, *Phases*.) Appearance exhibited by any body, as the changes of the moon.

PHESANT, fèz'zánt, *s.* A kind of wild cock; a beautiful large bird of game.

To PHEESE, fèze, *v. a.* To comb, to fleece, to curry. Obsolete.

PHENIX, fé'níks, *s.* The bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.

PHENOMENON, fé-nòm'mé-nòn, *s.* Appearance, visible quality; any thing that strikes by a new appearance.

PHIAL, fi'ál, *s.* A small bottle.

PHILANTHROPY, fil-án'thrò-pé, *s.* 131. Love of mankind, good nature.

To PHILIP, fil'íp, *v. a.* To give a smart stroke with the end of a finger bent against the thumb, and suddenly straightened.

☞ I have not met with this word in any Dictionary I have seen, but have heard it in a thousand conversations where it has been used without scruple. It means a very singular action of the hand which can be expressed by no other word; and certainly deserves a place in the language. If I may hazard a conjecture, it is derived from *philippick*: the smartness of the stroke being similar to the asperity of the oration.

PHILIP, fil'íp, *s.* A smart stroke with the end of the finger bent against the thumb, and suddenly straightened. The word that Mr Walker has so frequently heard is *Fillip*, which see.

PHILIPPICK, fil-íp'pík, *s.* Any invective declamation.

☞ Inveictive orations are so called from those of Demosthenes, pronounced against Philip king of Macedon, and which abounded with the sharpest invectives.

PHILOLOGER, fé-lò'l'ò-jár, *s.* 131. One whose chief study is language, a grammarian, a critic.

PHILOLOGICAL, fil-ò-lò'djé-kál, *a.* Critical, grammatical.

PHILOLOGIST, fé-lò'l'ò-jíst, *s.* 131. A critic, a grammarian.

PHILOLOGY, fé-lò'l'ò-jé, *s.* 131. 518. Criticism, grammatical learning.

PHILOMEL, fil'ò-mél, } *s.* The nightingale.

PHILOMELA, fil-ò-mé'lá, } *s.* The nightingale.

PHILOMOT, fil'ò-mòt, *a.* Coloured like a dead leaf.

PHILOSOPHER, fé-lòs'sò-fúr, *s.* 131. A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural.

559. Fåte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nò 62, mòve 103,

**PHILOSOPHER'S STONE**, fê-lòs'sò-fürz-stòne', s. A stone dreamed of by alchemists, which, by its touch converts base metals into gold.

**PHILOSOPHICK**, fil-lò-zòff'k, 425. 509. } a.

**PHILOSOPHICAL**, fil-lò-zòff'kâl, } a. Belonging to philosophy, suitable to a philosopher; skillful in philosophy; frugal, abstemious.

**PHILOSOPHICALLY**, fil-lò-zòff'kâl-ê, ad. In a philosophical manner, rationally, wisely.

Mr Sheridan seems very properly to have marked the s in this and the two preceding words, as pronounced like z.—For the reasons, see Principles, No. 425. 435.

**PHILOSOPHISM**, fê-lòs'ò-fiz'm, s. Visionary, or unfounded philosophy.

This word has been brought into use since the French revolution, and is generally meant to ridicule the absurd systems of philosophy that revolution has been productive of. In this sense it has been used by one of the best writers of our own country, Dr Barrow, on Education, where he says, "An education, without prejudices, is, indeed, a notion dictated by the true spirit of philosophy, and expressed in its own jargon; for it is in practice an impossibility, and in terms little less than a contradiction" vol. i. p. 51.

To **PHILOSOPHIZE**, fê-lòs'ò-fize, v. n. To play the philosopher, to reason like a philosopher.

**PHILOSOPHY**, fê-lòs'ò-fê, s. Knowledge, natural or moral; hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained; reasoning, argumentation; the course of sciences read in the schools.

**PHILTER**, fil'tûr, s. 98. Something to cause love.

This word ought rather to be written *philtre*.—See Principles, No. 416.

To **PHILTER**, fil'tûr, v. a. To charm to love.

**PHIZ**, fiz, s. The face. A low word.

**PHLEBOTOMIST**, fê-bòt'tò-mist, s. One that opens a vein, a blood-letting.

To **PHLEBOTOMIZE**, fê-bòt'tò-mize, v. a. To let blood.

**PHLEBOTOMY**, fê-bòt'tò-mê, s. Blood-letting, the art or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions.

**PHLEGM**, flêm, s. 389. The watery humour of the body; the tough viscid matter discharged by coughing; water.

**PHLEGMAGOGE**, flêg'mâ-gòg, s. 389. A purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm, and leave the other humours.—See *Pathognomick*.

**PHLEGMATICK**, flêg'mâ-tik, a. 510. Abounding in phlegm; generating phlegm; watery; dull, cold, frigid.

**PHLEGMON**, flêg'mòn, s. 166. An inflammation, a burning tumour.

**PHLEGMONOUS**, flêg'mò-nûs, a. Inflammatory, burning.

**PHLEME**, flême, s. An instrument which is placed on the vein, and driven into it with a blow.

**PHLOGISTICK**, flò-jis'tik, a. Having phlogiston.

**PHLOGISTON**, flò-jis'tòn, or flò-gis'tòn, s. 560. A chymical liquor extremely inflammable; the inflammable part of any body.

Professors of every art think they add to its dignity, not only by deriving the terms of it from the Greek, but by pronouncing those terms contrary to the analogy of our own language. For this reason our pronunciation becomes full of anomalies, and the professors of an art speak one language, and the rest of the world another. Those, therefore, who are not chymists, ought, in my opinion, to enter their protest against the irregular sound of the g in this and similar words. Pronouncing the g soft, would only hurt the pride of the professor; but pronouncing it hard, would hurt the genius of the language.—See *Heterogeneous*.

**PHOSPHOR**, fòs'fòr, 166. } s.

**PHOSPHORUS**, fòs'fò-rûs, } s. The morning star; a chymical substance which, exposed to the air, takes fire.

**PHRASE**, frâze, s. An idiom, a mode of speech peculiar to a language; an expression, a mode of speech.

To **PHRASE**, frâze, v. a. To style to call, to term.

**PHRASEOLOGY**, frâ-zê-òl'ò-jê, s. 518. Style, diction; a phrase book.

**PHRENETICK**, frê-nê'tik, a. Mad, inflamed in the brain, frantic.

This word, as well as *phrenitis*, is pronounced by Mr Sheridan with the accent on the first syllable; in which, though he is contrary to analogy, he is consistent. But Dr Johnson, Dr Keurick, and Mr Barclay, pronounce *phrenetic* with the accent on the first syllable, and *phrenitis* with the accent on the second. That the penultimate accent is the true pronunciation in both can scarcely be doubted, if we consult analogy, 509; and that its most in use, may appear from the additional suffrages of Dr Ash, Mr Nares, Mr Scott, Mr Perry, W. Johnston, Entick, Bailey, and Fenning.

**PHRENITIS**, frê-nê'tis, s. 503. Madness; inflammation of the brain.

**PHRENSY**, frên'zê, s. Madness, frantickness.

**PHRISICAL**, tiz'zê-kâl, a. 413. Wasting.

**PHTHISICK**, tiz'zik, 413. } s. A consumption.

**PHTHISIS**, thî'sis, 544. }

**PHYLACTERY**, fê-lâk'têr-ê, s. A handage on which was inscribed some memorable sentence.

**PHYSICAL**, fiz'zê-kâl, a. Relating to nature or to natural philosophy, not moral; pertaining to the science of healing; medicinal, helpful to health; resembling physick.

**PHYSICALLY**, fiz'zê-kâl-lê, ad. According to nature, by natural operation, not morally.

**PHYSICIAN**, fê-zish'an, s. One who professes the art of healing.

**PHYSICK**, fiz'zik, s. The science of healing; medicines, remedies; in common phrase, a purge.

To **PHYSICK**, fiz'zik, v. a. To purge, to treat with physick, to cure.

**PHYSICOTHEOLOGY**, fiz-zê-kò-thê-òl'ò-jê, s. Divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.

**PHYSIOGNOMER**, fizh-ê-òg'nò-mâr, or fiz-ê-òg'nò-mâr, } s.

**PHYSIOGNOMIST**, fizh-ê-òg'nò-mist, 518. } s. One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face.

For the propriety of pronouncing the s in these words like zh, we need only appeal to analogy. S, before a diphthong beginning with f, and having the accent before it, either primary or secondary, always goes into zh, as may be seen, Principles, No. 451. The secondary accent on the first syllable of these words gives a feebleness to the second, which occasions the aspiration of s as much as in *etasion*, *adhesion*, &c. where the s is preceded by the primary accent. It must, however, be acknowledged, that this is far from being the most general pronunciation.—See *Ecclesiastic*.

**PHYSIOGNOMY**, fizh-ê-òg'nò-mê, s. The art of discovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune by the features of the face; the face, the cast of the look.

There is a prevailing mispronunciation of this word, by leaving out the g, as if the word were French. If this arises from ignorance of the common rules of spelling, it may be observed, that g is always pronounced before n when it is not in the same syllable; as, *sig nify*, *indig nity*, &c. but if affectation be the cause of this error, Dr Young's *Love of Fame* will be the best cure for it.—See *Pathognomick*.

**PHYSIOLOGICAL**, fizh-ê-ò-lòd'jê-kâl, a. Relating to the doctrine of the natural constitution of things.

**PHYSIOLOGIST**, fizh-ê-òl'ò-jist, s. A writer of natural philosophy.

**PHYSIOLOGY**, fizh-ê-òl'ò-jê, s. 518. The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature.

**PHYTIVOROUS**, fi-tiv'vò-rûs, a. 518. That eats grass or any vegetable.

**PHYTOGRAPHY**, fi-tòg'grâ-fê, s. 518. A description of plants.

**PHYTOLOGY**, fi-tòl'ò-jê, s. 518. The doctrine of plants, botanical discourse.

**PIACULAR**, pl-âk'kù-lâr, 116. } a.

**PIACULOUS**, pl-âk'kù-lòs, } a. Expiatory, having the power to atone; such a expiation criminal, atrociously bad.

- PIA-MATER**, pi-â-mâ'tûr, s. 98. A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the substance of the brain.
- PIANET**, pi'â-nêt, s. A bird, the lesser wood-pecker; the magpie.
- PIASTER**, pi-âs'tûr, s. 132. An Italian coin, about five shillings sterling in value.
- PIAZZA**, pe-âz-zâ, s. 132. A walk under a roof supported by pillars.
- PICA**, pi'kâ, s. Among printers, a particular sized type or letters.
- PICARON**, pik-kâ-rönn', s. A robber, a plunderer.
- PICK**, pik, v. a. To cull, to choose; to take up, to gather; to separate from any thing useless or noxious, by cleaning out either part; to clean by gathering off gradually any thing adhering; to pierce, to strike with a sharp instrument; to strike with bill or beak, to peck; to rub; to open a lock by a pointed instrument; to Pick a hole in one's coat, a proverbial expression for one finding fault with another.
- To PICK**, pik, v. n. To eat slowly and by small morsels; to do any thing nicely and leisurely.
- PICK**, pik, s. A sharp-pointed iron tool.
- ICKAPACK**, pik'â-pâk, ad. In manner of a pack upon the back. A vulgar phrase.
- PICKAXE**, pik'âks, s. An axe not made to cut but pierce, an axe with a sharp point.
- PICKBACK**, pik'bâk, a. On the back.
- PICKED**, pik'kêd, a. 366. Sharp, smart.
- To PICKER**, pik-kêér, v. a. To pirate, to pillage, to rob; to make a flying skirmish.
- PICKER**, pik'kûr, s. 98. One who picks or culls; a pickaxe, an instrument to pick with.
- PICKEREL**, pik'kûr-ll, s. 94. A small pike.
- PICKEREL-WEED**, pik'kûr-ll-wêéd, s. A water plant from which pikes are fabled to be generated.
- PICKLE**, pik'kl, s. 405. Any kind of salt liquor, in which flesh or other substance is preserved; thing kept in pickle; condition, state.
- To PICKLE**, pik'kl, v. a. To preserve in pickle; to season or imbue highly with any thing bad, as a Pickled rogue. A low phrase.
- PICKLEHERRING**, pik-kl-hêr'fing, s. A jack-pudding, a merry-andrew, a buffoon.
- PICKLOCK**, pik'lök, s. An instrument by which locks are opened; the person who picks locks.
- PICKPOCKET**, pik'pök-it, } s.
- PICKPURSE**, pik'pûrse, }  
A thief who steals by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purse.
- PICKTOOTH**, pik'töôth, s. An instrument by which the teeth are cleaned.
- PICKTHANK**, pik'thânk, s. An officious fellow, who does what he is not desired.
- PICT**, pikt, s. A painted person.
- PICTURE**, pik'tshûre, s. 461. A resemblance of persons or things in colours; the science of painting; the works of painters; any resemblance or representation.
- To PICTURE**, pik'tshûre, v. a. To paint, to represent by painting; to represent.
- PICTURESQUE**, pik-tshû-rêsk', a. Expressed happily as in a picture.
- To PIDDLE**, pi'ddl, v. n. 405. To pick at table, to feed squemishly and without appetite; to trifle, to attend to small parts rather than to the main.
- PIDDLER**, pi'ddl-ër, s. 98. One that eats squemishly and without appetite.
- PIE**, pi, s. A crust baked with something in it; a magpie, a party coloured bird; the old popish service book, so called from the colours of the text and rubrick.
- PIEBALD**, pi'bâld, a. Of various colours, diversified in colour.
- PIECE**, péese, s. A patch; a fragment; a part; a picture; a composition, performance; a single great gun; a hand gun; a coin, a single piece of money; in ridicule and contempt, as, a Piece of a lawyer
- a Piece, to each; of a Piece with, like, of the same sort, united, the same with the rest.
- To PIECE**, péese, v. a. To enlarge by the addition of a piece; to join, to unite; to Piece out, to increase by addition.
- To PIECE**, péese, v. n. To join, to coalesce, to be compacted.
- PIECER**, péés'ûr, s. 98. One that pieces.
- PIECELESS**, péés'lês, a. Whole, compact, not made of separate pieces.
- PIECEMEAL**, péés'mêle, ad. In pieces, in fragments.
- PIECEMEAL**, péés'mêle, a. Single, separate, divided.
- PIED**, pide, a. 283. Variegated, party-coloured.
- PIEDNESS**, pide'nês, s. Variegation, diversity of colour.
- PIELED**, pild, a. Bald. Obsolete.
- PIEPOWDER COURT**, pi'pöu-dûr, s.  
This word is derived from the French *pie*, a foot, and *poudre*, dusty; *q. d.* Dusty-foot Court.—“A Court held in fairs, particularly at Bartholomew Fair, in West Smithfield, London, to do justice to buyers and sellers, and to redress disorders committed in them.”—Such was the old derivation of this word; but the late Daines Barrington, and Blackstone after him, derive it with much more probability from *Pied Puldrecur*, a pediar.—*Mason's Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary.*
- PIER**, péér, s. 275. One of the columns on which the arch of a bridge is raised.
- To PIERCE**, péérse, or pérs, v. a. To penetrate, to enter, to force; to touch the passions, to affect.
- What has been observed of the word *fierce* is perfectly applicable to this word and its compounds.
- To PIERCE**, péérse, or pérs, v. n. To make way by force; to strike, to move, to affect; to enter, to dive; to affect severely.
- PIERCER**, péés'ûr, or pérs'ûr, s. An instrument that bores or penetrates; the part with which insects perforate bodies; one who perforates.
- PIERCINGLY**, péér'sing-lê, or pérs'ing-lê, ad. 410. Sharply.
- PIERCINGNESS**, péér'sing-nês, or pérs'ing-nês, s. 275. Power of piercing.
- PIETY**, pi'é-tê, s. Discharge of duty to God and to parents, or those in superiour relation.
- PIG**, pig, s. A young sow or boar, an oblong mass of lead or unrefined iron.
- To PIG**, pig, v. n. To farrow, to bring pigs.
- PIGEON**, pi'djîn, s. 259. A fowl well known.
- PIGEONFOOT**, pi'djîn-fût, s. An herb.
- PIGEONLIVERED**, pi'djîn-liv-ûrd, a. Mild, soft, gentle, timid.
- PIGGIN**, pig'gin, s. 382. In the northern provinces a small vessel.
- PIGHT**, plte. Old pret. and part. pass. of *Pitch* Pitched, placed, fixed, determined. Obsolete.
- PIGMENT**, pig'mênt, s. Paint, colour to be laid on any body.
- PIGMY**, pig'mê, s. A small nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes.
- PIGNORATION**, pig-nô-râ'shûn, s. The act pledging.
- PIGNOT**, pig'nût, s. An earth nut.
- PIGONEY**, pig'zê, s. A word of endearment to a girl. Obsolete.
- PIKE**, pike, s. A large fish of prey; a long lance used by the foot soldiers to keep off the horse, to which bayonets have succeeded; a fork used in husbandry; among turners, two iron springs between which any thing to be turned is fastened.
- PIKED**, pik'kêd, a. 366. Sharp, acuminated, ending in a point.
- PIKEMAN**, pik'mân, s. 88. A soldier armed with a pike.
- PIKESTAFF**, pik'estâf, s. The wooden frame of a pike.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fall 83, fât 81—mé 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, möve 164,

**PILASTER**, pé-lâs'târ, s. 132. A square column sometimes insulated, but oftener set within a wall, and only showing a fourth or fifth part of its thickness.

**PILCHER**, pilts'hûr, s. 98. A furred gown or case, any thing lined with fur; obsolete; a fish like a her-ring.

**PILE**, pile, s. A strong piece of wood driven into the ground to make firm a foundation; a heap, an accumulation; any thing heaped together to be burned; an edifice, a building; a hair; hairy surface, nap; one side of a coin, the reverse of cross; in the plural, *Piles*, the hemorrhoids.

**To PILE**, pile, v. a. To heap, to lay one thing on another; to fill with something heaped.

**PILEATED**, pilé-â-téd, a. 507. In the form of a cover or hat.

**PILER**, pile'ûr, s. 98. He who accumulates.

**To PILFER**, pilfûr, v. a. To steal, to gain by petty robbery.

**To PILFER**, pilfûr, v. n. 98. To practise petty theft.

**PILFERER**, pilfûr-ûr, s. One who steals petty things.

**PILFERINGLY**, pilfûr-îng-lê, ad. With petty larceny, filchingly.

**PILFERY**, pilfûr-ê, s. Petty theft.

**PILGRIM**, pilgrim, s. A traveller, a wanderer, particularly one who travels on a religious account.

**To PILGRIM**, pilgrim, v. n. To wander, to ramble.

**PILGRIMAGE**, pilgrim-âdje, s. 90. A long journey, travel, more usually a journey on account of devotion.

**PILL**, pill, s. Medicine made into a small ball or mass.

**To PILL**, pill, v. a. To rob, to plunder.

**To PILL**, pill, v. a. For *Peel*, to strip off the bark.

**To PILL**, pill, v. n. To come off in flakes or scoriae.

☞ This word, says Dr Johnson, should be written *peel*. To strip off the bark or rind of any thing is universally so pronounced, but when it is written *pill*, it is impossible to pronounce it *peel*, as Mr Sheridan has done, without making the eye contradict the ear too palpably. I am of opinion that the pronunciation ought to conform to the orthography.—See *Bowl*.

**PILLAGE**, pillâdje, s. 90. Plunder, something got by plundering or pilling; the act of plundering.

**To PILLAGE**, pillâdje, v. a. To plunder, to spoil.

**PILLAGER**, pillâdje-ûr, s. 98. A plunderer; a spoiler.

**PILLAR**, pillâr, s. 88. A column, a supporter; a maintainer.

**PILLARED**, pillârd, a. 359. Supported by columns; having the form of a column.

**PILLION**, pill'yun, s. 113. A soft saddle set behind a horseman for a woman to sit on; a pad, a low saddle.

**PILLORY**, pillûr-ê, s. 557. A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and folding boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put.

**To PILLORY**, pillûr-ê, v. a. To punish with the pillory.

**PILLOW**, pillow, s. 327. A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to sleep on.

**To PILLOW**, pillow, v. a. To rest any thing on a pillow.

**PILLOWBEER**, pillow-bère, }  
**PILLOWCASE**, pillow-câse, } s.

The cover of a pillow.

**PILOSITY**, pé-lôs'sê-tê, s. 132. Hairiness.

**PILOT**, pilôt, s. 166. He whose office is to steer the ship.

**To PILOT**, pilôt, v. a. To steer, to direct in the course.

**PILOTAGE**, pilôt-tâdje, s. 90. Pilot's skill, knowledge of coasts; a pilot's hire.

**PIMENTA**, pé-mên'tâ, s. A kind of spice called Jamaica pepper, all-spice.

**PIMP**, pimp, s. One who provides gratifications for the lust of others, a procurer, a pander.

**To PIMP**, pimp, v. n. To provide gratifications for the lust of others, to pander.

**PIMPERNEL**, pim'pêr-nêl, s. A plant.

**PIMPING**, pimp'îng, a. 410. Little.

**PIMPLE**, pim'pl, s. 405. A small red pustule.

**PIMPLED**, pim'pld, a. 359. Having red pustules, full of pimples.

**PIN**, pin, s. A short wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women to fasten their clothes; any thing inconsiderable or of little value; any thing driven to hold parts together, a peg, a bolt; any slender thing fixed in another body; that which locks the wheel to the axle; the pegs by which musicians stretch or relax their strings; a cylindrical roller made of wood.

**To PIN**, pin, v. a. To fasten with pins; to fasten, to make fast; to join, to fix; to shut up, to enclose, to confine.

**PINCASE**, pin'kâse, s. A case to keep pins in.

**PINCERS**, pin'sûrz, s. An instrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is gripped which requires to be held hard.

☞ This word is frequently mispronounced *pinchers*.

**To PINCH**, pinsh, v. a. To squeeze between the fingers or with the teeth; to hold hard with an instrument; to squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid; to press between hard bodies; to gall, to fret; to gripe, to straiten; to distress, to pain; to press, to drive to difficulties.

**To PINCH**, pinsh, v. n. 352. To act with force so as to be felt, to bear hard upon, to be puzzling; to spare, to be frugal.

**PINCH**, pinsh, s. A painful squeeze with the fingers; a small quantity of snuff contained between the finger and thumb; oppression, distress inflicted; difficulty, time of distress.

**PINCHBECK**, pinsh'bêk, s. A compound metal resembling gold; so called from the name of the inventor.

**PINCHFAST**, pinsh'fâst, }  
**PINCHPENNY**, pinsh'pên-nê, } s. A miser.

**PINCUSHION**, pin'kûsh-ûn, s. A small bag stuffed with bran or wool, on which pins are stuck.—See *Cushion*.

**PINDUST**, pin'dûst, s. Small particles of metal made by cutting pins.

**PINE**, pine, s. A tree.

**To PINE**, pine, v. n. To languish, to wear away with any kind of misery; to languish with desire.

**To PINE**, pine, v. a. To wear out, to make to languish; to grieve for, to bemoan in silence.

**PINEAPPLE**, pine'âp-pl, s. A plant.

**PINEAL**, pin'ne-âl, a. 507. Resembling a pine apple. An epithet given by Des Cartes to the gland, which he imagined the seat of the soul.

**PINFEATHERED**, pin'fêth-ûrd, a. 359. Not fledged, having the feathers yet only beginning to shoot.

**PINFOLD**, pin'fôld, s. A place in which beasts are confined.

**PINGUID**, ping'gwîd, a. 340. Fat, unctuous.

**PINHOLE**, pin'hôle, s. A small hole, such as is made by the perforation of a pin.

**PINION**, pin'yun, s. 8. 113. The joint of the wing remotest from the body; Shakespeare seems to use it for a feather or quill of the wing; wing; fetters for the arms.

**To PINION**, pin'yun, v. a. To bind the wings; to confine by binding the elbows to the sides; to shackle, to bind.

**PINK**, pink, s. 408. A small fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind; an eye, commonly a small eye, as Pink-eyed; any thing supremely excellent; a colour used by painters; a kind of heavy narrow-sterned ship; a fish, the minnow.

**To PINK**, pink, v. a. To work in eyelet holes, to pierce in small holes.

**To PINK**, pîngk, *v. n.* To wink.

**PINMAKER**, pîn'mâk-ûr, *s.* He who makes pins.

**PINMONEY**, pîn'mûn-nê, *s.* A certain annuity settled on a wife to defray her own charges.

**PINNACE**, pîn'âs, *s.* 91. A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship.

**PINNACLE**, pîn'nâ-kl, *s.* 405. A turret or elevation above the rest of the building; a high spiring point.

**PINNER**, pîn'nûr, *s.* 98. The lappet of a head-dress which flies loose.

**PINT**, pînt, *s.* 105. Half a quart; in medicine, twelve ounces; a liquid measure.

**PIONEER**, pi-ô-nê-er, *s.* One whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines in military operations.

**PIONY**, pi'ûn-ê, *s.* 116. A large flower.

**PIOUS**, pi'ûs, *a.* 314. Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; careful of the duties of near relation.

**PIOUSLY**, pi'ûs-lê, *ad.* In a pious manner, religiously.

**PIP**, pîp, *s.* A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues; a spot on the cards.

**To PIP**, pîp, *v. n.* To chirp or cry as a bird. Little used.

**PIPE**, pipe, *s.* Any long hollow body, a tube; a tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth; an instrument of wind music; the organs of voice and respiration, as the windpipe; the key of the voice; an office of the exchequer; a liquid measure containing two hogsheds.

**To PIPE**, pipe, *v. n.* To play on the pipe; to have a shrill sound.

**PIPER**, pi'pûr, *s.* 98. One who plays on the pipe.

**PIPETREE**, pipe'trêe, *s.* The lilac tree.

**PIPING**, pipe'îng, *a.* 410. Weak, feeble, sickly; hot, boiling.

**PIPKIN**, pip'kîn, *s.* A small earthen boiler.

**PIPPIN**, pip'pîn, *s.* A sharp apple.

**PIQUANT**, pik'kânt, *a.* 415. Pricking, stimulating; sharp, pungent, severe.

**PIQUANCY**, pik'kân-sê, *s.* Sharpness, tartness.

**PIQUANTLY**, pik'kânt-lê, *ad.* Sharply, tartly.

**PIQUE**, pêék, *s.* 415. An ill will, and offence taken, petty malevolence; point, nicety, punctilio.

**To PIQUE**, pêék, *v. a.* 112. To touch with envy or virulence, to put into fret; to offend, to irritate; to value, to fix reputation as on a point.

**To PIQUEER**, pik-kê-er, *v. a.*—See *Pickeer*.

**PIQUEERER**, pik-kê-er'ûr, *s.* A robber, a plunderer.

**PIQUET**, pê-kêt, *s.* 415. A game at cards.

**PIRACY**, pi'râ-sê, *s.* The act or practice of robbing on the sea.—See *Privacy*.

**PIRATE**, pi'rât, *s.* 91. A sea-robber; any robber, particularly a bookseller who seizes the copies of other men.

**To PIRATE**, pi'rât, *v. n.* To rob by sea.

**To PIRATE**, pi'rât, *v. a.* To take by robbery.

**PIRATICAL**, pi-rât'tê-kâl, *a.* 132. Predatory, robbing, consisting in robbery.

**PISCATION**, pis-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act or practice of fishing.

**PISCATORY**, pis'kâ-tûr-ê, *a.* 512. Relating to fishes.—For the *o*, see *Domestick*.

**PISCES**, pi'ssês, *s.* The twelfth sign in the Zodiac, figured by two fishes.

**PISCIVOROUS**, pi-siv'vô-rûs, *a.* 518. Fish-eating, living on fish.

**FISH**, pîsh, *interj.* A contemptuous exclamation.

**To PISH**, pîsh, *v. n.* To express contempt.

**PISHIRE**, pi-z'mîre, *s.* 434. An ant; an emmet.

**To PISS**, pîs, *v. n.* To make water.

**PISS**, pîs, *s.* Urine, animal water.

**PISSABED**, pi'sâ-bêd, *s.* A yellow flower growing in the grass.

**PISSBURNT**, pi's'bûrnt, *a.* Stained with urine having a colour as though stained with urine.

**PISTACHIO**, pi-sâ'tshô, *s.* The pistachio is a dry fruit of oblong figure; Pistich nut.

**PISTILLATION**, pi-sîl-lâ'shûn, *s.* The act of pounding in a mortar.

**PISTOL**, pi's'tâl, *s.* 166. A small hand-gun.

**To PISTOL**, pi's'tûl, *v. a.* To shoot with a pistol.

**PISTOLE**, pi-s'tôle', *s.* A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.

**PISTOLET**, pi-s'tôle't, *s.* A little pistol.

**PISTON**, pi's'tûn, *s.* 166. The moveable part in several machines, as in pumps and syringes, whereby the suction or attraction is caused; an embolus.

**PIT**, pît, *s.* A hole in the ground; abyss, profundity; the grave; the area on which cocks fight; the middle part of the theatre; any hollow of the body, as the Pit of the stomach, the arm-pit; a dint made by the finger.

**To PIT**, pît, *v. a.* To sink in hollows.

**PITAPAT**, pi'tâ-pât, *s.* A flutter, a palpitation; a light quick step.

**PITCH**, pîtsh, *s.* The resin of the pine extracted by fire and inspissated; any degree of elevation or height; state with respect to lowness or height; degree, rate.

**To PITCH**, pîtsh, *v. a.* To fix, to plant; to order regularly; to throw headlong, to cast forward; to smear with pitch; to darken.

**To PITCH**, pîtsh, *v. n.* To light, to drop; to fall headlong; to fix choice; to fix a tent or temporary habitation.

**PITCHER**, pîtsh'ûr, *s.* 98. An earthen vessel, a water-pot; an instrument to pierce the ground, in which any thing is to be fixed.

**PITCHFORK**, pîtsh'fôrk, *s.* A fork used in husbandry.

**PITCHINESS**, pîtsh-ê-nês, *s.* Blackness, darkness.

**PITCHY**, pîtsh'ê, *a.* Smear'd with pitch; having the qualities of pitch; black, dark, dismal.

**PIT-COAL**, pi't'kôle, *s.* Fossil coal.

**PITMAN**, pi't'mân, *s.* 88. He that in sawing timber works below in the pit.

**PIT-SAW**, pi't'sâw, *s.* A large saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit.

**PITEOUS**, pi'tsh'ê-ûs, *a.* 263. Sorrowful, mournful, exciting pity; compassionate, tender; wretched, palsy, pitiful.

**PITEOUSLY**, pi'tsh'ê-ûs-lê, *ad.* In a piteous manner.

**PITEOUSNESS**, pi'tsh'ê-ûs-nês, *s.* Sorrowfulness, tenderness.

**PITFALL**, pi't'fâl, *s.* 406. A pit dug and covered into which a passenger falls unexpectedly.

**PITH**, pîth, *s.* 467. The marrow of the plant, the soft part in the midst of the wood; marrow; strength force; energy, cogency, fulness of sentiment, closeness and vigour of thought and style; weight, moment, principal part; the quintessence, the chief part.

**PITHILY**, pîth'ê-lê, *ad.* With strength, with cogency.

**PITHINESS**, pîth'ê-nês, *s.* Energy, strength.

**PITHLESS**, pîth'lês, *a.* Wanting pith; wanting energy, wanting force.

**PITHY**, pîth'ê, *a.* Consisting of pith; strong, forcible, energetic.

**PITIABLE**, pi'tê-â-bl, *a.* 405. Deserving pity.

**PIT** The diphthong *ia*, in this word does not draw the preceding *t* to *ch*, as in *piteous*, and the reason seems to be the same as that which preserves the same letter pure in *Mightier*, *Wrighter*, &c. that is, the termination *able*, though derived from the Latin, is often used in composition with pure English words, like the personal and comparative terminations, *er*, *eth*, &c.; and therefore the general rule in English composition is adhered to, which



559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mê 93, mét 95—pline 105, plin 107—nó 162, möve 164,

is that simples preserve their sound and accent, whatever terminations are annexed to them.

**PITIFUL**, pit'té-fûl, *a.* Melancholy, moving compassion; tender, compassionate; paltry, contemptible, despicable.

**PITIFULLY**, pit'té-fûl-ê, *ad.* Mournfully, in a manner that moves compassion; contemptibly, despicably.

**PITIFULNESS**, pit'té-fûl-nês, *s.* Tenderness, mercy, compassion; despicableness, contemptibleness.

**PITILESS**, pit'té-lês, *a.* Wanting pity, wanting compassion, merciless.

**PITTANCE**, pit'tânse, *s.* An allowance of meat in a monastery; a small portion.

**PITUITARY**, pé-tû-ê-tâ-rê, *a.* Conducting the phlegm.

**PITUIE**, pit'tshû-ite, *s.* 155. Phlegm.

**PITUITOUS**, pé-tû-ê-tûs, *s.* 132. Consisting of phlegm.

**PITY**, pit'té, *s.* Compassion, sympathy with misery, tenderness for pain or uneasiness; a ground of pity, a subject of pity or of grief.

**To PITY**, pit'té, *v. a.* To compassionate misery, to regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness.

**To PITY**, pit'té, *v. n.* To be compassionate.

**PIVOT**, piv'vût, *s.* A pin on which any thing turns.

**PIX**, plks, *s.* A little chest or box in which the consecrated Host is kept in Roman catholic countries.

**PLACABLE**, plâ-kâ-bl, *a.* 405. Willing or possible to be appeased.

Mr Sheridan, Mr Nares, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, make the radical *a* in this word and its derivatives long, as I have done; but Dr Kenrick and Mr Perry make it short. Mr Scott marks it both ways, but seems to give the short sound the preference, by placing it first. This, from the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, it must be confessed, is the most analogical, 535; but this word and its companion, *capable*, seem immovably fixed in the long sound of the antepenultimate, though the *o* in the same situation in *docible* and *indocible* evidently inclines to the short sound.

—See *Incapable* and *Indocil*.

**PLACABILITY**, plâ-kâ-bl-ê-té, } *s.*

**PLACABLENESS**, plâ-kâ-bl-nês, } *s.*

Willingness to be appeased, possibility to be appeased.

**PLACARD**, plâk-ârd, } *s.*

**PLACART**, plâk-ârt, } *s.*

An edict, a declaration, a manifesto.

Barley places the accent on the first syllable of *placard*, and Fenning on the first of both these words: all our other orthoepists place the accent as I have done.

**PLACE**, plâse, *s.* Particular portion of space; locality, local relation; local existence; space in general; a seat, residence, mansion; passage in writing; state of being, validity; rank, order of priority; office, publick character or employment; room, way; ground, room.

**To PLACE**, plâse, *v. a.* To put in any place, rank, or condition; to fix, to settle, to establish.

**PLACER**, plâ'sûr, *s.* 98. One that places.

**PLACID**, plâs'sid, *a.* Gentle, quiet; soft, mild.

**PLACIDIX**, plâs'sid-lê, *ad.* Mildly, gently.

**PLACIT**, plâs'it, *s.* Decree, determination.

**PLACKET**, or **PLAQUET**, plâk'kit, *s.* 99. A petticoat.

**PLAGIARISM**, plâjâ-rîzim, *s.* Theft, literary adoption of the thoughts or works of another.

**PLAGIARY**, plâjâ-rê, *s.* A theft in literature, one who steals the thoughts or writings of another; the crime of literary theft.

Mr Elphinston and some respectable speakers pronounce this word with the first vowel short, as if written *plad-jury*; but Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Mr Perry, Mr Buchanna, Dr Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Entick, mark it with the *a* long, as if written *play-jury*: and to know which is the true pronunciation, we need only recur to analogy, which tells us that every vowel, except *a*, having the accent, and being followed by a diphthong, is long.—See Principles, No. 505. 507.

**PLAGUE**, plâg, *s.* 337. Pestilence, a disease eminently contagious and destructive; state of misery; any thing troublesome or vexatious.

**To PLAGUE**, plâg, *v. a.* To infect with pestilence; to trouble, to tease, to vex, to harass, to torment, to afflict.

**PLAGUOUSLY**, plâg-ê-lê, *ad.* 560. Vexatiously, horridly.

**PLAGUY**, plâg-ê, *a.* 345. Vexatious, troublesome.

**PLAICE**, plâse, *s.* 202. A flat fish.

**PLAID**, plâd, *s.* 204. A striped or variegated cloth, an outer loose garment worn much by the Highlanders in Scotland.

**PLAIN**, plâne, *a.* 202. Smooth, level, flat; void of ornament, simple; artless; honestly rough, open, sincere; mere, bare; evident, clear.

**PLAIN**, plâne, *ad.* Not obscurely; distinctly, articulately; simply, with rough sincerity.

**PLAIN**, plâne, *s.* Level ground, open flat; a field of battle.

**To PLAIN**, plâne, *v. a.* To level, to make even.

**To PLAIN**, plâne, *v. n.* To lament, to wail. Not used.

**PLAINDEALING**, plâne-dê'ling, *a.* Acting without art.

**PLAINDEALING**, plâne-dê'ling, *s.* 410. Management void of art.

**PLAINLY**, plâne'lê, *ad.* Levelly, flatly; without ornament; without gloss, sincerely; in earnest, fairly; evidently, clearly.

**PLAINNESS**, plâne'nês, *s.* Levelness, flatness; want of ornament, want of show; openness, rough sincerity; artlessness, simplicity.

**PLAINT**, plânt, *s.* Lamentation, complaint, lament, expression of sorrow.

**PLAINTFUL**, plânt'fûl, *a.* Complaining, audibly sorrowful.

**PLAINTIF**, plâne'tif, *s.* He that commences a suit in law against another, opposed to the defendant.

This word was universally, till of late years, pronounced with the first syllable like *plan*, as appears by its being adopted by Mr Scott, Mr Elphinston, Mr Perry, W. Johnston, and Dr Kenrick; but a laudable desire of reforming the language has restored the diphthong to its true sound; and the first syllable of this word, like *plane*, is now the current pronunciation of all our courts of justice. Mr Sheridan and Entick agree in this pronunciation.

**PLAINTIFF**, plâne'tif, *a.* Complaining. A word not in use, being now written *Plaintive*.

**PLAINTIVE**, plâne'tiv, *a.* Complaining, lamenting, expressive of sorrow.

**PLAINWORK**, plâne'wûrk, *s.* Needlework as distinguished from embroidery.

**PLAIT**, plâte, *s.* 202. A fold, a double.

**To PLAID**, plâte, *v. a.* To fold, to double; to weave, to braid.

There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word, as if written *plete*, which must be carefully avoided.

**PLAITER**, plâte'ûr, *s.* 98. One that plaits.

**PLAN**, plân, *s.* A scheme, a form, a model; a plot of any building, or ichnography.

**To PLAN**, plân, *v. a.* To scheme, to form in design.

**PLANE**, plâne, *s.* A level surface; an instrument by which the surface of boards is smoothed.

**To PLANE**, plâne, *v. a.* To level, to free from inequalities; to smooth with a plane.

**PLANE-TREE**, plâne'trêe, *s.* The name of a fine tall tree.

**PLANET**, plân'it, *s.* 99. One of the celestial bodies in our system, which move round and receive light from the sun.

**PLANETARY**, plân'nê-târ-rê, *a.* Pertaining to the planets; produced by the planets.

**PLANETICAL**, plân-nê'tê-kâl, *a.* Pertaining to planets.

**PLANETSTRUCK**, plân'it-strûk, *a.* Blasted.

nôr 167, nôt 163—tùbe 171, tùb 172, bùll 173—ôil 299—pôund 313—thin 466, THIS 469.

**PLANISPHERE**, plân'né-sfère, *s.* A sphere projected on a plane.

**PLANK**, plângk, *s.* 408. A thick strong board.

**TO PLANK**, plângk, *v. a.* To cover or lay with planks.

**PLANOCONICAL**, plân-nô-kôn'ê-kâl, *a.* Level on one side, and conical on the other.

**PLANCONVEX**, plân-nô-kôn'vêks, *a.* Flat on the one side, and convex on the other.

**PLANT**, plânt, *s.* Any thing produced from seed, any vegetable production; a sapling.

There is a coarse pronunciation of this word, chiefly among the vulgar, which rhymes it with *aunt*. This pronunciation seems a remnant of that broad sound which was probably given to the *a* before two consonants in all words, but which has been gradually wearing away, and which is now, except in a few words, become a mark of vulgarity.—See Principles, No. 79.

**TO PLANT**, plânt, *v. a.* To put into the ground in order to grow, to set, to generate; to place, to fix; to settle, to establish, as, to Plant a colony; to fill or adorn with something planted, as he Planted the garden or the country; to direct properly, as, to Plant a cannon.

**PLANTAGE**, plân'tidje, *s.* 90. An herb.

**PLANTAIN**, plân'tin, *s.* 202. An herb; a tree in the West Indies, which bears an esculent fruit.

**PLANTAL**, plân'tâl, *a.* 88. Pertaining to plants.

**PLANTATION**, plân-tâ'shôn, *s.* The act or practice of planting; the place planted; a colony; introduction, establishment.

**PLANTED**, plânt'êd, *a.* This word seems in Shakspeare, to signify settled, well-grounded.

**PLANTER**, plânt'ûr, *s.* 98. One who sows, sets, or cultivates; one who cultivates grounds in the West Indian colonies.

**PLASH**, plâsh, *s.* A small lake or puddle of water; branch partly cut off and bound to other branches.

**TO PLASH**, plâsh, *v. a.* To interweave branches.

**PLASHY**, plâsh'ê, *a.* Watery, filled with puddles.

**PLASM**, plâzm, *s.* A mould, a matrix in which any thing is cast or formed.

**PLASTER**, plâst'ûr, *s.* 98. Substance made of water and some absorbent matter, such as chalk or lime well pulverized, with which walls are overlaid; a glutinous or adhesive salve.

**TO PLASTER**, plâst'ûr, *v. a.* To overlay with plaster; to cover with a medicated plaster.

**PLASTERER**, plâst'ûr-ûr, *s.* One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster; one who forms figures in plaster.

**PLASTICK**, plâst'ik, *a.* Having the power to give form.

**PLASTRON**, plâst'rôn, *s.* 99. A piece of leather stuffed, which fencers use when they teach their scholars, in order to receive the pushes made at them.

**TO PLAT**, plât, *v. a.* To weave, to make by texture.

**PLAT**, plât, *s.* A small piece of ground.—See *Plot*.

**PLATANE**, plât'tân, *s.* The plane-tree.

**PLATE**, plâte, *s.* A piece of metal beat out into breadth; wrought silver; a small shallow vessel of metal or porcelain, on which meat is eaten; the prize run for by horses.

**TO PLATE**, plâte, *v. a.* To cover with plates; to arm with plates; to beat into lamium or plates.

**PLATEN**, plât'ên, *s.* 103. In printing, that flat part of the press by which the impression is made.

**PLATFORM**, plât'fôrm, *s.* The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated, the ichnography; a place laid out after any model; a level place before a fortification; a scheme, a plan.

**PLATINA**, plât'ê-nâ, *s.* A species of metal.

**PLATONIC**, plât-tôn'ik, *a.* A Platonic lover, is one who professes great purity in love.

**PLATONIST**, plât'ô-nist, *s.* One who adopts the sentiments of Plato.

**PLATOON**, plât-tôôn', *s.* A small square body of musqueteers.

Corrupted from *Peloton*, French.—See *Encore*.

**PLATTER**, plât'tûr, *s.* 91. A large dish, generally of earth.

**PLAUDIT**, plâw'dit, *s.* 213. Applause.

**PLAUSIBILITY**, plâw-zê-bil'ê-té, *s.* Speciousness, superficial appearance of right.

**PLAUSIBLE**, plâw'zê-bl, *a.* Such as gains approbation, superficially pleasing or taking, specious, popular.

**PLAUSIBLENESS**, plâw'zê-bl-nês, *s.* Speciousness show of right.

**PLAUSIBLY**, plâw'zê-blê, *ad.* With fair show speciously.

**PLAUSIVE**, plâw'siv, *a.* 158. 428. Applauding; plausible. Not used in this last sense.

**TO PLAY**, plâ, *v. n.* 220. To sport, to frolic, to do something not as a task, but for pleasure; to toy, to act with levity; to trifle; to do something fanciful; to practise sarcastick merriment; to practise illusion; to game, to contend at some game; to touch a musical instrument; to operate, to act, used of any thing in motion; to wanton, to move irregularly; to represent a character; to act in any certain character.

**TO PLAY**, plâ, *v. a.* To put in action or motion, as he Played his cannon; to use an instrument of musick; to act a mirthful character; to exhibit dramatically, to act, perform.

**PLAY**, plâ, *s.* Action not imposed, not work; amusement, sport; a drama, a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are represented by dialogue and action; game, practice of gaming, contest at a game; practice in any contest; action, employment, office; manner of acting; act of touching an instrument; in *Play*, in jest, not in earnest; room for motion; liberty of acting, swing.

**PLAYBOOK**, plâ'bôok, *s.* Book of dramattick compositions.

**PLAYDAY**, plâ'dâ, *s.* Day exempt from tasks or work.

**PLAYDEBT**, plâ'dêt, *s.* Debt contracted by gaming.

**PLAYER**, plâ'ûr, *s.* 98. One who plays, an idler, a lazy person; actor of dramattick scenes; a mimic; one who touches a musical instrument; one who acts in any certain manner, not in earnest, but in play.

**PLAYFELLOW**, plâ'fêl-lô, *s.* Companion in amusement.

**PLAYFUL**, plâ'fûl, *a.* Sportive.

**PLAYGAME**, plâ'gâm, *s.* Play of children.

**PLAYHOUSE**, plâ'hôûse, *s.* House where dramattick performances are represented.

**PLAYSOME**, plâ'sûm, *a.* Wanton.

**PLAYSOMENESS**, plâ'sûm-nês, *s.* Wantonness, levity.

**PLAYTHING**, plâ'thîng, *s.* A toy.

**PLAYWRIGHT**, plâ'rite, *s.* A maker of plays.

**PLEA**, plê, *s.* 227. The act or form of pleading; thing offered or demanded in pleading; allegation; an apology, an excuse.

**TO PLEACH**, plêtsh, *v. a.* 227. To bend, to interweave. Not in use.

**TO PLEAD**, plêde, *v. n.* 227. To argue before a court of justice; to speak in an argumentative or persuasive way for or against, to reason with another; to be offered as a plea; to admit or deny a charge of guilt.

**TO PLEAD**, plêde, *v. a.* To defend, to discuss; to allege in pleading or argument; to offer as an excuse.

**PLEADABLE**, plêdâ-bl, *a.* Capable to be alleged in plea.

**PLEADER**, plêd'ûr, *s.* 98. One who argues in court of justice; one who speaks for or against.

**PLEADING**, plêding, *s.* 410. Act or form of pleading.

**PLEASANCE**, plêzâns, *s.* 234. Gayety, pleasantry. Obsolete.

**PLEASANT**, plêzânt, *a.* 234. Delightful; good humoured, cheerful; gay, lively, merry; trifling, adapted rather to mirth than use.

**PLEASANTLY**, plêzânt-lê, *ad.* In such a manner

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pîn 107—nô 162, môve 164

as to give delight; gayly, in good humour; lively, ludicrously.

**PLEASANTNESS**, plêz'zânt-nês, *s.* Delightfulness, state of being pleasant; gayety, cheerfulness, merriment.

**PLEASANTRY**, plêz'zân-trê, *s.* Gayety, merriment; sprightly saying, lively talk.

**To PLEASE**, plêze, *v. a.* 227. To delight, to gratify, to humour; to satisfy, to content; to obtain favour from; to be pleased, to like, a word of ceremony.

**To PLEASE**, plêze, *v. n.* To give pleasure; to gain approbation; to like, to choose; to condescend, to comply.

**PLEASEINGLY**, plêz'ing-lê, *ad.* In such a manner as to give delight.

**PLEASURABLE**, plêzh'âr-â-bl, *a.* Delightful, full of pleasure.

**PLEASURE**, plêzh'ûre, *s.* 234. 450. Delight, gratification of the mind or senses; loose gratification; approbation; what the will dictates; choice, arbitrary will.

**To PLEASEURE**, plêzh'ûre, *v. a.* To please, to gratify.

**PLEBEIAN**, plê-bé'yân, *s.* 113. One of the lower people.

**PLEBEIAN**, plê-bé'yân, *a.* Popular, consisting of mean persons; belonging to the lower ranks; vulgar, low, common.

**PLEDGE**, plêdje, *s.* A gage, any thing given by way of warrant or security; a pawn; a surety, a bail, a hostage.

**To PLEDGE**, plêdje, *v. a.* To put in pawn, to give as security; to secure by a pledge; to invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

**PLEDGET**, plêd'jet, *s.* 99. A small mass of lint.

**PLEIADS**, plé'yâdz, *s.* A northern constellation.

**PLEIADES**, plé'yâ-dêz, *s.* A northern constellation.

¶ I have preferred those orthoepists who mark these words as I have done, to Mr Sheridan, who makes the first syllable like the verb to *sherd*. Dr Kenrick, Scott, and Perry, the only orthoepists from whom we can know the sound of the diphthong *ei*, give it as I have done; and Johnson, by placing the accent after the *e*, seems to have done the same: but the sound we invariably give to these words in *plebeian*, is a sufficient proof of English analogy; and that pronouncing them like *eye*, is an affection of adhering to the Greek, from which *pleiades* is derived.—See *Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek and Latin Proper Names*, under the word.

**PLENARILY**, plên'â-rê-lô, *ad.* Fully, completely.

**PLENARY**, plên'â-rê, or plên'â-rê, *a.* Full, complete.

¶ Some very respectable speakers make the vowel *e*, in the first syllable of this word, long; but analogy and the best usage seem to shorten the *e*, as they do the *a*, in *grammar*. Mr Nares, W. Johnston, Buchanan, and Entick, adopt the second pronunciation; and Mr Sheridan, Dr Kenrick, Dr Ash, Mr Scott, and Mr Perry, the first: nor do I see any reason that the *e* should not be short in this word as well as in *plenitude*, in which all our orthoepists, except Buchanan, pronounce the *e* as in *plenty*.

**PLENARINESS**, plên'â-rê-nês, *s.* Fullness, completeness.

**PLENILUNARY**, plên-nê-lû'nâ-rê, *a.* Relating to the full moon.

**PLENIPOTENCE**, plê-nîp'pô-sênsê, *s.* Fullness of power.

**PLENIPOTENT**, plê-nîp'pô-tênt, *a.* Invested with full power.

**PLENIPOTENTIARY**, plên-nê-pô-tên'shâ-rê, *s.* A negotiator invested with full power.

**PLENIST**, plên'ist, *s.* 514. One that holds all space to be full of matter.

**PLENITUDE**, plên'nê-tûde, *s.* Fullness, the contrary to vacuity; repletion, animal fulness, plethora; exuberance, abundance, completeness.

**PLENTEOUS**, plên'tshê-ûs, *a.* 263. Copious, exuberant, abundant; fruitful, fertile.

**PLENTEOUSLY**, plên'tshê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Copiously, abundantly, exuberantly.

**PLENTEOUSNESS**, plên'tshê-ûs-nês, *s.* Abundance, fertility.

**PLENTIFUL**, plên'tê-fûl, *a.* Copious, abundant, exuberant, fruitful.

**PLENTIFULLY**, plên'tê-fûl-tê, *ad.* Copiously, abundantly.

**PLENTIFULNESS**, plên'tê-fûl-nês, *s.* The state of being plentiful, abundance, fertility.

**PLENTY**, plên'tê, *s.* Abundance, such a quantity as is more than enough; fruitfulness, exuberance; it is used, I think barbarously, for plentiful; a state in which enough is had and enjoyed.

**PLEONASM**, plê'ô-nâzîm, *s.* A figure of rhetoric by which more words are used than are necessary.

**PLETHORA**, plêth'ô-râ, *s.* 468. The state in which the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state of health.

¶ All our orthoepists, except a Dictionary of Terms in Medicine, place the accent on the first syllable of this word, notwithstanding the Greek and Latin *o* are long. This, probably, arose from the anglicised word *plethora*, where the accent is very properly antepenultimate.—See Principles, No. 503.

**PLETHORETICK**, plêth'ô-rêt'îk, *s.*

**PLETHORICK**, plê-thôr'îk, 509. *s.*

Having a full habit.

**PLETHORY**, plêth'ô-rê, *s.* 503. Fullness of habit.

**PLEVIN**, plêv'vîn, *s.* In law, a warrant or assurance.

**PLEURIS**, plû'rê-sê, *s.* An inflammation of the pleura.

**PLEURITICAL**, plû-rît'tê-kâl, *s.*

**PLEURITICK**, plû-rît'tîk, 509. *s.*

Diseased with a pleurisy; denoting a pleurisy.

**PLIABLE**, plî'â-bl, *a.* 405. Easy to be bent, flexible; flexible of disposition, easy to be persuaded.

**PLIABLENESS**, plî'â-bl-nês, *s.* Flexibility, easiness to be bent; flexibility of mind.

**PLIANCY**, plî'ân-sê, *s.* Easiness to be bent.

**PLIANT**, plî'ânt, *a.* Bending, flexible; limber; easy to take a form; easily persuaded.

**PLIANTNESS**, plî'ânt-nês, *s.* Flexibility, toughness.

**PLICATURE**, plîk'kâ-tshûre, *s.*

**PLICATION**, plê-kâ'shûn, 132. *s.* Fold, double.

**PLIERS**, plî'ûrz, *s.* 98. An instrument by which anything is laid hold on to bend it.

**To PLIGHT**, plîte, *v. a.* To pledge, to give as surety; to braid, to weave. In this last sense, obsolete.

**PLIGHT**, plîte, *s.* 393. Condition, state; good case, pledge, gage; a fold, a plait. Not used in this last sense.

**PLINTH**, plînth, *s.* In Architecture, is that square member which serves as a foundation to the base of pillar.

**To PLOD**, plôd, *v. n.* To toil, to drudge, to travel; to travel laboriously; to study closely and dully.

**PLODDER**, plôd'dûr, *s.* 98. A dull, heavy, laborious man.

**PLOT**, plôt, *s.* A small extent of ground; a conspiracy, a secret design formed against another; an intrigue, an affair complicated, involved, and embarrassed; stratagem, secret combination to any ill end; contrivance, deep reach of thought.

**To PLOT**, plôt, *v. n.* To form schemes of mischief against another, commonly against those in authority; to contrive, to scheme.

**To PLOT**, plôt, *v. a.* To plan, to contrive; to describe according to ichnography.

**PLOTTER**, plôt'ûr, *s.* 98. Conspirator, contriver.

**POLOVER**, plôv'vûr, *s.* 165. A lapwing.

**PLOUGH**, plôû, *s.* 313. 390. The instrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the seed.

**To PLOUGH**, plôû, *v. n.* To turn up the ground in order to sow seed.

**To PLOUGH**, plôû, *v. a.* To turn with the plough; to

to bring to view by the plough; to furrow, to divide; to tear.

**PLOUGHBOY**, plôû'bôé, *s.* A boy that follows the plough, a coarse ignorant boy.

**PLOUGHER**, plôû'ûr, *s.* 98. One who ploughs or cultivates ground.

**PLOUGHLAND**, plôû'lând, *s.* A farm for corn.

**PLOUGHMAN**, plôû'mân, *s.* 88. One who attends or uses the plough; a gross ignorant rustic; a strong abhorious man.

**PLOUGHSHARE**, plôû'shâre, *s.* The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter.

**To PLUCK**, plûk, *v. a.* To pull with nimbleness or force, to snatch, to pull, to draw, to force on and off, to force up or down; to strip off feathers; to Pluck up a heart or spirit, a proverbial expression for taking up or resuming courage.

**PLUCK**, plûk, *s.* A pull, a draw, a single act of plucking; the heart, liver and lights of an animal.

**PLUCKER**, plûk'kûr, *s.* 98. One that plucks.

**PLUG**, plûg, *s.* A stopple, any thing driven hard into another body.

**To PLUG**, plûg, *v. a.* To stop with a plug.

**PLUM**, plûm, *s.* A fruit; the sum of one hundred thousand pounds. It is sometimes improperly written *plumb*.

**PLUMAGE**, plû'midje, *s.* 90. Feathers, suit of feathers.

**PLUMB**, plûm, *s.* 347. A plummet, a leaden weight let down at the end of a line.

**PLUMB**, plûm, *ad.* Perpendicular to the horizon.

☞ This word, says Dr Johnson, is sometimes ignorantly pronounced *plump*.

**To PLUMB**, plûm, *v. a.* To sound, to search by a line with a weight at its end; to regulate any work by the plummet.

**PLUMBER**, plûm'mûr, *s.* 98. One who works upon lead. Commonly written *Plummer*.

**PLUMBERY**, plûm'mûr-é, *s.* Works of lead, manufactures of a plumber.

**PLUMCAKE**, plûm-kâké, *s.* Cake made with raisins.

**PLUME**, plûme, *s.* Feather of birds; feather worn as an ornament; pride, towering mien; token of honour, prize of contest; Plume is a term used by botanists for that part of the seed of a plant which in its growth becomes the trunk.

**To PLUME**, plûme, *v. a.* To pick and adjust feathers; to strip off feathers; to strip, to pill; to place as a plume; to adorn with plumes; to Plume one's self upon, to be proud of.

**PLUMEAUM**, plûme-âllûm, *s.* A kind of asbestos.

**PLUMIGEROUS**, plû-midjêr-ûs, *a.* Having feathers, feathered.

**PLUMPEDE**, plû'mé-pède, *s.* A fowl that has feathers on the foot.—See *Millepedes*.

**PLUMMET**, plûm'mit, *s.* 99. A weight of lead hung at a string, by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularity is discerned.

**PLUMOSITY**, plû-môs'sé-té, *s.* The state of having feathers.

**PLUMOUS**, plû'mûs, *a.* 314. Feathery, resembling feathers.

**PLUMP**, plûmp, *a.* Somewhat fat, sleek, full and smooth.

**PLUMP**, plûmp, *s.* A knot, a tuft, a cluster, a number joined in one mass. Little used.

☞ This word, says Mr Mason, is now corrupted to *Clump*, and is one of those words that the vulgar continue to speak right, and for which they are laughed at by politer corrupters of language.

**To PLUMP**, plûmp, *v. a.* To fatten, to swell, to make large.

**To PLUMP**, plûmp, *v. n.* To fall like a stone into the water; to be swollen.

**PLUMP**, plûmp, *ad.* With a sudden fall.—See *Plumb*.

**PLUMPER**, plûmp'ûr, *s.* 98. Something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks.

**PLUMPNESS**, plûmp'nês, *s.* Fairness, disposition towards fullness.

**PLUMPORRIDGE**, plûm-pôr'ridje, *s.* Porridge with plums.

**PLUMPUDDING**, plûm-pûd'ding, *s.* 410. Pudding made with plums.

**PLUMPY**, plûmp'é, *a.* Plump, fat.

**PLUMY**, plû'mé, *a.* Feathered, covered with feathers.

**To PLUNDER**, plûn'dûr, *v. a.* 98. To pillage, to rob in a hostile way, to rob as a thief.

**PLUNDER**, plûn'dûr, *s.* Pillage, spoils gotten in war.

**PLUNDERER**, plûn'dûr-ûr, *s.* Hostile pillager, spoiler; a thief, a robber.

**To PLUNGE**, plûnje, *v. a.* 74. To put suddenly under water, or under any thing supposed liquid; to put into any state suddenly; to hurry into any distress; to force in suddenly.

**To PLUNGE**, plûnje, *v. n.* To sink suddenly into water, to dive; to fall or rush into any hazard or distress.

**PLUNGE**, plûnje, *s.* Act of putting or sinking under water; difficulty, strait, distress.

**PLUNGER**, plûn'jûr, *s.* 98. One that plunges, a diver.

**PLURAL**, plû'râl, *a.* Implying more than one.

**PLURALIST**, plû'râl-îst, *s.* One that holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one with cure of souls.

**PLURALITY**, plû-râl'é-té, *s.* The state of being or having a greater number; a number more than one; more cures of souls than one; the greater number, the majority.

**PLURALLY**, plû'râl'é, *ad.* In a sense implying more than one.

**PLUSH**, plûsh, *s.* A kind of villous or shaggy cloth, shag.

**PLUVIAL**, plû've-âl, } *a.* Rainy, relating to rain.

**PLUVIOUS**, plû've-ûs, }

**To PLY**, plî, *v. a.* To work on any thing closely and importunately; to employ with diligence, to keep busy, to set on work; to practise diligently; to solicit importunately.

**To PLY**, plî, *v. n.* To work, to offer service; to go in haste; to busy one's self; to bend.

**PLY**, plî, *s.* Bend, turn, bias; plait, fold.

**PLYERS**, plî'ûrs, *s.* 98.—See *Pliers*.

**PNEUMATICAL**, nû-mât'é-tê-kâl, } *a.*

**PNEUMATICK**, nû-mât'îk, 509. } Moved by wind, relative to wind; consisting of spirit or wind.

☞ I have differed from Mr Sheridan in these words, as I apprehend it is contrary to analogy, and the best usage, to pronounce the initial *p*. *G* ana *k* before *n* are always silent, as in *gnomon*, *knave*, &c. *B* is not heard in *bellium*, nor *p* in *psalm*, *plum*, &c. and till some good reasons be offered for pronouncing it in the words in question, I must join with Dr Kenrick, Mr Scott, and Mr Perry, who have sunk it as I have done.

**PNEUMATICKS**, nû-mât'îks, *s.* A branch of mechanics, which considers the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condensed, rarified or gravitates; in the schools, the doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels, and the souls of men.

**PNEUMATOLOGY**, nû-mâ-tôlô-jé, *s.* The doctrine of spiritual existence.

**To POACH**, pôsh, *v. a.* 352. To boil slightly; to plunder by stealth.

**To POACH**, pôsh, *v. n.* To steal game, to carry off game privately in a bag.

**POACHER**, pôsh'ûr, *s.* 98. One who steals game.

**POCK**, pôk, *s.* A pustule raised by the small pox.

**POCKET**, pôk'kît, *s.* 88. The small bag inserted into clothes.

**To POCKET**, pôk'kît, *v. a.* To put in the pocket; to Pocket up, a proverbial form that denotes

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81,—me 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nò 162, möve 164,

the doing or taking any thing clandestinely; to pass by an affront so as to say nothing of it.

**POCKET-BOOK**, pòk'kít-bòòk, *s.* A paper-book carried in the pocket for hasty notes.

**POCKET-GLASS**, pòk'kít-glàs, *s.* Portable looking-glass.

**POCKHOLE**, pòk'hòle, *s.* Pit or scar made by the small pox.

**POCKINESS**, pòk'ké-nès, *s.* The state of being pocky.

**POCKY**, pòk'ké, *a.* Infected with the pox.

**POCULENT**, pòk'kù-lènt, *a.* Fit for drink.

**POD**, pòd, *s.* The capsule of legumes, the case of seeds.

**PODAGRICAL**, pò-dàg'grè-kál, *a.* Afflicted with the gout; gouty, relating to the gout.

**PODGE**, pòdje, *s.* A puddle, a splash.

**POEM**, pò'ém, *s.* 99. The work of a poet, a metrical composition.

**POESY**, pò'é-sè, *s.* The art of writing poems; poem, metrical composition, poetry; a short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing, pronounced as two words.

**POET**, pò'èt, *s.* 99. An inventor, an author of fiction, a writer of poems, one who writes in measure.

**POETASTER**, pò'é-tàs-túr, *s.* A vile petty poet.

**POETESS**, pò'èt-tès, *s.* A she poet.

**POETICAL**, pò-èt'tè-kál, *a.*

**POETICK**, pò-èt'tík, 509. Expressed in poetry, pertaining to poetry, suitable to poetry.

**POETICALLY**, pò-èt'tè-kál-lè, *ad.* With the qualities of poetry, by the fiction of poetry.

**POETRY**, pò-èt-trè, *s.* Metrical composition, the art or practice of writing poems; poems, poetical pieces.

**POIGNANCY**, pò'é-nàn-sè, *s.* 387. The power of stimulating the palate, sharpness; the power of irritation, asperity.

**POIGNANT**, pò'é-nànt, *a.* 387. Sharp, stimulating the palate; severe, piercing, painful; irritating, satirical, keen.

**POINT**, pòint, *s.* 299. The sharp end of any instrument; a string with a tag; headland, promontory; a sting of an epigram; an indivisible part of space; an indivisible part of time, a moment; a small space; space; punctilio, nicety; part required of time or space, critical moment, exact place; degree, state; note of distinction in writing, a stop; a spot, a part of a surface divided by spots, division by marks into which any thing is distinguished in a circle or other plane, as at tables the arc or rise Point; one of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon and the mariner's compass is divided; particular place to which any thing is directed; respect, regard; an aim; the act of a dog in marking out the game; the particular thing required; particular, instance, example; a single position, a single assertion, a single part of a complicated question, a single part of any whole; a note, a tune; Pointblank, directly, as, an arrow is shot to the pointblank, or white mark; a Point of war, a certain measure beat on the drum.

**To POINT**, pòint, *v. a.* To sharpen, to forge or grind to a point; to direct towards an object by way of forcing it on the notice; to show as by directing the finger; to direct towards a place; to distinguish by stops or points.

**To POINT**, pòint, *v. n.* To note with the finger; to force upon the notice by directing the finger towards it; to distinguish words or sentences by points; to indicate as dogs do to sportsmen; to show.

**POINTED**, pòint'éd, *a.* Sharp, having a sharp point or pick; epigrammatical, abounding in conceits.

**POINTEDLY**, pòint'éd-lè, *ad.* In a pointed manner.

**POINTEDNESS**, pòint'éd-nès, *s.* Sharpness, pickiness with asperity; epigrammatical smartness.

**POINTEL**, pòint'él, *s.* Any thing on a point.

**POINTER**, pòint'ér, *s.* 98. Any thing that points; a dog that points out game to sportsmen.

**POINTINGSTOCK**, pòint'ing-stòk, *s.* Something made the object of ridicule.

**POINTLESS**, pòint'lès, *a.* Blant, not sharp, obtuse.

**POISON**, pò'izn, *s.* 170. 299. That which destroys or injures life by a small quantity, and by means not obvious to the senses, venou.

**To POISON**, pò'é'zn, *v. a.* To infect with poison; to attack, to injure, or kill by poison given; to corrupt, to taint.

**POISON-TREE**, pò'é'zn-trèè, *s.* A plant.

**POISONER**, pò'é'zn-úr, *s.* 98. One who poisons; a corrupter.

**POISONOUS**, pò'é'zn-ús, *a.* Venomous, having the qualities of poison.

**POISONOUSLY**, pò'é'zn-ús-lè, *ad.* Venomously.

**POISONOUSNESS**, pò'é'zn-ús-nès, *s.* The quality of being poisonous, venomousness.

**POITREL**, pò'è'trèl, *s.* 299. Armour for the breast of a horse; a graving tool.

**POISE**, pò'èze, *s.* 299. Balance, equipoise, equilibrium; a regulating power.

**To POISE**, pò'èze, *v. a.* To balance, to hold or place in equiponderance; to be equiponderant to; to weigh; to oppress with weight.

**POKE**, pòke, *s.* A pocket, a small bag.

**To POKE**, pòke, *v. a.* To feel in the dark, to search any thing with a long instrument.

**POKER**, pòk'úr, *s.* 98. The iron bar with which men stir the fire.

**POLAR**, pò'lár, *a.* 88. Found near the pole, lying near the pole, issuing from the pole.

**POLARCHY**, pò'lár-kè, *s.*

This word is not in any of the Dictionaries I have seen, but I have met with it in a work lately published by Mr. Evanson, on the Revelations, where he says, "Besides the before-mentioned beast, the emblem of the supreme civil power of the European *Polarchey*, another beast is represented in this vision, having some external marks of a lamb." As the only sense in which this word can be taken is that of many governments, it ought to have been written and pronounced *Pòly-ar-chy*.

**POLARITY**, pò-lár-è-tè, *s.* Tendency to the pole.

**POLARY**, pò'lár-è, *a.* Tending to the pole, having a direction towards the pole.

**POLE**, pòle, *s.* The extremity of the axis of the earth, either of the points on which the world turns; a long staff; a tall piece of timber erected; a measure of length containing five yards and a half; an instrument of measuring.

**To POLE**, pòle, *v. a.* To furnish with poles.

**POLEAXE**, pò'lè'aks, *s.* An axe fixed to a long pole.

**POLECAT**, pò'lèkát, *s.* The fitchew, a animal.

**POLEMICAL**, pò-lèm'mè-kál, *a.*

**POLEMICK**, pò-lèm'mík, 509. *a.*

Controversial, disputative.

The *o* in these words is under the same predicament as that in *obedience*, which see.

**POLEMICK**, pò-lèm'mík, *s.* Disputant, controversialist.

**POLESTAR**, pò'lè'stár, *s.* A star near the pole by which navigators compute their northern latitude, cygnus, lodestar; any guide or director.

**POLICE**, pò-lè'sè, *s.* 112. The regulation and government of a city or country, so far as regards the inhabitants.

**POLICED**, pò-lè'sèt, *a.* 359. Regulated, formed into a regular course of administration.

**POLICY**, pòl'tè-sè, *s.* The art of government, chiefly with respect to foreign powers; art, prudence, management of affairs, stratagem; a warrant for money in the public funds.

**To POLISH**, pò'l'ish, *v. a.* To smooth, to brighten by attrition, to gloss; to make elegant of manners.

**To POLISH**, pò'l'ish, *v. n.* To answer to the act of polishing, to receive a gloss.

**POLISH**, pò'l'ish, *s.* 544. Artificial gloss, brightness given by attrition; elegance of manners.

**POLISHABLE**, pòllish-à-bl, *a.* Capable of being polished.

**POLISHER**, pòllish-úr, *s.* 98. The person or instrument that gives a gloss.

**POLITE**, pò-líte, *a.* 170. Glossy, smooth; in this sense only technically used; elegant of manners.

**POLITELY**, pò-líte-lé, *ad.* With elegance of manners, genteely.

**POLITENESS**, pò-líte-nés, *s.* Elegance of manners, gentility, good breeding.

**POLITESSE**, pò-lé-tés, *s. French.* Used ludicrously for politeness.

**POLITICAL**, pò-lít-té-kál, *a.* 170. Relating to politicks, relating to the administration of public affairs; cunning, skilful.

**POLITICALLY**, pò-lít-té-kál-é, *ad.* With relation to public administration; artfully, politickly.

**POLITICIAN**, pò-lé-tísh-án, *s.* One versed in the arts of government, one skilled in politicks; a man of artifice, one of deep contrivance.

**POLITICK**, pòllé-tík, *a.* Political, civil; prudent, versed in affairs; artful, cunning.

**POLITICKLY**, pòllé-tík-lé, *ad.* Artfully, cunningly.

**POLITICKS**, pòllé-tíks, *s.* The science of government, the art or practice of administering public affairs.

**POLITY**, pòllé-té, *s.* A form of government, civil constitution.

**POLL**, pòll, *s.* 406. The head; a catalogue or list of voters at an election; a register of heads; a fish called generally a chub, a cheven.

**To POLL**, pòll, *v. a.* To lop the tops of trees; to pull off hair from the head, to clip short, to shear; to mow, to crop; to plunder, to strip, to pill; to take a list or register of persons; to insert into a number as a voter.

**POLLARD**, pòllárd, *s.* 88. A tree lopped; the eel fish.

**POLLEN**, pòllín, *s.* 99. A fine powder commonly understood by the word farina, as also a sort of fine bran.

**POLLER**, pòllár, *s.* 98. Robber, pillager, plunderer; he who votes or polls.

**POLLIVIL**, pòl-é-vil, *s.* Polivil is a large swelling, inflammation, or imposthume in the horse's poll or nape of the neck.

**POLLOCK**, pòllók, *s.* 166. A kind of fish.

**To POLLUTE**, pòl-lúte, *v. a.* To make unclean, in a religious sense; to defile; to taint with guilt; to corrupt by mixtures of ill.

**POLLUTEDNESS**, pòl-lú-téd-nés, *s.* Defilement, the state of being polluted.

**POLLUTER**, pòl-lú-túr, *s.* 98. Defiler, corrupter.

**POLLUTION**, pòl-lúshún, *s.* The act of defiling; the state of being defiled, defilement.

**POLTRON**, pòl-tròñ, *s.* A coward, a scoundrel.

☞ This is one of those half French half English words that shows at once our desire to imitate the nasal vowel, and our incapacity to do it properly.—See *Encore*.

**POLY**, pòlé, *s.* An herb.

**POLYACOUSSTICK**, pò-lé-à-kòústík, *s.* Any thing that multiplies or magnifies sounds.

☞ The reason that the *o*, though under the secondary accent, in the first syllable of this and the three following words, is long, is because two vowels succeed it in the following syllables.—See Principles, No. 534.

**POLYANTHUS**, pò-lé-án-thús, *s.* A plant bearing many flowers.

**POLYEDRON**, pò-lé-é-drón, *s.* A solid figure with many sides.

**POLYEDRICAL**, pò-lé-éd-dré-kál, } *a.*

**POLYEDROUS**, pò-lé-é-drús, 314. }  
Having many sides.

**POLYGAMIST**, pò-lig-gá-míst, *s.* One who holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time.

**POLYGAMY**, pò-lig-gá-mé, *s.* 518. Plurality of wives.

**POLYGLOT**, pòllé-glòt, *a.* Having many languages.

**POLYGON**, pòllé-gòn, *s.* 166. A figure of many angles.

**POLYGONAL**, pò-lig-gò-nál, *a.* Having many angles.

**POLYGRAM**, pòllé-grám, *s.* A figure consisting of a great number of lines.

**POLYGRAPHY**, pò-lig-grà-fé, *s.* The art of writing in several unusual manners or cyphers.

**POLYHEDRON**, pòl-é-hé-drón, *s.* Any thing with many sides.

**POLYLOGY**, pò-lló-jé, *s.* 518. Talkativeness.

**POLYMATHY**, pò-llm-má-thé, *s.* 518. The knowledge of many arts and sciences, also an acquaintance with many different subjects.

**POLYPETALOUS**, pò-lé-pét-tál-ús, *a.* Having many petals.

**POLYPIGIONISM**, pò-liffjò-nizm, *s.* Multiplicity of sound.

**POLYPODY**, pò-llp-ò-dé, *s.* A plant.

**POLYPOUS**, pòllé-pús, *a.* 314. Having the nature of a polypus, having many feet or roots.

**POLYPUS**, pòllé-pús, *s.* Polypus signifies any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a swelling in the nostrils; but it is likewise applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries; an animal with many feet; a creature considered by some naturalists as a link between the animal and vegetable creation, as partaking of both their natures.

**POLYSCOPE**, pòllé-skòpe, *s.* A multiplying glass.

**POLYSPERMIOUS**, pòl-lé-spér-mús, *a.* Those plants are thus called, which have more than four seeds succeeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number.

**POLYSYLLABICAL**, pòl-lé-sil-láb-bé-kál, *a.* Having many syllables.

**POLYSYLLABLE**, pòllé-sil-lá-bl, *s.* A word of many syllables.

**POLYTHEISM**, pòllé-thé-izm, *s.* The doctrine of plurality of gods.

**POLYTHEIST**, pòllé-thé-íst, *s.* One that holds plurality of gods.

**POMACEOUS**, pò-máshús, *a.* 357. Consisting of apples.

**POMADE**, pò-máde, *s.* A fragrant ointment.

**POMANDER**, pò-mán-dúr, *s.* 98. A sweet ball, a perfumed ball of powder.

**POMATUM**, pò-mátúm, *s.* An ointment.

**POMEGRANATE**, pòm-grán-nát, *s.* 90. The tree; the fruit.

**POMEROY**, pòm-ròé, } *s.* A sort of apple.

**POMEROYAL**, pòm-ròé-ál, }

**POMIPEROUS**, pò-niff-ér-ús, *a.* A term applied to plants which have the largest fruit, and are covered with a thick hard rind.

**POMMEL**, pòm'mil, *s.* 99. A round ball or knob; the knot that balances the blade of the sword; the protuberant part of the saddle before.

**To POMMEL**, pòm'mil, *v. a.* To beat black and blue, to bruise, to punch.

**POMP**, pòm, *s.* Splendour, pride; a procession of splendour and ostentation.

**POMPHOLYX**, pòm'fò-llks, *s.* Pompholyx, is a white, light, and very friable substance, found in crusts adhering to the domes of the furnaces and of the covers of the large crucibles.

**POMPION**, pòm'pé-ün, *s.* 165. A pumpkin.

**POMPOSITV**, pòm-pòs-é-té, *s.* An affection of pomposness.

☞ Though this word is not to be found in Johnson or Sheridan, it has been adopted by some of our other lexicographers, and so frequently occurs in conversation, as to deserve a place in the language.

**POMPOUS**, pòm'pús, *a.* 314. Splendid, magnificent, grand.

**POMPOUSLY**, pòm'pús-lé, *ad.* Magnificently, splendidly.

**POMPOUSNESS**, pòm'pús-l-és, *s.* Magnificence, splendour, showiness, ostentatiousness.

559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fáll 83, fât 81—mê 93,

mêt 95—pline 105, plu-107—nô 162, m.ôve 164,

**POND**, pôn'd, *s.* A small pool or lake of water, a basin, a water not running or emitting any stream.

**To PONDER**, pôn'dûr, *v. a.* 98. To weigh mentally, to consider, to attend.

**To PONDER**, pôn'dûr, *v. n.* To think, to muse.

**PONDERABLE**, pôn'dûr-â-bl, *a.* Capable to be weighed, measurable by scales.

**PONDERAL**, pôn'dûr-âl, *a.* Estimated by weight; distinguished from numeral.

**PONDERATION**, pôn-dûr-â-shûn, *s.* The act of weighing.

**PONDERER**, pôn'dûr-ûr, *s.* He who ponders.

**PONDEROSITY**, pôn-dûr-ô's-sé-té, *s.* Weight, gravity, heaviness.

**PONDEROUS**, pôn'dûr-ôs, *a.* 314. Heavy, weighty; important, momentous; forcible, strongly impulsive.

**PONDEROUSLY**, pôn'dûr-ôs-lé, *ad.* With great weight.

**PONDEROUSNESS**, pôn'dûr-ôs-nês, *s.* Heaviness, weight, gravity.

**PONDWEED**, pôn'dwééd, *s.* A plant.

**PONENT**, pôn'nént, *a.* Western.—See *Levant*.

**PONIARD**, pôn'yârd, *s.* 113. 272. A dagger, a short stabbing weapon.

**To PONIARD**, pôn'yârd, *v. a.* To stab with a poniard.

**PONTAGE**, pôn'tidje, *s.* 90. Duty paid for the reparation of bridges.

**PONTIFF**, pôn'tif, *s.* A priest, a high priest; the Pope.

**PONTIFICAL**, pôn-tiffé-kâl, *a.* Belonging to a high priest; popish; splendid, magnificent; bridge-building; in this sense it is used by Milton only.

**PONTIFICAL**, pôn-tiffé-kâl, *s.* A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical.

**PONTIFICALLY**, pôn-tiffé-kâl-é, *ad.* In a pontifical manner.

**PONTIFICATE**, pôn-tiffé-kât, *s.* Papacy, pope-dm.

**PONTIFICE**, pôn'té-fis, *s.* 142. Bridge-work, edifice of a bridge. Little used.

**PONTIFICAL**, pôn-té-fish'âl, *a.* Relating to Pontiffs or Popes.

**PONTON**, pôn-tôn', *s.* A floating bridge, or invention to pass over water.—See *Poltron* and *Encore*.

**PONY**, pôn'é, *s.* A small horse.

**POOL**, pôól, *s.* 306. A lake of standing water.

**POOP**, pôóp, *s.* 306. The hindermost part of the ship.

**POOR**, pôór, *a.* 306. Indigent, oppressed with want; trifling, narrow; paltry, mean; unhappy, uneasy; depressed, low; a word of tenderness, dear; a word of slight contempt, wretched; not good, not fit for any purpose; the Poor, those who are in the lowest rank of the community, those who cannot subsist but by the charity of others; barren, dry, as a poor soil; lean, emaciated, as a poor horse; without spirit; flaccid.

**POORLY**, pôórlé, *ad.* Without wealth; with little success; meanly, without spirit; without dignity.

**POORJOHN**, pôór-jôn', *s.* A sort of fish.

**POORNES**, pôór'nês, *s.* Poverty, indigence, want; meanness, lowness, want of dignity; sterility, barrenness.

**POORSPIRITED**, pôór-spir'it-éd, *a.* Mean, cowardly.

**POORSPIRITEDNESS**, pôór-spir'it-éd-nês, *s.* Meanness, cowardice.

**POP**, pôp, *s.* A small smart quick sound.

It is undoubtedly derived from the noise caused by the sudden explosion of some small body.

**To POP**, pôp, *v. n.* To move or enter with a quick, sudden, and unexpected motion.

**To POP**, pôp, *v. a.* To put out or in suddenly, slyly, or unexpectedly; to shift.

**POPE**, pôpe, *s.* The bishop of Rome; a small fish, by some called a ruff.

**POPEDOM**, pôpe'dûm, *s.* 166. Papacy, papal dignity.

**POPERY**, pôp'ûr-é, *s.* 555. A name given by protestants to the religion of the church of Rome.

**POPESEYE**, pôps'é, *s.* The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.

**POPGUN**, pôp'gûn, *s.* A gun with which children play, that only makes a noise.

**POPINJAY**, pôp'pin-jâ, *s.* A parrot; a woodpecker; a trifling fop.

**POPISH**, pôp'ish, *a.* An epithet of contempt for what is taught by the Pope; relative to what is called Popery.

**POPISHLY**, pôp'ish-lé, *ad.* In a popish manner.

**POPLAR**, pôp'lâr, *s.* 88. A tree.

**POPPY**, pôp'pé, *s.* A soporiferous plant.

**POPULACE**, pôp'pû-lâs, *s.* 91. The vulgar, the multitude.

**POPULACY**, pôp'pû-lâ-sé, *s.* The common people, the multitude. Little or scarcely ever used.

**POPULAR**, pôp'pû-lâr, *a.* 88. Vulgar, plebeian; suitable to the common people; beloved by the people; pleasing to the people; studious of the favour of the people; prevailing or raging among the populace, as a popular distemper.

**POPULARITY**, pôp-pû-lâr-é-té, *s.* Graciousness among the people, state of being favoured by the people; representation suited to vulgar conception. In this sense little used.

**POPULARLY**, pôp'pû-lâr-lé, *ad.* In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd; according to vulgar conception.

**To POPULATE**, pôp'pû-lâte, *v. n.* To breed people.

**POPULATION**, pôp-pû-lâ-shûn, *s.* The state of a country with respect to numbers of people.

**POPULOUS**, pôp'pû-lûs, *a.* 314. Full of people, numerously inhabited.

**POPULOUSLY**, pôp'pû-lûs-lé, *ad.* With much people.

**POPULOUSNESS**, pôp'pû-lûs-nês, *s.* The state of abounding with people.

**PORCELAIN**, pôr'sé-lâne, *s.* China, china ware.

**PORCH**, pôrtsh, *s.* 352. A roof supported by pillars before a door, an entrance; a portico, a covered walk.

**PORCUPINE**, pôr'kû-pline, *s.* 149. A kind of large hedge-hog.

**PORE**, pôre, *s.* Spiracle of the skin, passage of perspiration; any narrow spiracle or passage.

**To PORE**, pôre, *v. n.* To look with great intenceness and care.

**PORBLIND**, pôre'bilnd, *a.* Near-sighted, short-sighted. Commonly written, and always pronounced, *Farblind*.

**PORINESS**, pôré-nês, *s.* Fulness of pores.

**PORK**, pôrk, *s.* Swine's flesh.

**PORKER**, pôrk'ûr, *s.* A hog, a pig.

**PORKEATER**, pôrk'é-tûr, *s.* One who feeds on pork.

**PORKET**, pôrk'it, *s.* 99. A young hog.

**PORKLING**, pôrk'ling, *s.* 410. A young pig.

**POROSITY**, pô-rôs-é-té, *s.* Quality of having pores.

**POROUS**, pôrûs, *a.* 314. Having small spiracles or passages.

**POROUSNESS**, pôrûs-nês, *s.* The quality of having pores.

**PORPHYRE**, pôr'fûr, } *s.*

**PORPHYRY**, pôr'fûr-é, }  
Marble of a particular kind.

**PORPOISE**, } pôr'pûs, *s.* The sea-hog.

**PORPUS**, }  
**PORRACEOUS**, pôr-râ'shûs, *a.* Greenish.

**PORRECTION**, pôr-rêk'shûn, *s.* The act of reaching forth.

**PORRET**, pô'r'rit, s. 99. A scallion.

**PORRIDGE**, pô'r'ridje, s. Food made by boiling meat and other ingredients in water.

**PORRIDGEPOT**, pô'r'ridge-pôt, s. The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.

**PORRINGER**, pô'r'in-jûr, s. A vessel in which broth is eaten. It seems, in Shakspeare's time, to have been a word of contempt for a head-dress.

**PORT**, pôrt, s. A harbour, a safe station for ships; a gate. *Show all thy praises within the ports of the daughter of Zion:* the aperture in a ship, at which the gun is put out; carriage, air, mien; the name of the wine of Oporto in Portugal.

**PORTABLE**, pôrt'â-bl, a. 405. Manageable by the hand; such as may be borne along with one; such as is transported or carried from one place to another; sufferable, supportable.

**PORTABLENESS**, pôrt'â-bl-nês, s. The quality of being portable.

**PORTAGE**, pôrt'idje, s. 90. The price of carriage; port-hole.

**PORTAL**, pôrt'âl, s. 88. The gate, the arch under which the gate opens.

**PORANCE**, pôrt'ânse, s. Air, mien; demeanour. Obsolete.

**PORTASS**, pôrt'âs, s. A breviary, a prayer-book. Obsolete.

**PORTCULLIS**, pôrt-kûl'lis, s. A sort of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy.

**To PORTCULLIS**, pôrt-kûl'lis, v. a. To bar, to shut up.

**PORTED**, pôrt'éd, a. Borne in a certain or regular order.

**To PORTEND**, pôr-tënd', v. a. To foretoken, to foreshow as omens.

**PORTENSON**, pôr-tên'shûn, s. The act of foretokening.

**PORTENT**, pôr-tënt', s. Omen of ill, prodigy foretokening misery.

**PORTENTOUS**, pôr-tên'tûs, a. Monstrous, prodigious, foretokening ill.

**PORTER**, pôrt'ûr, s. 98. One that has the charge of the gate; one who waits at the door to receive messengers; one who carries burdens for hire; a kind of strong beer.

**PORTERAGE**, pôrt'ûr'idje, s. 90. Money paid for carriage.

**PORT-FOLIO**, pôrt-fôl'io-ô, s. An empty binding of the size of a large book to keep loose paper in.

**PORTICO**, pôrt'ê-kô, s. A covered walk, a piazza.

**PORTION**, pôr'shûn, s. A part; a part assigned, an allotment, a dividend; part of an inheritance given to a child, a fortune; a wife's fortune.

**To PORTION**, pôr'shûn, v. a. To divide, to parcel; to endow with a fortune.

**PORTIONER**, pôr'shûn-ûr, s. 98. One that divides.

**PORTLINESS**, pôrt'le-nês, s. Dignity of mien; grandeur of demeanour.

**PORTLY**, pôrt'le, a. Grand of mien; bulky, swelling.

**PORTMAN**, pôrt'mân, s. 88. An inhabitant or burgess, as those of the cinque-ports.

**PORTMANTEAU**, pôrt-mân'tô, s. A chest or bag in which clothes are carried.

**PORTRAIT**, pôrt'râte, s. 90. A picture drawn after the life.

**PORTRAITURE**, pôrt'râ-tûre, s. Picture, painted resemblance.

**To PORTRAY**, pôr-tré, v. a. 492. To paint, to describe by picture; to adorn with pictures.

**PORTRÉSS**, pôr'trés, s. A female guardian of a gate.

**PORY**, pô're, a. Full of pores.

**To POSE**, pôze, v. a. To puzzle, to gravel, to put to a stand or stop.

**POSER**, pô'zûr, s. 98. One that asketh questions to try capacities, an examiner.

**POSITED**, pôz'zit-éd, a. Placed; ranged.

**POSITION**, pô-zish'ûn, s. State of being placed, situation; principle laid down; advancement of any principle; in grammar, the state of a vowel placed before two consonants.

**POSITIONAL**, pô-zish'ûn-âl, a. Respecting position.

**POSITIVE**, pôz'zé-tiv, a. 157. Not negative, real, absolute; direct, not implied; dogmatical, ready to lay down notions with confidence; settled by arbitrary appointment; certain, assured.

**POSITIVELY**, pôz'zé-tiv-lé, ad. Absolutely, by way of direct position; certainly, without dubitation; peremptorily, in strong terms.

**POSITIVENESS**, pôz'zé-tiv-nês, s. Actuality, not mere negation; peremptoriness, confidence.

**POSSE**, pôs'sé, s. An armed power, consisting of the populace.

**To POSSESS**, pôz-zés', v. a. 170. To have as an owner, to be master of; to enjoy, or occupy actually; to seize, to obtain; to have power over, as an unclean spirit; to affect by intestine power.

*For the o in the first syllable of possess, and its compounds, is exactly under the same predicament as the same letter in occasion, obedience, &c. which see.*

**POSSESSION**, pôz-zêsh'ûn, s. The state of owning or having in one's own hands or power.

**POSSESSIVE**, pôz-zés'siv, } a.

**POSSESSORY**, pôz-zés-sûr-ê, }  
Having possession.

*For the same reason that I have placed the accent on the first syllable of diminory, I have placed it on the first syllable of this word; our language seems to prefer deriving it from the Latin possessorius, to forming it from our own word possess; and when this is the case, the accent is generally on the first syllable, because the secondary accent was on that syllable in the English pronunciation of the Latin word, see Academy. Dr Johnson and Mr Sheridan give this word the same accentuation as I have done; but most of our other orthoepists accent the second syllable.*

**POSSESSOR**, pôz-zés'sûr, s. 166. Owner, master, proprietor.

**POSSÉT**, pôs'sit, s. 99. Milk curdled with wine or any acid.

**POSSIBILITY**, pôs-sé-bil'ê-té, s. The power of being in any manner, the state of being possible.

**POSSIBLE**, pôs'sé-bl, a. 405. Having the power to be or to be done, not contrary to the nature of things.

**POSSIBLY**, pôs'sé-blé, ad. By any power really existing; perhaps, without absurdity.

**POST**, pôst, s. A hasty messenger, a courier who comes and goes at stated times; quick course or manner of travelling; situation, seat; military station; place, employment, office; a piece of timber set erect.

**To POST**, pôst, v. n. To travel with speed.

**To POST**, pôst, v. a. To fix opprobriously on posts; to place, to station, to fix; to register methodically, to transcribe from one book into another; to delay; obsolete.

**POSTAGE**, pôst'idje, s. 90. Money paid for conveyance of a letter.

**POSTBOY**, pôst'bôé, s. Courier, boy that rides post.

**To POSTDATE**, pôst'dâte, v. a. To date later than the real time.

**POSTDILUVIAN**, pôst-dé-lûv'ê-ân, s. One that lived since the flood.

**POSTER**, pôst'ûr, s. 98. A courier, one that travels hastily.

**POSTERIOR**, pôs-tê-rê-ûr, a. Happening after, placed after, following; backward.

**POSTERIOUS**, pôs-tê-rê-ûr-s, s. 166. The hinder parts.

**POSTERIORITY**, pôs-tê-rê-ûr-ê-té, s. The state of being after, opposite to Priority.

**POSTERITY**, pôs-tê-rê-té, s. Succeeding generations, descendants.



559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâil 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

**POSTERN**, pòs'tèrn, *s.* A small gate, a little door.  
**POSTEXISTENCE**, pòst-èg-zis'tèns, *s.* Future existence.  
**POSTHASTE**, pòst-hâste', *s.* Haste like that of a courier.  
**POSTHORSE**, pòst'hòrse, *s.* A horse stationed for the use of couriers.  
**POSTHOUSE**, pòst'hòuse, *s.* Post-office, house where letters are taken and despatched.  
**POSTHUMOUS**, pòst'hù-mùs, *a.* Done, had, or published after one's death.  
**POSTIL**, pòs'til, *s.* Gloss, marginal notes.  
**To POSTIL**, pòs'til, *v. a.* To gloss, to illustrate with marginal notes.  
**POSTILION**, pòs-til'yùn, *s.* 113. One who guides the first pair of a set of six horses in a coach; one who guides a post-chaise.  
**POSTILLER**, pòs'til-ër, *s.* One who glosses or illustrates with marginal notes.  
**POSTLIMINOUS**, pòst-lim'è-nùs, *a.* Done afterwards, continued afterwards.  
**POSTLIMINY**, pòst-lim'è-nè, *s.* The return of a person thought to have been dead; a restoration from banishment or exile; the act of taking possession of a house by entering at a hole in the wall, the way by the threshold being thought ominous.  
**POSTMASTER**, pòst-mâs-tûr, *s.* One who has the charge of a public conveyance of letters.  
**POSTMASTER-GENERAL**, pòst-mâs-tûr-jèn'èr-âl, *s.* He who presides over the posts or letter carriers.  
**POSTMERIDIAN**, pòst-mê-rid'è-ân, *a.* Being in the afternoon.—See *Meridian*.  
**POSTOFFICE**, pòst-ôffis, *s.* Office where letters are delivered to the post, a post-house.  
**To POSTPONE**, pòst-pòne', *v. a.* To put off, to delay; to set in value below something else.  
**POSTSCRIPT**, pòst'skrîpt, *s.* The paragraph added to the end of a letter.  
**POSTULANT**, pòst'shù-lânt, *s.* A candidate.  
**To POSTULATE**, pòst'shù-lâte, *v. a.* To beg or assume without proof.  
**POSTULATE**, pòst'shù-lât, *s.* 90. Position supposed or assumed without proof.  
**POSTULATION**, pòs-tshù-lâ'shùn, *s.* The act of supposing without proof, gratuitous assumption.  
**POSTULATORY**, pòst'shù-lâ-târ-è, *a.* 512. Assuming without proof; assumed without proof. By For the last *a*, see *Domestic*.  
**POSTULATUM**, pòs-tshù-lâ'tùm, *s.* 503. Position assumed without proof.  
 By This is a Latin word, which forms its plural sometimes like its original *postulata*, and sometimes as in English *postulatum*; the former is the most eligible, if we are discoursing logically; and the latter, if we are speaking less methodically.  
**POSTURE**, pòs'tshùre, *s.* 463. Place, situation; voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other; state, disposition.  
**To POSTURE**, pòs'tshùre, *v. a.* To put in any particular place or disposition.  
**POSTUREMASTER**, pòs'tshùr-mâs-tûr, *s.* One who teaches or practises artificial contortions of the body.  
**POSY**, pòzè, *s.* A bunch of flowers; a motto on a ring.  
**POT**, pòt, *s.* A vessel in which meat is boiled on the fire; vessel to hold liquids; vessel made of earth; a pewter vessel or mug holding a quart or pint of beer; to go to Pot, to be destroyed or devoured.  
**To POT**, pòt, *v. a.* To preserve seasoned meats in pots; to enclose in pots of earth.  
**POTABLE**, pò'tâ-bl, *a.* 405. Such as may be drunk, drinkable.  
**POTABLENESS**, pò'tâ-bl-nès, *s.* Drinkableness.  
**POTARGO**, pò-târ-gò, *s.* A West Indian pickle.  
**POTASH**, pò'tâsh, *s.* Potash is an impure fixed alkaline salt, made by burning from vegetables.

**POTATION**, pò-tâ'shùn, *s.* Drinking bout, draught.  
**POTATO**, pò-tâ-tò, *s.* An esculent root.  
**POTBELLIED**, pòt'bèl-lid, *a.* 283. Having a swollen paunch.  
**POTBELLY**, pòt'bèl-lè, *s.* A swelling paunch.  
**To POTCH**, pòtsh, *v. a.* To poach, to boil slightly.  
 By This word is more commonly and better written *Pouch*.  
**POTCOMPANION**, pòt-kùm-pân'yùn, *s.* A fellow-drinker, a good fellow at carousals.  
**POTENCY**, pò'tèn-sé, *s.* Power, influence; efficacy, strength.  
**POTENT**, pò'tènt, *a.* Powerful, efficacious; having great authority or dominion, as. Potent monarchs.  
**POTENTATE**, pò'tèn-tâte, *s.* 90. Monarch, prince, sovereign.  
**POTENTIAL**, pò-tèn'shál, *a.* Existing in possibility, not in act; having the effect without the external actual property; efficacious, powerful; in Grammar, Potential is a mood denoting the possibility of doing any action.  
**POTENTIALITY**, pò-tèn-shé-ál'è-té, *s.* 542. Possibility; not actuality.  
**POTENTIALLY**, pò-tèn'shál-è, *ad.* In power or possibility, not in act or positively; in efficacy, not in actuality.  
**POTENTLY**, pò'tènt-lé, *ad.* Powerfully, forcibly.  
**POTENTNESS**, pò'tènt-nès, *s.* Powerfulness, might, power.  
**POTGUN**, pòt'gùn, *s.* (By mistake or corruption used for *Poppaw*.) A gun which makes a small noise.  
**POTHANGER**, pòt'hâng-ër, *s.* Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.  
**POTHECARY**, pòt'hè-kà-rè, *s.* 470. One who compounds and sells medicines.  
 By This contraction of *apothecary* is allowable in nothing but in comic poetry.  
 "So modern *apothecaries*, taught the art  
 By doctors' bills to play the doctors' part;  
 In the practice of mistaken roles,  
 Proscribe, apply, and call their masters' souls."  
*Pope's Essay on Crit.*  
 The other contraction, as if written *potecary*, is almost too vulgar to deserve notice.  
**POTHER**, pòt'hûr, *s.* 165. 469. Bustle, tumult, flutter.  
**To POTHER**, pòt'hûr, *v. n.* To make a blustering ineffectual effort.  
**POTHERB**, pòt'hèrb, *s.* 394. An herb fit for the pot.  
**POTHOOKS**, pòt'hòòks, *s.* Hooks to hang pots or kettles on; also ill-formed or scrawling letters or characters.  
**POTION**, pò'shùn, *s.* A draught, commonly a physical draught.  
**POTLID**, pòt'lid, *s.* Cover of a pot.  
**POTTAGE**, pòt'tidje, *s.* 90. Any thing boiled or decocted for food.  
**POTTER**, pòt'tûr, *s.* A maker of earthen vessels.  
**POTTERN-ORE**, pòt'tèrn-òre, *s.* An ore which serves the potters to glaze their earthen vessels.  
**POTTING**, pòt'ting, *part. a.* 410. Drinking.  
**POTTLE**, pòt'tl, *s.* 405. A liquid measure containing four pints.  
**POTVALIANT**, pòt-vâl'yânt, *a.* Heated to courage by strong drink.  
**POUCH**, pòt'sh, *s.* 313. A small bag, a pocket; applied ludicrously to a big belly or a paunch.  
**POVERTY**, pòv'vâr-té, *s.* Indigence, necessity; meanness, defect.  
**POULT**, pòlt, *s.* 318. A young chicken, particularly of a turkey.  
 By This word is corrupted by the great as well as the small vulgar, into *pout*, rhyming with *out*—See *Asparagus* and *Cucumber*.  
**POULTERER**, pòlt'tûr-ër, *s.* One whose trade is to sell fowls ready for the cook.

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

**POULTICE**, pôlt'is, *s.* 142. A cataplasm, a soft mollifying application.

**To POULTICE**, pôlt'is, *v. a.* 142. To apply a poultice or cataplasm.

**POULTRY**, pôl'trê, *s.* Domestic fowls.

**POUNCE**, pôun'se, *s.* 313. The claw or talon of a bird of prey; the powder of gum sandarach.

**To POUNCE**, pôun'se, *v. a.* To pierce, to perforate; to pour, to sprinkle through small perforations; to seize with the pounces or talons.

**POUNCED**, pôunst, *a.* 359. Furnished with claws or talons.

**POUNCETBOX**, pôun'sit-bôks, *s.* A small box perforated.

**POUND**, pôund, *s.* 313. A certain weight, consisting, in Troy weight, of twelve, in Avoirdupois, of sixteen ounces; the sum of twenty shillings; a pinfold, an enclosure, a prison in which beasts are enclosed.

**To POUND**, pôund, *v. a.* To beat, to grind with a pestle; to shut up, to imprison, as in a pound.

**POUNDAGE**, pôund'âje, *s.* 90. A certain sum deducted from a pound; payment rated by the weight of the commodity.

**POUNDER**, pôund'âr, *s.* 98. The name of a heavy large pear; any person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds, as a Ten-pounder, a gun that carries a bullet of ten pounds weight; a pestle.

**To POUR**, pôâr, *v. a.* 316. To let some liquid out of a vessel, or into some place or receptacle; to emit, to give vent to, to send forth, to let out, to send in a continued course.

By Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, W. Johnston, Dr Kendrick, Mr Perry, and Mr Smith, pronounce this word as I have done; Mr Nares alone pronounces it *poie*.

**To POUR**, pôâr, *v. n.* To flow rapidly; to rush tumultuously.

**POURER**, pôâr'âr, *s.* 98. One that pours.—See Principles, No. 316.

**POUT**, pôût, *s.* 313. A kind of fish, a cod fish; a kind of bird; a chick of a turkey.

**To POUT**, pôût, *v. n.* To look sullen by thrusting out the lips; to shoot out, to hang prominent.

**POWDER**, pôû'dâr, *s.* 98. 322. Dust, any body comminuted; gunpowder; sweet dust for the hair.

**To POWDER**, pôû'dâr, *v. a.* To reduce to dust, to comminate, to pound small; to sprinkle as with dust; to salt, to sprinkle with salt.

**POWDERBOX**, pôû'dâr-bôks, *s.* A box in which powder for the hair is kept.

**POWDERHORN**, pôû'dâr-hôrn, *s.* A horn case in which powder is kept for guns.

**POWDERMILL**, pôû'dâr-mil, *s.* The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.

**POWDER-ROOM**, pôû'dâr-rôom, *s.* The part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept.

**POWDER-CHESTS**, pôû'dâr-tshêsts, *s.* Wooden triangular chests filled with gunpowder, pebble stones and such like materials, set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy.

**POWDERING-TUB**, pôû'dâr-îng-tûb, *s.* The vessel in which meat is salted; the place in which an infected leecher is physicked to preserve him from putrefaction.

**POWDERY**, pôû'dâr-ê, *a.* Dusty, friable.

**POWER**, pôû'âr, *s.* 98. 322. Command, authority, dominion, influence; ability, force, reach; the moving force of an engine; faculty of the mind; sovereign, potentate; one invested with dominion; divinity; host, army, military force.

**POWERFUL**, pôû'âr-fûl, *a.* Invested with command or authority, potent; forcible, mighty; efficacious.

**POWERFULLY**, pôû'âr-fûl-ê, *ad.* Potently, mightily, efficaciously, forcibly.

**POWERFULNESS**, pôû'âr-fûl-nê's, *s.* Power, efficacy, might.

**POWERLESS**, pôû'âr-lê's, *a.* Weak, impotent.

**PON**, pôks, *s.* Pustules, efflorescences; the venereal disease

**To POZE**, pôze, *v. a.* To puzzle.—See *Pose* and *Appose*.

**PRACTICABILITY**, prâk-tê-kâ-bl'ê-tê, *s.* Practicableness, a possibility of being performed.—See *Impracticability*.

**PRACTICABLE**, prâk'tê-kâ-bl, *a.* Performable, sensible, capable to be practised; assailable, fit to be assailed.

**PRACTICABLENESS**, prâk'tê-kâ-bl-nê's, *s.* Possibility to be performed.

**PRACTICABLY**, prâk'tê-kâ-blê, *ad.* In such a manner as may be performed.

**PRACTICAL**, prâk'tê-kâl, *a.* Relating to action, not merely speculative.

**PRACTICALLY**, prâk'tê-kâl-lê, *ad.* In relation to action; by practice, in real fact.

**PRACTICALNESS**, prâk'tê-kâl-nê's, *s.* The quality of being practical.

**PRACTICE**, prâk'tis, *s.* 142. The habit of doing any thing; use, customary use; dexterity acquired by habit; actual performance distinguished from theory; method or art of doing any thing; medical treatment of diseases; exercise of any profession; wicked stratagem, bad artifice. In this last sense not now in use.

**PRACTICK**, prâk'tik, *a.* Relating to action; not merely theoretical.

**To PRACTISE**, prâk'tis, *v. a.* 499. To do habitually; to do, not merely to profess; as, to Practise law or physick: to use in order to habit and dexterity.

**To PRACTISE**, prâk'tis, *v. n.* To have a habit of acting in any manner formed; to transact, to negotiate secretly; to use bad arts or stratagems; to use medical methods; to exercise any profession.

**PRACTISANT**, prâk'tiz-ânt, *s.* An agent. Not in use.

**PRACTISER**, prâk'tis-sûr, *s.* 98. One that practises any thing, one that does any thing habitually; one who prescribes medical treatment.

**PRACTITIONER**, prâk-tish'ân-âr, *s.* One who is engaged in the actual exercise of any art; one who does any thing habitually.

**PRÆCOGNITA**, prê-kôg'nê-tâ, *s.* 92. Things previously known, in order to understand something else.

**PRAGMATIC**, prâg-mât'tik, 509. } *a.*

**PRAGMATICAL**, prâg-mât'tê-kâl, }  
Meddling, impertinently busy, assuming business without invitation.

**PRAGMATICALLY**, prâg-mât'tê-kâl-ê, *ad.* Meddlingly, impertinently.

**PRAGMATICALNESS**, prâg-mât'tê-kâl-nê's, *s.* The quality of intermeddling without right or call.

**PRASE**, prâze, *s.* 202. Renown, commendation, celebrity; glorification, tribute of gratitude, laud; ground or reason of praise.

**To PRAISE**, prâze, *v. a.* To commend, to applaud, to celebrate; to glorify in worship.

**PRAISEFUL**, prâze'fûl, *a.* Laudable, commendable.

**PRAISER**, prâz'âr, *s.* 98. One who praises, an applauder, a commender.

**PRAISEWORTHY**, prâze'wâr-thê, *a.* Commendable, deserving praise.

**PRAME**, prâme, *s.* A flat-bottomed boat.

**To PRANCE**, prânse, *v. n.* 78, 79. To spring and bound in high mettle; to ride gallantly and ostentatiously; to move in a warlike or showy manner.

**To PRANK**, prângk, *v. a.* To decorate, to dress or adjust to ostentation.

**PRANK**, prângk, *s.* 408. A frolick, a wild flight, a ludicrous trick, a wicked act.

**To PRATE**, prâte, *v. n.* To talk carelessly and without weight, to chatter, to tattle.

**PRATE**, prâte, *s.* Tattle, slight talk, unmeaning loquacity.

**PRATER**, prât'âr, *s.* 98. An idle talker, a chatterer.

**PRATINGLY**, prâting-lê, *ad.* 410. With tittle tattle, with loquacity.

**To PRATTLE**, prât'tl, *v. n.* 405. To talk lightly, to chatter, to be trivially loquacious

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

**PRATTLE**, prât'îl, *s.* Empty talk, trifling loquacity.

**PRATTLER**, prât'lâr, *s.* 98. A trifling talker, a chatterer.

**PRAVITY**, prav'é-tê, *s.* Corruption, badness, malignity.

**PRAWN**, práwn, *s.* A small crustaceous fish like a shrimp, but larger.

**To PRAY**, prá, *v. n.* To make petitions to heaven; to entreat, to ask submissively; I Pray, or pray, singly, is a slightly ceremonious form of introducing a question.

**To PRAY**, prá, *v. a.* To supplicate, to implore, to address with petitions; to ask for as a supplicant; to entreat in ceremony or form.

**PRAYER**, prá'úr, *s.* 98. Petition to heaven; entreaty, submissive opportunity.

**PRAYER-BOOK**, prá'úr-bóók, *s.* Book of public or private devotions.

**To PREACH**, prêsh, *v. n.* 227. To pronounce a public discourse upon sacred subjects.

**To PREACH**, prêsh, *v. a.* To proclaim or publish in religious orations; to inculcate publicly, to teach with earnestness.

**PREACHER**, prêsh'úr, *s.* 98. One who discourses publicly upon religious subjects; one who is apt to harangue tediously in discourse.

**PREACHMENT**, prêsh'mênt, *s.* A sermon or other discourse mentioned in contempt.

**PREAMBLE**, pré'am-bl, *s.* 405. Something previous, introduction, preface.

**PREANTEPENULTIMATE**, pré-ân-tê-pê-nûl'tê-mâte, *s.* The fourth syllable from the last.

**PREAPPREHENSION**, pré-âp-prê-hên'shûn, *s.* Pre-conception.

**PREBEND**, prêb'ênd, *s.* A stipend granted in cathedral churches; sometimes, but improperly, a stipendiary of a cathedral, a prebendary.

**PREBENDAL**, prê-bên'dâl, *a.* Appertaining to a prebend.

**PREBENDARY**, prêb'ên-dêr-ê, *s.* 512. A stipendiary of a cathedral.

**PRECARIOUS**, pré-kâ'rê-ûs, *a.* Dependent, uncertain because depending on the will of another, held by courtesy.

**PRECARIOUSLY**, pré-kâ'rê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Uncertainly, by dependence, dependently.

**PRECARIOUSNESS**, pré-kâ'rê-ûs-nês, *s.* Uncertainty, dependence on others.

**PRECAUTION**, pré-kâw'shûn, *s.* Preservative caution, preventive measures.

**To PRECAUTION**, pré-kâw'shûn, *v. a.* To warn beforehand.

**PRECEDANEOUS**, prês-ê-dâ'nê-ûs, *a.* Previous, antecedent.

**To PRECEDE**, pré-sêdê, *v. a.* To go before in order of time; to go before according to the adjustment of rank.

**PRECEDENCE**, pré-sêdênsê, } *s.*

**PRECEDENCY**, pré-sêdên-sê, } *s.*  
The act or state of going before, priority; something going before, something past, adjustment of place; the foremost place in ceremony; superiority.

**PRECEDENT**, pré-sêdênt, *a.* Former, going before.

**PRECEDENT**, prês-sê-dênt, *s.* Any thing that is a rule or example to future times; any thing done before of the same kind.

**PRECEDENTLY**, pré-sêdênt-lê, *ad.* Beforehand.

**PRECEPTOR**, pré-sêp'túr, *s.* 166. He that leads the choir.

**PRECEPT**, pré-sêpt, *s.* 532. A rule authoritatively given, a mandate.

↳ Mr Sheridan, Mr Elphinston, Mr Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, make the e in the first syllable of this word long; Dr Kenrick alone makes it short.

**PRECEPTIAL**, pré-sêp'shâl, *a.* Consisting of precepts.

mêt 95—plne 105, pin 107—lô 162, môve 163,

**PRECEPTIVE**, pré-sêp'tív, *a.* 157. Containing precepts, giving precepts.

**PRECEPTOR**, pré-sêp'túr, *s.* 166. A teacher, a tutor.

**PRECEPTORY**, pré-sêp-tò-rê, *s.* A seminary of instruction.—See *Receptory*.

**PRECESION**, pré-sêsh'ân, *s.* The act of going before.

**PRECINCT**, pré-singkt', *s.* Outward limit, boundary.

**PRECIOUSLY**, pré-shê-ûs'ê-tê, *s.* 554. Value, preciousness; any thing of high price.

**PRECIOUS**, prêsh'ûs, *a.* 357. Valuable, being of great worth; costly, of great price, as a precious stone.

**PRECIOUSLY**, prêsh'ûs-lê, *ad.* Valuably, to great price.

**PRECIOUSNESS**, prêsh'ûs-nês, *s.* Valuableness, worth, price.

**PRECIPICE**, prês'sê-pls, *s.* 142. A headlong steep, a fall perpendicular.

**PRECIPITANCE**, pré-sip'pê-tânse, } *s.*

**PRECIPITANCY**, pré-sip'pê-tân-sê, } *s.*  
Rash haste, headlong haste.

**PRECIPITANT**, pré-sip'pê-tânt, *a.* Falling or rushing headlong; hasty, urged with violent haste; rashly hurried.

**PRECIPITANTLY**, pré-sip'pê-tânt-lê, *ad.* In headlong haste; in a tumultuous hurry.

**To PRECIPITATE**, pré-sip'pê-tâte, *v. a.* To throw headlong; to hasten unexpectedly; to hurry blindly or rashly; to throw to the bottom, a term of chymistry opposed to Sublime.

**To PRECIPITATE**, pré-sip'pê-tâte, *v. n.* To fall headlong; to fall to the bottom as a sediment; to hasten without just preparation.

**PRECIPITATE**, pré-sip'pê-tât, *a.* 91. Steeply falling; headlong, hasty; violent.

**PRECIPITATE**, pré-sip'pê-tât, *s.* 91. A corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury.

**PRECIPITATELY**, pré-sip'pê-tât-lê, *ad.* Headlong, steeply down; hastily, in blind hurry.

**PRECIPITATION**, pré-sip-pê-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of throwing headlong; violent motion downward; tumultuous hurry, blind haste; in Chymistry, sublimency, contrary of sublimation.

**PRECIPITOUS**, pré-sip'pê-tûs, *a.* Headlong, steep; hasty, sudden; rash, heady.

**PRECISE**, pré-sisê, *a.* 427. Exact, strict, nice, having strict and determinate limitations; formal, finical.

**PRECISELY**, pré-sisê-lê, *ad.* Exactly, nicely, accurately, with superstitious formality, with too much scrupulosity.

↳ Though we seldom hear the adjective *precise* pronounced as if written *precise*, we very frequently hear the adverb *precisely* pronounced as if written *precisely*; but it ought to be remembered as an invariable rule, that adverbs preserve exactly the same accent and sound as the adjective from which they are formed, and therefore, as the adjective is pronounced with the hissing *r* pure *s*, the adverb ought to have the same.

**PRECISENESS**, pré-sisê-nês, *s.* Exactness, rigid nicety.

**PRECISIAN**, pré-sizh'ê-ân, *s.* 88. One who limits or restrains; one who is superstitiously rigorous.

**PRECISION**, pré-sizh'ûn, *s.* Exact limitation.

**PRECISIVE**, pré-siv, *a.* 428. Exactly limiting.

**To PRECLUDE**, pré-klûdê, *v. a.* To shut out or hinder by some anticipation.

**PRECOCIOUS**, pré-kô'shûs, *a.* 357. Ripe before the time.

**PRECOCITY**, pré-kô'sê-tê, *s.* Ripeness before the time.

**To PRECOGNATE**, pré-kôdjê-tâte, *v. a.* To consider or scheme beforehand.

**PRECOGNITION**, pré-kôg-nish'ûn, *s.* Previous knowledge, antecedent examination

**PRECONCEIT**, prê-kôn-sê'te', *s.* 530. An opinion previously formed.

**To PRECONCEIVE**, prê-kôn-sê've', *v. a.* To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand.

**PRECONCEPTION**, prê-kôn-sêp'shûn, *s.* 531. Opinion previously formed.

**PRECONTRACT**, prê-kôn'trăkt, *s.* A contract previous to another.

**To PRECONTRACT**, prê-kôn'trăkt, *v. a.* To contract or bargain beforehand.

**PRECURSE**, prê-kûr'sê', *s.* Forerunning.\*

**PRECURSOR**, prê-kûr'sûr, *s.* 166. Forerunner, harbringer.

**PREDACEOUS**, prê-dă'shûs, *a.* 357. Living by prey.

**PREDAL**, prê-dăl, *a.* 88. Robbing, practising plunder.

**PREDATORY**, prê-dă-tûr-ê, *a.* 512. Plundering, practising rapine; hungry, preying, rapacious, ravenous.—For the *o*, see *Domestic*.

**PREDCEASED**, prê-dê-sê't, *a.* 531. 359. Dead before.

**PREDECESSOR**, prê-dê-sê's'sûr, *s.* One that was in any state or place before another; ancestor.

**PREDDESTINARIAN**, prê-dê's-tê-nă-rê-ăn, *s.* One that holds the doctrine of predestination.

**To PREDDESTINATE**, prê-dê's-tê-nă'te, *v. a.* To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree.

**PREDDESTINATION**, prê-dê's-tê-nă'shûn, *s.* Pre-ordination.

**PREDDESTINATOR**, prê-dê's-tê-nă-tûr, *s.* 166. 521. One that holds predestination, or the prevalence of pre-established necessity.

**To PREDDESTINE**, prê-dê's-tin, *v. a.* 140. To decree beforehand.

**PREDETERMINATION**, prê-dê-têr-mê-nă'shûn, *s.* Determination made beforehand.

**To PREDETERMINE**, prê-dê-têr'min, *v. a.* 140. To doom or confine by previous decree.

**PREDIAL**, prê-dê-ăl, or prê-jê-ăl, *a.* 203. Consisting of farms.

**PREDICABILITY**, prê-dik-ă-bil'ê-tê, *s.* Capacity of being attributed to a subject.

**PREDICABLE**, prê-dê-kă-bl, *a.* Such as may be affirmed of something.

**PREDICABLE**, prê-dê-kă-bl, *s.* A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing.

**PREDICAMENT**, prê-dik-kă-mênt, *s.* A class or arrangement of beings or substances ranked according to their natures, called also category; class or kind described by any definitive marks.—See *Medicament*.

**PREDICAMENTAL**, prê-dik-ă-mên'tăl, *a.* Relating to predicaments.

**PREDICANT**, prê-dê-kănt, *s.* One that affirms any thing.

**To PREDICATE**, prê-dê-kă'te, *v. a.* To affirm any thing of another thing.

**PREDICATE**, prê-dê-kă't, *s.* 91. That which is affirmed of the subject. Thus, in the sentence, "Man is a rational animal." *Man* is the subject, and a *rational animal* is the predicate. In this sentence also, "The Wages of sin is Death." *Death* is the subject, and *the wages of sin* is the predicate, where it may likewise be observed, that it is the subject of the proposition which governs the verb, and forms what is called the Nominative case.

**PREDICATION**, prê-dê-kă'shûn, *s.* Affirmation concerning any thing.

**To PREDICT**, prê-dikt', *v. a.* To foretell, to fore-show.

**PREDICTION**, prê-dik'shûn, *s.* Prophecy, declaration of something future.

**PREDICTOR**, prê-dik'tûr, *s.* Foreteller.

**PREDIGESTION**, prê-dê-jê's'tshûn, *s.* Digestion too soon performed.

**PREDILECTION**, prê-dê-lêk'shûn, *s.* Preference, partiality, prepossession in favour of any thing.

It is probable that this word was not in use when Dr Johnson wrote his Dictionary, or he would have inserted it; perhaps it was first used by the author of the Letters signed Junius; but the readiness with which it has since been adopted by the most respectable writers, is a sufficient proof of its propriety and utility. Scott, Entick, and Mason, are the only orthoepists who have inserted this word.

**To PREDISPOSE**, prê-dis-pôze', *v. a.* To adapt previously to any certain purpose.

**PREDISPOSITION**, prê-dis-pô-zish'ûn, *s.* Previous adaptation to any certain purpose.

**PREDOMINANCE**, prê-dôm'mê-nănse, } *s.*

**PREDOMINANCY**, prê-dôm'mê-năn-sê, } *s.* Prevalence, superiority.

**PREDOMINANT**, prê-dôm'mê-nânt, *a.* Prevalent, supreme in influence, ascendant.

**To PREDOMINATE**, prê-dôm'mê-nâte, *v. n.* 91. To prevail, to be ascendant, to be supreme in influence.

**To PRE-ELECT**, prê-ê-lêkt', *v. a.* To choose by previous decree.

**PRE-EMINENCE**, prê-êm'mê-nănse, *s.* Superiority of excellence; precedence, priority of place; superiority of power or influence.

**PRE-EMINENT**, prê-êm'mê-nênt, *a.* Excellent above others.

**PRE-EMPTION**, prê-êm'shûn, *s.* 412. The right of purchasing before another.

**To PRE-ENGAGE**, prê-ên-gădje', *v. a.* To engage by precedent ties or contracts.

**PRE-ENGAGEMENT**, prê-ên-gădje'mênt, *s.* Precedent obligation.

**To PRE-ESTABLISH**, prê-ê-stăb'lîsh, *v. a.* To settle beforehand.

**PRE-ESTABLISHMENT**, prê-ê-stăb'lîsh-mênt, *s.* Settlement beforehand.

**To PRE-EXIST**, prê-êgz-îst', *v. n.* To exist beforehand.

**PRE-EXISTENCE**, prê-êgz-îs'tênse, *s.* Existence beforehand, existence of the soul before its union with the body.

**PRE-EXISTENT**, prê-êgz-îs'tênt, *a.* Existing beforehand, preceding in existence.

**PREFACE**, prêffăs, *s.* 91. 532. Something spoken introductory to the main design, introduction, something proemial.

Mr Sheridan, Mr Nares, Mr Scott, Dr Kenrick, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick, pronounce the first *e* in this word short.

**To PREFACE**, prêffăs, *v. n.* 91. To say something introductory.

**To PREFACE**, prêffăs, *v. a.* To introduce by something proemial; to face, to cover.

**PREFACER**, prêffăs-ûr, *s.* 98. The writer of a preface.

**PREFATORY**, prêffă-tûr-ê, *a.* 512. Introductory.

**PREFECT**, prêfêkt, *s.* A governor.

**PREFECTURE**, prêfêk-tûre, *s.* Command, office of government.

Though I have agreed with all our orthoepists in making the first syllable of *prefect* long, I cannot follow them so implicitly in the accent and quantity of this word. All but Mr Sheridan, W. Johnston, and Mr Perry, place the accent on the second syllable; and the two first of the writers make the first syllable long, as in *prefect*. Mr Perry alone has, in my opinion, given this word its true pronunciation, by placing the accent on the first syllable, and making that syllable short. This is agreeable to that general tendency of our language to an antepenultimate accentuation, and a short quantity on every vowel but *u*.—See Principles, No. 533. 535.

**To PREFER**, prê-fêr', *v. a.* To regard more than another; to advance, to exalt, to raise; to offer solemnly, to propose publicly, to exhibit.

**PREFERABLE**, prêfêr-ă-bl, *a.* Eligible before something else.

**PREFERABLENESS**, prêfêr-ă-bl-nês, *s.* The state of being preferable.

559. Flète 73, fär 77, fällt 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—plne 105, pln 107—nô 162, môve 164,
- PREFERABLY**, *prêffêr-â-blê*, *ad.* In preference, in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.
- PREFERENCE**, *prêffêr-ênse*, *s.* The act of preferring, estimation of one thing above another, election of one rather than another.
- PREFERMENT**, *prê-fêr'mênt*, *s.* Advancement to a higher station; a place of honour or profit; preference, act of preferring.
- PREFERRER**, *prê-fêr'rûr*, *s.* 98. One who prefers.
- To PREFIGURATE**, *prê-fîg'yû-râte*, *v. a.* To show by an antecedent representation.
- PREFIGURATION**, *prê-fîg'yû-râ'shûn*, *s.* Antecedent representation.
- To PREFIGURE**, *prê-fîg'yûre*, *v. a.* To exhibit by antecedent representation.
- To PREFIX**, *prê-fîks'*, *v. a.* To appoint beforehand; to settle, to establish.
- PREFIX**, *prê-fîks*, *s.* 492. Some particle put before a word to vary its signification.
- PREFIXION**, *prê-fîk'shûn*, *s.* The act of prefixing.
- To PREFORM**, *prê-fôrm'*, *v. a.* To form beforehand.
- PREGNANCY**, *prêg'nân-sê*, *s.* The state of being with young; fruitfulness, inventive power.
- PREGNANT**, *prêg'nânt*, *a.* Teeming, breeding, fruitful, fertile, impregnating.
- PREGNANTLY**, *prêg'nânt-lê*, *ad.* Fruitfully, fully.
- PREGUSTATION**, *prê-gûs-tû'shûn*, *s.* The act of tasting before another.
- To PREJUDGE**, *prê-jûd'jê*, *v. a.* To determine any question beforehand, generally to condemn beforehand.
- To PREJUDICATE**, *prê-jû-dê-kâte*, *v. a.* To determine beforehand to disadvantage.
- PREJUDICATE**, *prê-jû-dê-kât*, *a.* 91. Formed by prejudice, formed before examination; prejudiced, prepossessed.
- PREJUDICATION**, *prê-jû-dê-kâ'shûn*, *s.* The act of judging beforehand.
- PREJUDICE**, *prê-jû-dîs*, *s.* 142. Prepossession, judgment formed beforehand without examination; mischief, detriment, hurt, injury.
- To PREJUDICE**, *prê-jû-dîs*, *v. a.* To prepossess with unexamined opinions, to fill with prejudices; to obstruct or injure by prejudices previously raised; to injure, to hurt, to diminish, to impair.
- PREJUDICIAL**, *prê-jû-dîsh'âl*, *a.* Obstructive by means of opposite prepossessions; contrary, opposite; mischievous, hurtful, injurious, detrimental.
- PREJUDICIALNESS**, *prê-jû-dîsh'âl-nês*, *s.* The state of being prejudicial.
- PRELACY**, *prê-lâ-sê*, *s.* The dignity or post of a prelate or ecclesiastick of the highest order; episcopacy, the order of bishops; bishops.
- PRELATE**, *prê-lât*, *s.* 91. 532. An ecclesiastick of the highest order and dignity.
- Prê** Mr Sheridan, Mr Elphinston, Mr Nares, Mr Scott, Dr Kenrick, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick, pronounce the *e* in the first syllable of this word short.
- PRELATAL**, *prê-lât'é-kâl*, *a.* Relating to prelates or prelacy.
- PRELATION**, *prê-lâ'shûn*, *s.* Preference, setting of one above the other.
- PRELATURE**, *prê-lâ-tûre*, *s.*
- PRELATURESHIP**, *prê-lâ-tûre-shîp*, *s.*
- The state or dignity of a prelate.
- PRELECTION**, *prê-lêk'shûn*, *s.* Reading, lecture.
- PRELIBATION**, *prê-lî-bê'shûn*, *s.* 530. Taste beforehand, effusion previous to tasting.
- PRELIMINARY**, *prê-lîm'é-nâ-rê*, *a.* Previous, introductory, proœmial.
- PRELIMINARY**, *prê-lîm'é-nâ-rê*, *s.* Something previous, preparatory measures.
- PRELUDE**, *prê-lûde*, *s.* 532. Some short flight of music played before a full concert; something introductory, something that only shows what is to follow.
- Prê** Mr Sheridan, Mr Nares, Mr Scott, Dr Kenrick, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick, pronounce the *e* in the first syllable of this word short.
- To PRELUDE**, *prê-lûde*, *v. a.* 492. To serve as an introduction, to be previous to.
- PRELUDIOUS**, *prê-lû-jê-ûs*, *a.* 293. Previous, introductory.
- PRELUSIVE**, *prê-lû'sîv*, *a.* 158. 428. Previous, introductory, proœmial.
- PREMATURE**, *prê-mâ-tûre'*, *a.* 531. Ripe too soon, formed before the time, too early, too soon said or done, too hasty.
- PREMATURELY**, *prê-mâ-tûre-lê*, *ad.* Too early, too soon, with too hasty ripeness.
- PREMATURENESS**, *prê-mâ-tûre'nês*, *s.*
- PREMATURITY**, *prê-mâ-tûrê-tê*, *s.*
- Too great haste, unseasonable earliness.
- To PREMEDIATE**, *prê-mê-dê-tâte*, *v. a.* To contrive or form beforehand, to conceive beforehand.
- PREMEDITATION**, *prê-mê-dê-tâ'shûn*, *s.* Act of meditating beforehand.
- To PREMÉRIT**, *prê-mêrît*, *v. a.* To deserve before.
- PREMICES**, *prê-mîs-sîz*, *s.* First fruits.
- PREMIER**, *prê-mê-yêr*, *a.* 113. First, chief. This word is used as a substantive for the first minister of state.
- To PREMISE**, *prê-mîzê'*, *v. a.* To explain previously, to lay down premises; to send before the time. In this last sense not in use.
- PREMISES**, *prê-mîs-sîz*, *s.* 99. Propositions antecedently supposed or proved; in law language, houses or lands.
- PREMISS**, *prê-mîs*, *s.* An antecedent proposition.
- Prê** As the singular ends with *z*, the preceding word in the plural ought to have *z* also.
- PREMIUM**, *prê-mê-ûm*, *s.* Something given to invite a loan or bargain; a reward proposed.
- To PREMONISH**, *prê-môn'nîsh*, *v. a.* To warn or admonish beforehand.
- PREMONISHMENT**, *prê-môn'nîsh-mênt*, *s.* Previous information.
- PREMONITION**, *prê-mô-nîsh'ûn*, *s.* Previous notice, previous intelligence.
- PREMONITORY**, *prê-môn'nê-tûr-ê*, *a.* Previously advising.—For the last *o*, see *Domestick*, 512.
- To PREMONSTRATE**, *prê-môn'strâte*, *v. a.* To show beforehand.
- PREMUNIRE**, *prê-mû-nî-rê*, *s.* A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurable, as infringing some statute; the penalty so incurred; a distress, a distress.
- PREMUNITION**, *prê-mû-nîsh'ûn*, *s.* An anticipation of objection.
- To PRENOMINATE**, *prê-nôm'mê-nâte*, *v. a.* To forename.
- PRENOMINATION**, *prê-nôm'mê-nâ'shûn*, *s.* The privilege of being named first.
- PRENOTION**, *prê-nô'shûn*, *s.* Foreknowledge, prescience.
- PRENTICE**, *prên'tîs*, *s.* 142. One bound to a master, in order to instruction in a trade. This word, says Dr Johnson, is contracted by colloquial licence from *apprentice*.
- PRENTICESHIP**, *prên'tîs-shîp*, *s.* The servitude of an apprentice.
- PRENUNCIATION**, *prê-nûn-shê-l'shûn*, *s.* The act of telling before.—See *Pronunciation*.
- PREOCCUPANCY**, *prê-ôk'kû-pân-sê*, *s.* The act of taking possession before another.
- To PREOCCUPATE**, *prê-ôk'kû-pâte*, *v. a.* To anticipate; to prepossess, to fill with prejudice.
- PREOCCUPATION**, *prê-ôk'kû-pâ'shûn*, *s.* Anticipation; prepossession; anticipation of objection.
- To PREOCCUPY**, *prê-ôk'kû-pî*, *v. a.* To prepossess, to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.
- To PREOMINATE**, *prê-ôm'mê-nâte*, *v. a.* To prognosticate, to gather from omens any future event.
- PREOPINION**, *prê-ô-pîn'yûn*, *s.* 113. Opinion antecedently formed, prepossession.

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

**To PREORDAIN**, *prê-ôr-dânc'*, *v. a.* To ordain beforehand.

**REORDINANCE**, *prê-ôr-dê-nânce*, *s.* Antecedent decree, first decree.

**PREORDINATION**, *prê-ôr-dê-nâ'shûn*, *s.* The act of preordaining.

**PREPARATION**, *prêp-êr-â'shûn*, *s.* 530. The act of preparing or previously fitting any thing to any purpose; previous measures; ceremonious introduction; the act of making or fitting by a regular process; any thing made by process of operation.

**PREPARATIVE**, *prê-pâr-â-tiv*, *a.* Having the power of preparing or qualifying.

**PREPARATIVE**, *prê-pâr-â-tiv*, *s.* That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting; that which is done in order to something else.

**PREPARATIVELY**, *prê-pâr-â-tiv-lê*, *ad.* Previously, by way of preparation.

**PREPARATORY**, *prê-pâr-â-tôr-ê*, *a.* Antecedently necessary; introductory, previous, antecedent.

*↳* For the *a*, see *Domestic*.

**To PREPARE**, *prê-pâre'*, *v. a.* To fit for any thing, to adjust to any use, to make ready for any purpose; to qualify for any purpose; to make ready beforehand; to form, to make; to make by regular process, as, he prepared a medicine.

**To PREPARE**, *prê-pâre'*, *v. n.* To take previous measures; to make every thing ready, to put things in order; to make one's self ready, to put himself in a state of expectation.

**PREPAREDLY**, *prê-pâr-êd-lê*, *ad.* 364. By proper precedent measures.

**PREPAREDNESS**, *prê-pâr-êd-nês*, *s.* State or act of being prepared.

**PREPARER**, *prê-pâr-êr*, *s.* 98. One that prepares, one that previously fits; that which fits for any thing.

**PREPENSE**, *prê-pênse'*, *s.*

**PREPENSED**, *prê-pênst'*, 359. } *a.*

Forethought, preconceived, contrived beforehand, as, malice *Prepense*.

**PREPULENCY**, *prê-pôl-ên-sê*, *s.* Superiour influence; power beyond others.

**To PREPONDER**, *prê-pôn-dêr*, *v. a.* To outweigh.

**PREPONDERANCE**, *prê-pôn-dêr-ânse*, } *s.*

**PREPONDERANCY**, *prê-pôn-dêr-ân-sê*, }  
Superiourity of weight.

**PREPONDERANT**, *prê-pôn-dêr-ânt*, *a.* Outweighing.

**To PREPONDERATE**, *prê-pôn-dêr-âte*, *v. n.* To outweigh, to overpower by weight; to overpower by stronger influence.

**To PREPONDERATE**, *prê-pôn-dêr-âte*, *v. a.* To exceed in weight; to exceed in influence or power analogous to weight.

**PREPONDERATION**, *prê-pôn-dêr-â'shûn*, *s.* The state of outweighing.

**To PREPOSE**, *prê-pôze'*, *v. a.* To put before.

**PREPOSITION**, *prêp-pô-zish'ûn*, *s.* In Grammar, a particle governing a case.

**PREPOSITOR**, *prê-pô-zit-tôr*, *s.* A scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest.—See *Construe*.

**To PREPOSSESS**, *prê-pôz-zês'*, *v. a.* 531. To fill with an opinion unexamined, to prejudice.

**PREPOSSESSION**, *prê-pôz-zêsh'ûn*, *s.* Pre-occupation, first possession; prejudice, pre-conceived opinion.

**PREPOSTEROUS**, *prê-pôs-têr-ûs*, *a.* Having that first which ought to be last, wrong, absurd, perverted; applied to persons, foolish, absurd.

**PREPOSTEROUSLY**, *prê-pôs-têr-ûs-lê*, *ad.* In a wrong situation, absurdly.

**PREPOSTEROUSNESS**, *prê-pôs-têr-ûs-nês*, *s.* Absurdity, wrong order.

**PREPOTENCY**, *prê-pôt-ên-sê*, *s.* Superiour power, predominance.

**PREPUCE**, *prê-pûse'*, *s.* That which covers the gata, foreskin.

**To PREREQUIRE**, *prê-rê-kwîrê'*, *v. a.* To demand previously

**PREREQUISITE**, *prê-rêk'kwîz-ît*, *a.* Something previously necessary.

**PREROGATIVE**, *prê-rôg-gâ-tiv*, *s.* An exclusive or peculiar privilege.

**PREROGATIVED**, *prê-rôg-gâ-tivd*, *a.* 359. Having an exclusive privilege, having prerogative.

**PRESAGE**, *prê-sâdje'*, *s.* 492. 532. Prognostick; presension of futurity.

*↳* Mr Sheridan, Mr Nares, Mr Scott, Mr Perry, and Entick, pronounce the *e* in the first syllable of this word short; and Dr Kenrick and W. Johnston make it long.

**To PRESAGE**, *prê-sâdje'*, *v. a.* To forebode, to foreknow, to foretell, to prophesy; to foretoken, to foreshow.

**PRESAGEMENT**, *prê-sâdje'mênt*, *s.* Forebödement, prehension; foretoken.

**PRESBYTER**, *prêz-bê-têr*, *s.* A priest; a presbyterian.

**PRESBYTERIAN**, *prêz-bê-têr-ân*, *a.* Consisting of elders, a term for a modern form of ecclesiastical government.

**PRESBYTERIAN**, *prêz-bê-têr-ân*, *s.* An abettor of presbytery or Calvinistical discipline.

**PRESBYTERY**, *prêz-bê-têr-ê*, *s.* Body of elders, whether priests or laymen.

**PRESCIENCE**, *prêshê-ânse*, *s.* 532. Foreknowledge, knowledge of future things.

**PRESCIENT**, *prêshê-ânt*, *a.* 357. Foreknowing, prophetic.

**PRESCIOUS**, *prêshê-ûs*, *a.* Having foreknowledge.

**To PRESCIND**, *prê-sind'*, *v. a.* To cut off, to abstract.

**PRESCINDENT**, *prê-sind'ênt*, *a.* Abstracting.

**To PRESCRIBE**, *prê-skrîbe'*, *v. a.* To set down authoritatively, to order, to direct; to direct medically.

**To PRESCRIBE**, *prê-skrîbe'*, *v. n.* To influence by long custom; to influence arbitrarily; to form a custom which has the force of law; to write medical directions and forms of medicine.

**PRESCRIPT**, *prêskript*, *a.* Directed, accurately laid down in a precept.

**PRESCRIPT**, *prêskript*, *s.* Direction, precept, model prescribed.

**PRESCRIPTION**, *prêskrip'shûn*, *s.* Rules produced and authorized by custom; custom continued till it has the force of law; medical receipt.

**PRESANCE**, *prê-sê-ânse*, *s.* Priority of place in sitting.

**PRESENCE**, *prêz-zênce*, *s.* State of being present; state of being in the view of a superior; a number assembled before a great person; port, air, mien, demeanour; readiness at need, quickness at expeditious; the person of a superior.

**PRESENCE-CHAMBER**, *prêz-zêns-tshâm-bûr*, } *s.*

**PRESENCE-ROOM**, *prêz-zêns-rôom*, }  
The room in which a great person receives company.

**PRESENSATION**, *prê-sên-sâ'shûn*, *s.* Preception.

**PRESENSION**, *prê-sên'shûn*, *s.* Perception beforehand.

**PRESENT**, *prêz-zênt*, *a.* Not absent, being face to face, being at hand; not past, not future; ready at hand, quick in emergencies; favourably attentive, propitious; unforgetten; not abstracted, not absent of mind, attentive; the Present, an elliptical expression for the present time, the time now existing; at Present, at the present time, now.

**PRESENT**, *prêz-zênt*, *s.* A gift, a donative, something ceremoniously given; a letter or mandate exhibited.

**To PRESENT**, *prê-zênt'*, *v. a.* 492. To place in the presence of a superior; to exhibit to view or notice; to offer, to exhibit; to give formally and ceremoniously; to put into the hands of another; to favour with gifts; to prefer to ecclesiastical benefices;

559. Fête 73, fâr 77, fâil 83, fât 81—mê 93,

mêt 95—pine 105, pln 107—nô 162, môve 164,

to offer openly; to lay before a court of judicature, as an object of inquiry.

**PRESENTABLE**, *prê-zên-tâ-bl*, *a.* What may be presented.

**PRESENTANEOUS**, *prêz-zên-tâ-né-ûs*, *a.* Ready, quick, immediate.

**PRESENTATION**, *prêz-zên-tâ-shûn*, *s.* The act of presenting; the act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice; exhibition.

**PRESENTATIVE**, *prê-zên-tâ-tiv*, *a.* Such as that presentations may be made of it.

**PRESENTEE**, *prêz-zên-té-é*, *s.* One presented to a benefice.

**PRESENTER**, *prê-zên-tûr*, *s.* 98. One that presents.

**PRESENTIAL**, *prê-zên-shâl*, *a.* Supposing actual presence.

**PRESENTIALITY**, *prê-zên-shê-âl-é-té*, *s.* State of being present.

**PRESENTIFICK**, *prêz-zên-tiffik*, *a.* Making present.

**PRESENTIFICKLY**, *prêz-zên-tiffik-lé*, *ad.* 509. So as to make present.

**PRESENTIMENT**, *prê-zên-tém-ent*, *s.* Previous idea.

**PRESENTLY**, *prêz-zên-té-lé*, *ad.* At present, at this time, now; immediately, soon after.

**PRESENTMENT**, *prê-zên-tém-ent*, *s.* The act of presenting; any thing presented or exhibited, representation; in Law, the form of laying any thing before a court of judicature for examination.

**PRESENTNESS**, *prêz-zên-té-nés*, *s.* Presence of mind, quickness at emergencies.

**PRESERVATION**, *prêz-zêr-vâ-shûn*, *s.* The act of preserving, care to preserve.

**PRESERVATIVE**, *prê-zêr-vâ-tiv*, *s.* That which has the power of preserving something preventive.

**To PRESERVE**, *prê-zêr-v*, *v. a.* To save, to defend from destruction or any evil, to keep; to season fruits and other vegetables, with sugar, and in other proper pickles.

**PRESERVE**, *prê-zêr-v*, *s.* Fruit preserved whole in sugar.

**PRESERVER**, *prê-zêr-vûr*, *s.* One who preserves, one who keeps from ruin or mischief; he who makes preserves of fruit.

**To PRESIDE**, *prê-slde*, *v. n.* 447. To be set over, to have authority over.

**PRESIDENCY**, *prêz-zê-dên-sé*, *s.* Superintendence.

**PRESIDENT**, *prêz-zê-dênt*, *s.* One placed with authority over others, one at the head of others; governor, prefect.

**PRESIDENTSHIP**, *prêz-zê-dênt-shîp*, *s.* The office and place of president.

**PRESIDIAL**, *prê-sid-jê-âl*, *a.* 293. Relating to a garrison.

**To PRESS**, *prês*, *v. a.* To squeeze, to crush; to distress; to constrain, to compel; to drive by violence; to affect strongly; to enforce, to incite with argument and importunity; to urge, to bear strongly on; to compress, to hug, as embracing; to act upon with weight; to force into military service.

**To PRESS**, *prês*, *v. n.* To act with compulsive violence, to urge, to distress; to go forward with violence to any object; to make invasion, to encroach; to crowd, to throng; to come unseasonably or importunately; to urge with vehemence and importunity; to act upon or influence; to Press upon, to invade, to push against.

**PRESS**, *prês*, *s.* The instrument by which any thing is crushed or squeezed; the instrument by which books are printed; crowd, tumult, throng; a kind of wooden case or frame for clothes and other uses; a commission to force men into military service.

**PRESSED**, *prês-bêd*, *s.* A bed so formed as to be shut up in a case.

**PRESSER**, *prês-sûr*, *s.* 98. One that presses or works at a press.

**PRESSGANG**, *prês-gâng*, *s.* A crew employed to force men into naval service.

**PRESSINGLY**, *prês-sîng-lé*, *ad.* With force, closely.

**PRESSION**, *prêsh'ûn*, *s.* The act of pressing.

**PRESSMAN**, *prês'mân*, *s.* 88. One who forces another into service, one who forces away; one who makes the impression of print by the press, distinct from the Compositor, who ranges the types.

**PRESSMONEY**, *prês'mûn-é*, *s.* Money given to a soldier when he is taken or forced away into the service.

**PRESSURE**, *prêsh'shûre*, *s.* 450. The act of pressing or crushing; the state of being pressed or crushed; force acting against any thing, gravitation, pressing; violence inflicted, oppression; affliction, grievance, distress; impression, stamp, character made by impression.

**PRESTO**, *prês'tô*, *ad.* Quick, at once.

**PRESUMABLY**, *prê-zû'mâ-blé*, *ad.* Without examination.

**To PRESUME**, *prê-zûme'*, *v. n.* 454. To suppose, to believe previously without examination; to suppose, to affirm without immediate proof; to venture without positive leave; to form confident or arrogant opinions; to make confident or arrogant attempts.

**PRESUMER**, *prê-zû'mûr*, *s.* 98. One who presupposes, an arrogant person.

**PRESUMPTION**, *prê-zûm'shûn*, *s.* 512. Supposition previously formed; confidence grounded on any thing presupposed; an argument strong, but not demonstrative; arrogance, confidence blind and adventurous, presumptuousness; unreasonable confidence of Divine favour.

**PRESUMPTIVE**, *prê-zûm'tiv*, *a.* Taken by previous supposition; supposed, as, the Presumptive heir, opposed to the heir apparent; confident, arrogant, presumptuous.

**PRESUMPTUOUS**, *prê-zûm'tshû-ûs*, *a.* Arrogant, confident, insolent; irreverent with respect to holy things.

We frequently hear this word pronounced in three syllables, by corrupting and contracting the two last syllables into *shus*, as if written *presumshus*; but correct speakers carefully preserve these syllables distinct, and pronounce them like the verb to *cheat*, and the pronoun *us*.—See *Unctuous*.

**PRESUMPTUOUSLY**, *prê-zûm'tshû-ûs-lé*, *ad.* Arrogantly, irreverently; with vain and groundless confidence in Divine favour.

**PRESUMPTUOUSNESS**, *prê-zûm'tshû-ûs-nés*, *s.* Confidence, irreverence.

**PRESUPPOSAL**, *prê-sûp-pô-zâl*, *s.* 531. Supposal previously formed.

**To PRESUPPOSE**, *prê-sûp-pôze'*, *v. a.* To suppose as previous.

**PRESUPPOSITION**, *prê-sûp-pô-zîsh'ûn*, *s.* Supposal previously formed.

**PRESURMISE**, *prê-sûr-mize'*, *s.* Surmise previously formed.

**PRETENCE**, *prê-tênsé'*, *s.* A false argument grounded upon fictitious postulates; the act of showing or alleging what is not real; assumption, claim to justice; claim true or false; something threatened or held out to terrify.

**To PRETEND**, *prê-tênd'*, *v. a.* To make any appearance of having, to allege falsely; to show hypocritically; to hold out as a delusive appearance; to claim.

**To PRETEND**, *prê-tênd'*, *v. n.* To put in a claim truly or falsely; to presume on ability to do any thing, to profess presumptuously.

**PRETENDER**, *prê-tênd'ûr*, *s.* 98. One who lays claim to any thing.

**PRETENDINGLY**, *prê-tênd'îng-lé*, *ad.* Arrogantly, presumptuously.

**PRETENSION**, *prê-tên'shûn*, *s.* Claim true or false; fictitious appearance.

**PRETERIMPERFECT**, *prê-têr-îm-pêr-fêkt*, *a.* The tense not perfectly past.

**PRETERIT**, *prê-têr-ît*, *a.* Past.

**PRETERITION**, *prê-têr-rîsh'ûn*, *s.* The act of going past, the state of being past.

nør 167, nõt 163—tåbe 171, tåb 172, bål 173—ðil 299—põund 313—åin 466, this 469.

PRETERITNESS, præ'têr-ît-nês, *s.* State of being past, not presence, not futurity.

PRETERLAPSED, præ'têr-låpst', *a.* Past and gone.

PRETERMISSION, præ'têr-mish'ûn, *s.* The act of omitting.

To PRETERMIT, præ'têr-mit', *v. a.* To pass by.

PRETERNATURAL, præ'têr-nåt'tshû-rål, *s.* Different from what is natural, irregular.

PRETERNATURALLY, præ'têr-nåt'tshû-rål-ê, *ad.* In a manner different from the common order of nature.

PRETERNATURALNESS, præ'têr-nåt'tshû-rål-nês, *s.* Manner different from the order of nature.

PRETERPERFECT, præ'têr-pêr'fêkt, *a.* A grammatical term applied to the tense which denotes time absolutely past.

PRETERPLUPERFECT, præ'têr-plû-pêr'fêkt, *a.* The grammatical epithet for the tense denoting time relatively past, or past before some other past time.

PRETEXT, præ'têkst', *s.* Pretence, false appearance, false allegation.

PRETEXTA, præ'têkst'tå, *s.* The robe that was worn by the youths of old Rome under seventeen years of age.

PRETOR, præ'tôr, *s.* 166. The Roman judge; it is now sometimes taken for a mayor.

PRETORIAN, præ'tôr-ån, *a.* Judicial, exercised by the pretor.

PRETTILY, præ'tê-lê, *ad.* Neatly, pleasingly.

PRETTINESS, præ'tê-nês, *s.* Beauty without dignity.

PRETTY, præ'tê, *a.* 101. Neat, elegant; beautiful without grandeur or dignity; it is used in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry and in conversation; not very small.

PRETTY, præ'tê, *ad.* In some degree.

To PREVAIL, præ-våle', *v. n.* To be in force, to have effect, to have power, to have influence; to overcome, to gain the superiority; to gain influence; to operate effectually; to persuade or induce by entreaty.

PREVAILING, præ-vå'ling, *a.* Predominant, having most influence.

PREVAILEMENT, præ-våle'mênt, *s.* Prevalence.

PREVALENCE, præ-vå-lênse, } *s.*

PERVALENCY, præ-vå-lên-sê, } Superiority, influence, predominance.

PREVALENT, præ-vå-lênt, *a.* Victorious, gaining superiority; predominant, powerful.

PREVALENTLY, præ-vå-lênt-lê, *ad.* Powerfully, forcibly.

To PREVARICATE, præ-vår-rê-kåte, *v. n.* To cavil, to quibble, to shuffle.

PREVARICATION, præ-vår-rê-kå'shûn, *s.* Shuffle, cavil.

PREVARICATOR, præ-vår-rê-kå-tûr, *s.* 521. A caviller, a shuffler.

To PREVENT, præ-vênê', *v. a.* To hinder.

PREVENIENT, præ-vênê-ênt, *a.* Preceding, going before, preventive.

To PREVENT, præ-vênt', *v. a.* To go before as a guide, to go before making the way easy; to go before; to anticipate; to pre-occupy, to pre-engage, to attempt first; to hinder, to obviate, to obstruct. This last is almost the only sense now used.

PREVENTER, præ-vênt'ûr, *s.* One that goes before; one that hinders, a hinderer, an obstructer.

PREVENTION, præ-vên'shûn, *s.* The act of going before; pre-occupation, anticipation; hindrance, obstruction; prejudice, prepossession.

PREVENTIONAL, præ-vên'shûn-ål, *a.* Tending to prevention.

PREVENTIVE, præ-vênt'iv, *a.* 157. Tending to hinder; preservative, hindering ill.

PREVENTIVE, præ-vênt'iv, *s.* A preservative, that which prevents, an antidote.

PREVENTIVELY, præ-vênt'iv-lê, *ad.* In such a manner as tends to prevention.

PREVIOUS, præ-vê-ûs, *a.* 314. Antecedent, going before, prior.

PREVIOUSLY, præ-vê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Beforehand, antecedently.

PREVIOUSNESS, præ-vê-ûs-nês, *s.* Antecedence.

PREY, præ, *s.* 269. Something to be devoured, something to be seized, plunder; ravage, depredation; animal of Prey, is an animal that lives on other animals.

To PREY, præ, *v. n.* To feed by violence; to plunder, to rob; to corrode, to waste.

PREYER, præ'ûr, *s.* 98. Robber, devourer, plunderer.

PRIAPISM, præ'åp-izm, *s.* A preternatural tension.

PRICE, prîse, *s.* 467. Equivalent paid for any thing; value, estimation, supposed excellence; rate at which any thing is sold; reward, thing purchased by merit.

To PRICK, prîk, *v. a.* To pierce with a small puncture; to erect with an acuminate point; to set up the ears; to animate by a puncture or mark; to spur, to goad, to impel, to incite; to pain, to pierce with remorse; to mark a tune.

To PRICK, prîk, *v. n.* To dress one's self for show; to come upon the spur.

PRICK, prîk, *s.* A sharp slender instrument, any thing by which a puncture is made; a thorn in the mind, a teasing and tormenting thought, remorse of conscience; a puncture; the print of a deer or hare in the ground.

PRICKER, prîk'ûr, *s.* 98. A sharp-pointed instrument; a light-horse-man.

PRICKET, prîk'it, *s.* 99. A buck in his second year.

PRICKLE, prîk'kl, *s.* 405. A small sharp point, like that of a briar.

PRICKLINESS, prîk'lê-nês, *s.* Fulness of sharp points.

PRICKLOUSE, prîk'lûse, *s.* A word of contempt for a tailor.

PRICKSONG, prîk'sông, *s.* Song set to music. Obsolete.

PRICKLY, prîklê, *a.* Full of sharp points.

PRICKWOOD, prîk'wûd, *a.* A tree.

PRIDE, prîde, *s.* Inordinate and unreasonable self-esteem; insolence, rude treatment of others; dignity of manner, loftiness of air; generous elation of heart; elevation, dignity; ornament, show, decoration; splendour, ostentation; the state of a female beast soliciting the male.

To PRIDE, prîde, *v. a.* To make proud, to rate himself high. Used only with the reciprocal pronoun.

PRIER, præ'ûr, *s.* 416. One who inquires too narrowly.

PRIEST, præst, *s.* 275. One who officiates in sacred offices; one of the second order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a bishop.

PRIESTCRAFT, præst'kråft, *s.* Religious fraud.

PRIESTESS, præst'êss, *a.* A woman who officiates in Heathen rites.

PRIESTHOOD, præst'hûd, *s.* The office and character of a priest; the order of men set apart for holy offices; the second order of the hierarchy.

PRIESTLINESS, præst'lê-nês, *s.* The appearance or manner of a priest.

PRIESTLY, præst'lê, *a.* Becoming a priest, sacerdotal, belonging to a priest.

PRIESTRIDEN, præst'rid-dn, *a.* 103. Managed or governed by priests.

PRIG, prîg, *s.* A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical, little fellow.

PRILL, prîl, *s.* A birt or turbot; commonly pronounced *Brill*.

PRIM, prîm, *a.* Formal, precise, affectedly nice.

To PRIM, prîm, *v. a.* To deck up precisely, to form to an affected nicety.

PRIMACY, præ'må-sê, *s.* The chief ecclesiastical station.



539. Fåte 73, får 77, fall 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pîn 107—nò 162, mðve 164,

Mr Elphinston is the only orthoepist who gives the short sound to *i* in this word. Perhaps no one understands the analogies of our language better; but in this and several other words he overturns the very foundation of language, which is general custom. I am well acquainted with the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, 535; and if custom were wavering, this ought to decide; but in this word, and *primary*, custom is uniform, and precludes all appeal to analogy.

**PRIMAL**, prî'mâl, *a.* First. A word not in use.

**PRIMARILY**, prî'mâ-rê-lê, *ad.* Originally, in the first intention.

**PRIMARINESS**, prî'mâ-rê-nês, *s.* The state of being first in act or intention.

**PRIMARY**, prî'mâ-rê, *a.* First in intention; original; first; first in dignity, chief, principal.—See *Primacy*.

**PRIMATE**, prî'mât, *s.* 91. The chief ecclesiastick.

**PRIMATESHIP**, prî'mât-shîp, *s.* The dignity or office of a primate.

**PRIME**, prime, *s.* The dawn, the morning; the beginning, the early days; the best part; the spring of life; spring; the height of perfection; the first part, the beginning.

**PRIME**, prime, *a.* Early, blooming; principal, first rate; first, original; excellent.

**To PRIME**, prime, *v. a.* To put in the first powder, to put powder in the pan of a gun; to lay the first colours on in painting.

**PRIMELY**, prime'lê, *ad.* Originally, primarily, in the first place; excellently, supremely well.

**PRIMENESS**, prime'nês, *s.* The state of being first; excellence.

**PRIMER**, prî'mîr, *s.* 98. A small prayer-book in which children are taught to read.

**PRIMERO**, prî-mê-rò, *s.* 133. A game at cards.

**PRIMEVAL**, prî-mê-vâl, 133. } *a.*

**PRIMEVOUS**, prî-mê-vûs, }  
Original, such as was at first.

**PRIMITIAL**, prî-mîsh'âl, *a.* 133. Being of the first production.

**PRIMITIVE**, prim'ê-tîv, *a.* Ancient, original, established from the beginning; formal, affectedly solemn, imitating the supposed gravity of old times; primary, not derivative.

**PRIMITIVELY**, prim'ê-tîv-lê, *ad.* Originally, at first; primarily, not derivatively; according to the original rule.

**PRIMITIVENESS**, prim'ê-tîv-nês, *a.* State of being original, antiquity, conformity to antiquity.

**PRIMOGENIAL**, prî-mò-jê-nê-âl, *s.* First-born, primary, elemental.

**PRIMOGENITURE**, prî-mò-jên'ê-tûre, *s.* Seniority, eldership, state of being first-born.

**PRIMORDIAL**, prî-mòr'dê-âl, or prî-mòrjê-âl, *a.* 233. 376. Original, existing from the beginning.

**PRIMORDIATE**, prî-mòr'dê-âte, *a.* 91. Original, existing from the first.

**PRIMROSE**, prî'mròze, *s.* A flower; Primrose is used by Shakspeare for gay and flowery.

**PRINCE**, prinse, *s.* A sovereign, a chief ruler; a sovereign of rank next to kings; ruler of whatever sex; the son of a king, the kinsman of a sovereign; the chief of any body of men.

**To PRINCE**, prinse, *v. n.* To play the prince, to take state.

**PRINCEDOM**, prin'sdòm, *s.* 166. The rank, estate, or power of the prince; sovereignty.

**PRINCELIKE**, prin'sllke, *a.* Becoming a prince

**PRINCELINESS**, prin'slê-nês, *s.* The state, manner, or dignity of a prince.

**PRINCELY**, prin'slê, *a.* Having the appearance of one high born; having the rank of princes; becoming a prince, royal, grand, august.

**PRINCELY**, prin'slê, *ad.* In a princelike manner.

**FAINCES-FEATHER**, prin'sîz-fêth'ûr, *s.* The herb amaranth.

**PRINCESS**, prin'sês, *s.* 502. A sovereign lady, a

woman having sovereign command; a sovereign lady of rank next that of a queen; the daughter of a king; the wife of a prince.

**PRINCIPAL**, prin'sê-pâl, *a.* 88. Chief, of the first rate, capital, essential.

**PRINCIPAL**, prin'sê-pâl, *s.* A head, a chief, not a second; one primarily or originally engaged, not an accessory or auxiliary; a capital sum placed out at interest, the president or governor.

**PRINCIPALITY**, prin'sê-pâl'ê-tê, *s.* Sovereignty, supreme power; a prince, one invested with sovereignty; the country which gives title to a prince, as, the Principality of Wales; superiority, predominance.

**PRINCIPALLY**, prin'sê-pâl-ê, *ad.* Chiefly, above all, above the rest.

**PRINCIPALNESS**, prin'sê-pâl-nês, *s.* The state of being principal.

**PRINCIPATION**, prin-sîp-ê-â'shôn, *s.* Analysis into constituent or elemental parts.

**PRINCIPLE**, prin'sê-pl, *s.* 405. Element, constituent part; original cause; being productive of other being, operative cause; fundamental truth; original postulate; first position from which others are deduced; ground of action, motive; tenet on which morality is founded.

**To PRINCIPLE**, prin'sê-pl, *v. a.* To establish or fix in any tenet, to impress with any tenet good or ill; to establish firmly in the mind.

**PRINCOX**, prîng'kòks, *s.* A coxcomb, a pert young rogne. Obsolete.

**To PRINK**, prîngk, *v. n.* To prank, to deck for show.

**To PRINT**, prînt, *v. a.* To mark by pressing any thing upon another; to impress any thing so as to leave its form; to impress words, or make books, not by the pen, but by the press.

**To PRINT**, prînt, *v. n.* To publish a book.

**PRINT**, prînt, *s.* Mark or form made by impression; that which being impressed leaves its form; picture cut in wood or copper to be impressed on paper; picture made by impression; the form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types used in printing books; the state of being published by the printer; single sheet printed and sold; formal method.

**PRINTER**, prînt'ûr, *s.* 98. One that prints books; one that stamps linen.

**PRINTLESS**, prînt'lês, *a.* That which leaves no impression.

**PRIOR**, prî'ûr, *a.* 166. Former, being before something else, antecedent, anterior.

**PRIOR**, prî'ûr, *s.* The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot.

**PRIORRESS**, prî'ûr-ês, *s.* A lady superiour of a convent of nuns.

**PRIORITY**, prî'ûr-rê-tê, *s.* The state of being first, precedence in time, precedence in place.

**PRIORSHIP**, prî'ûr-shîp, *s.* The state or office of a prior.

**PRIORY**, prî'ûr-ê, *s.* A convent in dignity, before an abbey.

**PRISM**, prîzm, *s.* A prism of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well-polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end.

**PRISMATICK**, prîz-mât'îk, *a.* 509. Formed as a prism.

**PRISMATICALLY**, prîz-mât'ê-kâl-ê, *ad.* In the form of a prism.

**PRISMOID**, prîzm'môid, *s.* A body approaching to the form of a prism.

**PRISON**, prîz'zn, *s.* 170. A strong hold in which persons are confined, a jail.

**To PRISON**, prîz'zn, *v. a.* To imprison, to confine.

**PRISONIASE**, prîz'zn-bâse, *s.* A kind of rustick play, commonly called *Prisoners*.

**PRISONER**, prîz'zn-ûr, *s.* 98. One who is confined in hold; a captive, one taken by the enemy; one under an arrest.

- PRISONHOUSE**, *priz'zn-hóuse*, *s.* Jail, hold in which one is confined.
- PRISONMENT**, *priz'zn-mént*, *s.* Confinement, imprisonment, captivity.
- PRISTINE**, *priz'tin*, *a.* 140. First, ancient, original.
- PRITHEE**, *prith'é*. A familiar corruption of Pray thee, or I Pray thee.
- PRIVACY**, *prí'vá-sé*, or *prí'vá-sé*, *s.* State of being secret; secrecy; retirement, retreat.
- ☞ The first pronunciation of this word is adopted by Dr Ash, Dr Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr Perry, and Entick; and the last by Mr Sheridan, Mr Elphinston, and Mr Scott. Mr Elphinston is in this word consistent with his pronunciation of *primacy*; but my ear and observation greatly fail me, if the first mode of pronouncing this word is not the most agreeable to polite as well as general usage. It seems to retain the sound of its primitive *private*, as *piracy* does of *private*; which word *piracy* Mr Elphinston, in opposition to all our orthoepists, pronounces with the *i* short.
- PRIVADO**, *prí'vá-dó*, *s.* A secret friend. Not used. See *Lunbago*.
- PRIVATE**, *prí'vát*, *a.* 91. Secret; alone; being upon the same terms with the rest of the community; opposed to publick; particular, not relating to the publick; in Private, secretly, not publickly.
- PRIVATEER**, *prí'vá-téér'*, *s.* A ship fitted out by private men to plunder enemies.
- To PRIVATEER**, *prí'vá-téér'*, *v. n.* To fit out ships against enemies, at the charge of private persons.
- PRIVATELY**, *prí'vát-lé*, *ad.* Secretly, not openly.
- PRIVATENESS**, *prí'vát-nés*, *s.* The state of a man in the same rank with the rest of the community; secrecy, privacy; obscurity, retirement.
- PRIVATION**, *prí'vá-shún*, *s.* 133. Removal or destruction of any thing or quality; the act of degrading from rank or office.
- PRIVATIVE**, *prí'vá-tív*, *a.* 133. Causing privation of any thing; consisting in the absence of something; not positive.
- ☞ Mr Sheridan, Dr Kenrick, Dr Ash, Mr Scott, W. Johnston and Entick, make the first syllable of this word short, as I have done; and Mr Perry and Buchanan make it long. In defence of the first pronunciation it may be observed, that this word is not like *primacy* and *primary*; the first of which is a formative of our own; and the second, derived from the Latin *primarius*, which, in our pronunciation of the Latin, does not shorten the *i* in the first syllable as *privativus* does, see *Academy* and *Incomparable*, and therefore these words are no rule for the pronunciation of this; which, besides the general tendency of the penultimate accent to shorten every vowel it falls on but *u*, 335, seems to have another claim to the short vowel from its termination; thus *sanctine*, *donative*, *primitive*, *derivative*, &c. all plead for the short sound.
- PRIVATIVE**, *prí'vá-tív*, *s.* 157. That of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence is only the absence of sound.
- PRIVATIVELY**, *prí'vá-tív-lé*, *ad.* By the absence of something necessary to be present, negatively.
- PRIVATIVENESS**, *prí'vá-tív-nés*, *s.* Notation of absence of something that should be present.
- PRIVET**, *prí'vít*, *s.* 99. Evergreen; a kind of phylleria.
- PRIVILEGE**, *prí'vè-lídje*, *s.* Peculiar advantage; immunity, publick right.
- To PRIVILEGE**, *prí'vè-lídje*, *v. a.* 133. To invest with rights or immunities, to grant a privilege; to exempt from censure or danger; to exempt from paying tax or impost.
- PRIVILY**, *prí'vè-lé*, *ad.* Secretly, privately.
- PRIVITY**, *prí'vè-té*, *s.* 530. Private communication; consciousness, joint knowledge.
- PRIVY**, *prí'vè*, *a.* Private, not publick, assigned to secret uses; secret, clandestine; admitted to secrets of state; conscious to any thing, admitted to participation.
- PRIVY**, *prí'vè*, *s.* Place of retirement, necessary house.
- PRIZE**, *príze*, *s.* A reward gained by contest with competitors; reward gained by any performance; something taken by adventure, plunder.
- To PRIZE**, *príze*, *v. a.* To rate, to value at a certain price; to esteem, to value highly.
- PRIZER**, *prí'zér*, *s.* 98. He who values.
- PRIZEFIGHTER**, *príze'fít-túr*, *s.* One that fights publickly for a reward.
- PRO**, *pró*, *For*, in defence of.—See *Con*.
- PROBABILITY**, *prób-á-bí-lít'é-té*, *s.* Likelihood, appearance of truth, evidence arising from the preponderation of argument.
- PROBABLE**, *prób'bá-bl*, *a.* Likely, having more evidence than the contrary.
- ☞ Were this word used to signify the possibility of searching a word with a probe, the *o* would in that case be pronounced long.
- PROBABLY**, *prób'bá-blé*, *ad.* Likely, in likelihood.
- PROBAT**, *pró'bát*, *s.* The proof of wills and testaments of persons deceased in the spiritual court.
- PROBATION**, *pró-bá'shún*, *s.* Proof, evidence, testimony, the act of proving by ratiocination or testimony; trial, examination; trial before entrance into monastick life, novitiate.
- ☞ The *o* in the inseparable preposition of this and similar words, when the accent is on the second syllable, is exactly like the *o* in *obedience*, which see.
- PROBATIONARY**, *pró-bá'shún-á-ré*, *a.* Serving for trial.
- PROBATIONER**, *pró-bá'shún-ár*, *s.* One who is upon trial; a novice.
- PROBATIONERSHIP**, *pró-bá'shún-ár-shíp*, *s.* State of being on trial.
- PROBATORY**, *prób'bá-túr-é*, *a.* 512. Serving for trial.
- PROBATUM EST**, *pró-bá'tóm ést*, *s.* A Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying, It is tried or proved.
- PROBE**, *próbe*, *s.* A slender wire by which surgeons search the depth of wounds.
- PROBE-SCISSORS**, *próbe'síz-zárs*, *s.* 166. Scissors used to open wounds.
- To PROBE**, *próbe*, *v. a.* To search, to try by an instrument.
- PROBITY**, *prób'é-té*, *s.* 550. Honesty, sincerity.
- PROBLEM**, *próblém*, *s.* A question proposed.
- PROBLEMATICAL**, *prób-lé-mát'té-kál*, *a.* 509. Uncertain, unsettled, disputable.
- PROBLEMATICALLY**, *prób-lé-mát'té-kál-lé*, *ad.* Uncertainly.
- PROBOSCIS**, *pró-bós'sís*, *s.* A snout, the trunk of an elephant; but it is used also for the same part in every creature.
- PROCACIOUS**, *pró-ká'shús*, *a.* Petulant, loose.
- PROCACITY**, *pró-kás'sé-té*, *s.* 530. Petulance.
- PROCATARTICK**, *pró-kát-árk'tík*, *a.* Forerunning, antecedent.
- PROCATARXIS**, *pró-kát-árks'ís*, *s.* The pre-existent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent.
- PROCEDURE**, *pró-sééd'jüre*, *s.* 376. Manner of proceeding, management, conduct; act of proceeding—progress, process.
- To PROCEED**, *pró-sééd'*, *v. n.* 533. To pass from one thing or place to another; to go forward, to tend to the end designed; to come forth from a place or from a sender; to issue, to be produced from; to prosecute any design; to be transacted, to be carried on; to make progress, to advance; to carry on juridical process; to transact, to act, to carry on any affair methodically; to be propagated, to come by generation; to be produced by the original efficient cause.
- PROCEED**, *pró-sééd'*, *s.* Produce, as the Proceeds of an estate. A law term.
- PROCEEDER**, *pró-sééd'úr*, *s.* 98. One who goes forward, one who makes a progress.
- PROCEEDING**, *pró-sééd'ing*, *s.* 410. Progress from one thing to another, series of conduct transaction; legal procedure.

559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

**PROCERITY**, prô-sêr'ê-tê, *s.* Tallness, height of stature.

**PROCESS**, prôs'sês, *s.* 533. Tendency, progressive course; regular and gradual progress; methodical management of any thing; course of law.

Mr Sheridan, Mr Nares, Dr Johnson, Dr Ash, Mr Scott, W. Johnston, and Mr Perry, place the accent on the first syllable of this word; and those who give the quantity of the vowels make it short; Buchanan alone, though he places the accent on the first syllable, makes it long.

Mr Nares, suspects the accentuation of this word on the second syllable to be the most ancient, though Shakspeare so frequently places the accent on the first.

"Tell her the process of Antonio's end." *Merchant of Venice.*

"In brief, to set the needless process by." *Measure for Measure.*

"In process of the seasons I have seen." *Shakspeare's Sonnets.*

But Milton accents the second syllable:

"Cannot without process of speech be told." *Par. Lost, vii. 178.*

"..... which might rise

By policy and long process of time."

*Id. ii. 297.*

There is a phrase, as Mr Nares observes, in *process of time*, when we oftener hear the accent on the second syllable of this word than the first. This is undoubtedly a proof of the justness of his observation respecting the antiquity of this pronunciation; but as it is now antiquated in other phrases, it ought not to be used in this.

**PROCESSION**, prô-sêsh'ûn, *s.* A train marching in ceremonious solemnity.

**PROCESSIONAL**, prô-sêsh'ûn-âl, *a.* Relating to procession.

**PROCESSIONARY**, prô-sêsh'ûn-â-rê, *a.* 512. Consisting in procession.

**PROCINCT**, prô-sîngkt', *s.* Complete preparation, preparation brought to the point of action.

**TO PROCLAIM**, prô-klâmê, *v. a.* 202. To promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication; to tell openly; to outlaw by public denunciation.

**PROCLAIMER**, prô-klâm'êr, *s.* 98. One that publishes by authority.

**PROCLAMATION**, prô-klâ-mâ'shûn, *s.* Publication by authority; a declaration of the king's will openly published among the people.

**PROCLIVITY**, prô-kliv'ê-tê, *s.* 530. Tendency, natural inclination, propension; readiness, facility of attaining.

**PROCLIVOUS**, prô-kliv'ûs, *a.* 503. Inclined, tending by nature.

**PROCONSUL**, prô-kôn'sûl, *s.* A Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority.

**PROCONSULSHIP**, prô-kôn'sûl-shîp, *s.* The office of a proconsul.

**TO PROCRASTINATE**, prô-krâs'tîn-â-te, *v. a.* To defer, to delay, to put off from day to day.

**PROCRASTINATION**, prô-krâs'tîn-â'shûn, *s.* Delay, dilatoriness.

**PROCRASTINATOR**, prô-krâs'tîn-â-tûr, *s.* 521. A dilatory person.

**PROCREANT**, prô-krê-ânt, *a.* 505. Productive, pregnant.

**TO PROCREATE**, prô-krê-â-te, *v. a.* To generate, to produce.

**PROCREATION**, prô-krê-â'shûn, *s.* Generation, production.

**PROCREATIVE**, prô-krê-â-tiv, *a.* 512. Generative, productive.

**PROCREATIVENESS**, prô-krê-â-tiv-nês, *s.* 512. 524. Power of generation.

**PROCREATOR**, prô-krê-â-tûr, *s.* 521. Generator, begetter.

**PROCTOR**, prôkt'ûr, *s.* 166. A manager of another man's affairs; an attorney in the spiritual court; the magistrate of the university.

**PROCTORSHIP**, prôkt'ûr-shîp, *s.* Office or dignity of a proctor.

**PROCUMBENT**, prô-kûm'bênt, *a.* Lying down, prone.

**PROCURABLE**, prô-kû'râ-bl, *a.* To be procured, obtainable, acquirable.

**PROCURACY**, prôk'û-râ-sê, *s.* The management of any thing.

**PROCURATION**, prôk-kû-râ'shûn, *s.* The act of procuring.

**PROCURATOR**, prôk-kû-râ'tûr, *s.* 166. 521. Manager, one who transacts affairs for another.

**PROCURATORIAL**, prôk-kû-râ-tô'rê-âl, *a.* Made by a proctor.

**PROCURATORY**, prô-kû'râ-tûr-ê, *a.* 512. Tending to procuration.

**TO PROCURE**, prô-kûrê', *v. a.* To manage, to transact for another; to obtain, to acquire; to persuade, to prevail on; to contrive, to forward.

**TO PROCURE**, prô-kûrê', *v. n.* To bawd, to pimp.

**PROCUREMENT**, prô-kûrê'mênt, *s.* The act of procuring.

**PROCURER**, prô-kû'rêr, *s.* 98. One that gains, obtains; pimp; pander.

**PROCURESS**, prô-kû'rês, *s.* A bawd.

**PRODIGAL**, prôd'dê-gâl, *a.* Profuse, wasteful, expensive, lavish.

**PRODIGAL**, prôd'dê-gâl, *s.* A waster, a spendthrift.

**PRODIGALITY**, prôd-dê-gâl'ê-tê, *s.* Extravagance, profusion, waste, excessive liberality.

**PRODIGALLY**, prôd'dê-gâl'ê, *ad.* Profusely, wastefully, extravagantly.

**PRODIGIOUS**, prô-dîd'jûs, *a.* 314. Amazing, astonishing, monstrous.

**PRODIGIOUSLY**, prô-dîd'jûs-lê, *ad.* Amazingly, astonishingly, portentously, enormously.

**PRODIGIOUSNESS**, prô-dîd'jûs-nês, *s.* Enormousness, portentousness, amazing qualities.

**PRODIGY**, prôd'dê-jê, *s.* Any thing out of the ordinary process of nature, from which omens are drawn, portent; monster; any thing astonishing for good or bad.

**PRODITION**, prô-dîsh'ûn, *s.* Treason, treachery.

**PRODITOR**, prôd'ê-tûr, *s.* 166. A traitor. Not Lu use.

**PRODITORIOUS**, prôd'ê-tô'rê-ûs, *a.* Treacherous, perfidious; apt to make discoveries. Not used.

**TO PRODUCE**, prô-dûsê', *v. a.* 492. To offer to the view or notice; to exhibit to the publick; to bring as an evidence; to bear, to bring forth as a vegetable; to cause, to effect, to generate, to beget.

**PRODUCE**, prôd'dûsê, *s.* 532. Product, that which any thing yields or brings; amount, gain.

Mr Sheridan, Mr Nares, Mr Elphinston, Mr Scott, Dr Kenrick, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, make the *o* in the first syllable of this word short; and Buchanan and Dr Ash, long.

**PRODUCT**, prôd'dûsênt, *s.* One that exhibits, one that offers.

**PRODUCER**, prôd'dû'sûr, *s.* One that generates or produces.

**PRODUCIBLE**, prôd'dû'sê-bl, *a.* Such as may be exhibited; such as may be generated or made.

**PRODUCIBLENESS**, prôd'dû'sê-bl-nês, *s.* The state of being producible.

**PRODUCT**, prôd'dûkt, *s.* 552. Something produced, as fruits, grain, metals; work, composition; thing consequential, effect.

Mr Sheridan, Mr Nares, Mr Scott, Dr Kenrick, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, make the *o* in the first syllable of this word short; and Dr Ash as far as we can gather by his position of the accent, makes it long.

**PRODUCTILE**, prô-dûkt'îl, *a.* 140. Which may be produced.

**PRODUCTION**, prô-dûkt'shûn, *s.* The act of producing; the thing produced, fruit, product; composition.

**PRODUCTIVE**, prô-dûkt'îv, *a.* Having the power to produce, fertile, generative, efficient.

**PROM**, prôm, *s.* Preface, introduction.

**PROFANATION**, prôf-ân-nâ'shûn, *s.* 533. The act of violating any thing sacred; irreverence to holy things or persons.

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

- PROFANE**, prô-fânê', *a.* 533. Irreverent to sacred names or things; not sacred, secular; polluted, not pure; not purified by holy rites.
- To PROFANE**, prô-fânê', *v. a.* To violate, to pollute, to put to wrong use.
- PROFANELY**, prô-fânê'lê', *ad.* With irreverence to sacred names or things.
- PROFANER**, prô-fânê'ûr, *s.* Polluter, violator.
- PROFANENESS**, prô-fânê'nês, *s.* Irreverence of what is sacred.
- PROFECTION**, prô-fêk'shûn, *s.* Advance, progression.
- To PROFESS**, prô-fês', *v. a.* To declare himself in strong terms of any opinion or character, to make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration; to declare publicly one's skill in any art or science, so as to invite employment.
- To PROFESS**, prô-fês', *v. n.* To declare openly; to declare friendship.
- PROFESSEDLY**, prô-fês'sêd-lê', *ad.* 364. According to open declaration made by himself.
- PROFESSION**, prô-fêsh'ûn, *s.* Calling, vocation, known employment; declaration, strong assurance; the act of declaring one's self of any party or opinion.
- PROFESSIONAL**, prô-fêsh'ûn-âl, *a.* Relating to a particular calling or profession.
- PROFESSOR**, prô-fês'sûr, *s.* One who declares himself of any opinion or party; one who publicly practises or teaches an art.
- PROFESSORSHIP**, prô-fês'sûr-shîp, *v.* The station or office of a publick teacher.
- To PROFFER**, prôff'ûr, *v. a.* To propose, to offer.
- PROFFER**, prôff'ûr, *s.* Offer made, something proposed to acceptance.
- PROFFERER**, prôff'ûr-ûr, *s.* He that offers.
- PROFICIENCE**, prô-fish'ênse, }  
**PROFICIENCY**, prô-fish'ên-sê, } *s.*  
 Profit, advancement in any thing, improvement gained.
- PROFICIENT**, prô-fish'ênt, *s.* One who has made advancement in any study or business.
- PROFILE**, prôff'il, prô-fêl', *s.* 112. The side face, half face.
- PROFIT**, prôff'it, *s.* Gain, pecuniary advantage; advantage, accession of good; improvement, advancement, proficiency.
- To PROFIT**, prôff'it, *v. a.* To benefit, to advantage; to improve, to advance.
- To PROFIT**, prôff'it, *v. n.* To gain advantage; to make improvement; to be of use or advantage.
- PROFITABLE**, prôff'it-â-bl, *a.* Gainful, lucrative; useful, advantageous.
- PROFITABLENESS**, prôff'it-â-bl-nês, *s.* Gainfulness, usefulness, advantageousness.
- PROFITABLY**, prôff'it-â-blê', *ad.* Gainfully, advantageously, usefully.
- PROFITLESS**, prôff'it-lês, *a.* Void of gain or advantage.
- PROFLIGATE**, prôff'itê-gât, *a.* 91. Abandoned, lost to virtue and decency, shameless.
- PROFLIGATE**, prôff'itê-gât, *s.* 91. An abandoned, shameless wretch.
- PROFLIGATELY**, prôff'itê-gât-lê', *ad.* Shamelessly.
- PROFLIGATENESS**, prôff'itê-gât-nês, *s.* The quality of being profligate.
- PROFLUENCE**, prôff'itû-ênse, *s.* Progress, course.
- PROFLUENT**, prôff'itû-ênt, *a.* 532. Flowing forward.
- PROFOUND**, prô-fôund', *a.* Deep, descending far below the surface, low with respect to the neighbouring places; intellectually deep, not obvious to the mind; lowly, submissive; learned beyond the common reach.
- PROFOUND**, prô-fôund', *s.* The deep, the main, the sea; the abyss.
- PROFOUNDLY**, prô-fôund'lê', *ad.* Deeply, with deep concern; with great degrees of knowledge, with deep insight.
- PROFOUNDNESS**, prô-fôund'nês, *s.* Depth of place; depth of knowledge.
- PROFUNDITY**, prô-fôund'ê-tê, *s.* Depth of place or knowledge.
- PROFUSE**, prô-fûse', *a.* 427. Lavish, prodigal, overabundant.
- PROFUSELY**, prô-fûse'lê', *ad.* Lavishly, prodigally with exuberance.
- PROFUSENESS**, prô-fûse'nês, *s.* Lavishness, prodigality.
- PROFUSION**, prô-fûzhûn, *s.* Lavishness, prodigality, extravagance; abundance, exuberant plenty.
- To PROG**, prôg, *v. n.* To rob, to steal; to shift meanly for provisions. A low word.
- PROG**, prôg, *s.* Victuals, provision of any kind. A low word.
- PROGENERATION**, prô-jên-êr-ûshûn, *s.* The act of begetting, propagation.
- PROGENITOR**, prô-jên'it-ûr, *s.* A forefather, an ancestor in a direct line.
- PROGENY**, prôdj'ê-nê, *s.* Offspring, race, generation.
- PROGNOSTICABLE**, prôg-nôs'tê-kâ-bl, *a.* Such as may be foreknown or foretold.
- To PROGNOSTICATE**, prôg-nôs'tê-kâ-tê, *v. a.* To foretell, to foreshow.
- PROGNOSTICATION**, prôg-nôs-tê-kâ'shûn, *s.* A foretoken.
- PROGNOSTICATOR**, prôg-nôs'tê-kâ-tûr, *s.* 521. One who foretells.
- PROGNOSTICK**, prôg-nôs'tik, *a.* Foretoking disease or recovery.
- PROGNOSTICK**, prôg-nôs'tik, *s.* The skill of foretelling diseases, or the event of diseases; a prediction; a token forerunning.
- PROGRESS**, prôg-jês, *s.* 532. Course, procession; advancement, motion forward, intellectual improvement; removal from one place to another; a journey of state, a circuit.
- Mr Sheridan, Mr Elphinston, Mr Nares, Dr Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Perry, pronounce the *o* in the first syllable of this word short; but Buchanan and Eutick make it long.
- PROGRESSION**, prô-grêsh'ûn, *s.* Process, regular and gradual advance; motion forward; intellectual advance.
- PROGRESSIONAL**, prô-grêsh'ûn-âl, *a.* In a state of increase or advance.
- PROGRESSIVE**, prô-grês'slv, *a.* Going forward, advancing.
- PROGRESSIVELY**, prô-grês'slv-lê', *ad.* By gradual steps or regular course.
- PROGRESSIVENESS**, prô-grês'slv-nês, *s.* The state of advancing.
- To PROHIBIT**, prô-hîb'it, *v. a.* To forbid, to interdict by authority; to debar, to hinder.
- PROHIBITER**, prô-hîb'it-tûr, *s.* Forbidder, interdicter.
- PROHIBITION**, prô-hê-bîsh'ûn, *s.* Forbiddance, interdict, act of forbidding.
- PROHIBITORY**, prô-hîb'itê-tûr-ê, *a.* Implying prohibition, forbidding.
- To PROJECT**, prô-jêkt', *v. a.* 492. To throw out, to cast forward; to exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror; to scheme, to form in the mind, to contrive.
- To PROJECT**, prô-jêkt', *v. n.* To jut out, to shoot forward, to shoot beyond something next it.
- PROJECT**, prôdj'êkt, *s.* 492. 532. Scheme, contrivance.
- PROJECTILE**, prô-jêk'til, *s.* 140. A body put in motion.
- PROJECTILE**, prô-jêk'til, *a.* 140. Impelled forward.
- PROJECTION**, prô-jêk'shûn, *s.* The act of shooting forward; plan, delineation; scheme, plan of action; in Chymistry, crisis of an operation.
- PROJECTOR**, prô-jêk'tûr, *s.* One who ferms

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—no 162. mōve 164,

schemes or designs; one who forms wild impracticable schemes.

**PROJECTURE**, prò-jèk'tshùre, s. 463. A jutting out.

**To PROLATE**, prò-là'te', v. a. 492. To pronounce, to utter.

**PROLATE**, prò-là'te, a. 532. Extended beyond an exact round.

**PROLATION**, prò-lá'shùn, s. Pronunciation, utterance; delay, act of deferring.

**PROLEGOMENA**, prò-lè-gòm'mé-ná, s. 530. Previous discourse, introductory observations.

**PROLEPSIS**, prò-lép'sis, s. A figure of rhetoric, in which objections are anticipated.

**PROLEPTICAL**, prò-lép'té-kál, a. Previous, antecedent.

**PROLEPTICALLY**, prò-lép'té-kál-lé, ad. By way of anticipation.

**PROLIFICATION**, prò-lif-fé-ká'shùn, s. Generation of children.

**PROLIFIC**, prò-lif'fik, a. 509. Fruitful, generative, pregnant, productive.

**PROLIFICALY**, prò-lif'fé-kál-lé, ad. Fruitfully, pregnantly.

**PROLIX**, prò-lik's, a. Long, tedious, not concise; of long duration.

**PROLIXIOUS**, prò-lik'shùs, a. Dilatory, tedious. Not used.

**PROLIXITY**, prò-lik's'é-té, s. Tediousness, tiresome length, want of brevity.

**PROLIXLY**, prò-lik's'é-lé, ad. At great length, tediously.

**PROLIXNESS**, prò-lik's'nés, s. Tediousness.

**PROLOCUTOR**, prò-lò-kù'tùr, s. 503. The foreman, the speaker of a convocation.

*☞* In compliance with so many authorities I placed the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of *interlocutor*, and nearly the same authorities oblige me to place the accent on the penultimate of this word; for so Dr Johnson, Dr Kenrick, Dr Ash, W. Johnston, Mr Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, Fenning, and Bailey, accent it. But surely these two words ought not to be differently accented; and if my opinion had any weight, I would accent them both on the penultimate, as they may be considered exactly like words ending in *ator*, and ought to be accented in the same manner. Mr Sheridan and Mr Scott are very singular in placing the accent on the first syllable.—See *Interlocutor*.

**PROLOCUTORSHIP**, prò-lò-kù'tùr-shíp, s. The office of a prolocutor.

**PROLOGUE**, prò-lòg, s. 338. 532. Preface, introduction to any discourse or performance; something spoken before the entrance of the actors of a play.

*☞* Mr Sheridan, Mr Elphinstone, Mr Nares, Dr Kenrick, Mr Scott, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, make the *o* in the first syllable of this word short, and Buchanan only long.

**To PROLOGUE**, prò-lòg, v. a. To introduce with a formal preface. Not in use.

**To PROLONG**, prò-lòng, v. a. To lengthen out, to continue, to draw out; to put off to a distant time.

**PROLONGATION**, prò-lòng-gá'shùn, s. 530. The act of lengthening; delay to a longer time.

**PROLUSION**, prò-lù'shùn, s. Entertainment, performance of diversion; prelude.

**PROMINENT**, pròm'mé-nént, a. Standing out beyond the other parts, protuberant.

**PROMINENCE**, pròm'mé-nénsé, } s.

**PROMINENCY**, pròm'mé-nén-sé, } s. Protuberance, projecting parts.

**PROMISCUOUS**, prò-mis'kù-ùs, a. Mingled, confused, undistinguished.

**PROMISCUOUSLY**, prò-mis'kù-ùs-lé, ad. With confused mixture, indiscriminately.

**PROMISE**, pròm'miz, s. Declaration of some benefit to be conferred; hope, expectation.

**To PROMISE**, pròm'miz, v. a. To make declaration of some benefit to be conferred.

**To PROMISE**, pròm'miz, v. n. To assure one by a promise; it is used of assurance even of ill.

**PROMISERGEACH**, pròm'miz-bré'tsh, s. Violator of promises.

**PROMISEREAKEER**, pròm'miz-brá-kùr, s. Violator of promise.

**PROMISER**, pròm'miz-ùr, s. 98. One who promises.

**PROMISSORY**, pròm'mis-sùr-é, a. 512. Containing profession of some benefit to be conferred.

**PROMISSORILY**, pròm'mis-sùr-é-lé, ad. By way of promise.

**PROMONTORY**, pròm'mùn-tùr-é, s. 557. A headland, a cape, high land jutting into the sea.

**To PROMOTE**, prò-mò'te', v. a. To forward, to advance; to elevate, to exalt, to prefer.

**PROMOTER**, prò-mò'té'ùr, s. Advancer, forwarder, encourager.

**PROMOTION**, prò-mò'shùn, s. Advancement, encouragement, exaltation to some new honour or rank, preferment.

**To PROMOVE**, prò-mò'v', v. a. To forward, to promote. Not used.

**PROMPT**, pròm't, a. 412. Quick, ready; petulant; ready without hesitation, wanting no new motive; ready, told down, as, Prompt payment.

**To PROMPT**, pròm't, v. a. To assist by private instruction, to help at a loss; to incite; to instigate; to remind, to act as a prompter.

**PROMPTER**, pròm'tùr, s. 98. One who helps a public speaker, by suggesting the word to him when he falters; an admonisher, a reminder.

**PROMPTITUDE**, pròm'té-tùde, s. Readiness, quickness.

**PROMPTLY**, pròm'tlé, ad. Readily, quickly, expeditiously.

**PROMPTNESS**, pròm'tnés, s. Readiness, quickness, alacrity.

**PROMPTURE**, pròm'tshùre, s. 468. Suggestion, motion given by another. Not used.

**To PROMULGATE**, prò-mùl'gá'te, v. a. To publish, to make known by open declaration.

**PROMULGATION**, pròm-ùl-gá'shùn, s. 530. Publication, open exhibition.

**PROMULGATOR**, pròm-ùl-gá'tùr, s. 521. Publisher, open teacher.

**To PROMULGE**, prò-mùl'je', v. a. To promulgate, to publish, to teach openly.

**PROMULGER**, prò-mùl'jùr, s. 98. Publisher, promulgator.

**PRONE**, pròne, a. Bending downward, lying with the face downwards; precipitous, headlong; sloping; inclined, disposed.

**PRONENESS**, pròne'nés, s. The state of bending downwards; the state of lying with the face downwards; descent, declivity; inclination, disposition to ill.

**PRONG**, pròng, s. A fork.

**PRONOMINAL**, prò-nòm'é-nàl, a. Having the nature of a pronoun.

**PRONOUN**, prò'nòùn, s. 313. A word used instead of a noun or name.

**To PRONOUNCE**, prò-nòùnse', v. a. 313. To speak, to utter; to utter solemnly, to utter confidently; to form or articulate by the organs of speech; to utter rhetorically.

**To PRONOUNCE**, prò-nòùnse', v. n. To speak with confidence or authority.

**PRONOUNCER**, prò-nòùn'sùr, s. 98. One who pronounces.

**PRONUNCIATION**, prò-nùn-shé-ù'shùn, s. Act or mode of utterance.

*☞* There are few words more frequently mispronounced than this. A mere English scholar, who considers the verb to *pronounce* as the root of it, cannot easily conceive why the *o* is thrown out of the second syllable; and therefore, to correct the mistake, sounds the word as if written *pronunciation*. Those who are sufficiently learned to escape this error, by understanding that the word comes to us either from the Latin *pronunciatio*, or the French *prononciation*, are very apt to fall into another, by sinking the first aspiration, and pronouncing the third syllable like the noun *sea*. But these speakers

ought to take notice, that, throughout the whole language, *e, a, and i*, preceded by *ea, ia, io,* or any similar diphthong, always become aspirated, and are pronounced as if written *sh*. Thus the very same reasons that oblige us to pronounce *partiality, propitiation, especially, &c.* as if written *parshobly, propheshshun, especially, &c.* oblige us to pronounce *pronunciation*, as if written *pronushshun*. See Principles, No. 337, 450, 461, and the word *Ecclesiastick*.

But though Mr Sheridan avoids the vulgar error of sinking the aspiration, in my opinion he falls into one fully as exceptionable; which is, that of pronouncing the word in four syllables, as if written *pro-nun-sha-shun*. I am grossly mistaken if correct speakers do not always pronounce this and similar words in the manner I have marked them: and, indeed, Mr Sheridan himself seems dubious with respect to some of them; for though he pronounces *glaciate, glaciation, association, &c. gla-shate, gla-sha-shun, as-so-sha-shun, &c.* yet he spells *conglaciate, cong'aciation, and consociation,—con-glu-syute, con-glu-sya-shun, con-so-sya-shun*. See Principles, No. 512, 513.

**PROOF, pröf, s.** 306. Evidence, testimony, convincing token; test, trial, experiment; firm temper, impenetrability; armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial; in Printing, the rough draught of a sheet when first pulled.

**PROOF, pröf, a.** Impenetrable, able to resist.

**PROOFLESS, pröf'flës, a.** Unproved, wanting evidence.

**To PROP, pröp, v. a.** To sustain, to support.

**PROP, pröp, s.** Support, a stay, that on which any thing rests.

**PROPAGABLE, pröp'ä-gä-bl, a.** Such as may be spread; such as may be propagated.

**To PROPAGATE, pröp'ä-gäte, v. a.** 91. To continue or spread by generation or successive production; to carry on from place to place; to increase, to promote; to generate.

**To PROPAGATE, pröp'ä-gäte, v. n.** To have offspring.

**PROPAGATION, pröp-ä-gä'shûn, s.** Continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production.

**PROPAGATOR, pröp'ä-gä-tär, s.** 521. One who continues by successive production; a spreader, a promoter.

**To PROPEL, prö-pël, v. a.** To drive forward.

**To PROPEND, prö-pënd', v. n.** To incline to any part, to be disposed in favour of any thing. Not used.

**PROPENSITY, prö-pên'sên-sê, s.** Inclination or tendency of desire to any thing; preconsideration. Not used.

**PROPENSE, prö-pên'sê, a.** Inclined, disposed.

**PROPENSION, prö-pên'shûn, } s.**

**PROPENSIVITY, prö-pên'sê-tê, } s.**  
Inclination, disposition to any thing good or bad; tendency.

**PROPEL, pröp'pür, a.** 98. Peculiar, not belonging to more, not common; noting an individual; one's own; natural, original; fit, suitable, qualified; accurate, just; not figurative; pretty; tall, lusty, handsome with bulk.

**PROPERLY, pröp'pür-lê, ad.** Fitly, suitably; in a strict sense.

**PROPERNESS, pröp'pür-nês, s.** The quality of being proper.

**PROPERTY, pröp'pür-tê, s.** Peculiar quality; quality, disposition; right or possession; possession held in one's own right; too thing possessed; something useful; necessary implements.

**To PROPERTY, pröp'pür-tê, v. a.** To invest with qualities; to seize or retain as something owned, to appropriate, to hold. Not in use.

**PROPHECY, pröffê-sê, s.** 499. A declaration of something to come, prediction.

**PROPHESIER, pröffê-si-ür, s.** One who prophesies.

**To PROPHESEY, pröffê-si, v. a.** 499. To predict, to foretell, to prognosticate; to foreshow.

**To PROPHESEY, pröffê-si, v. n.** To utter predictions; to preach, a scriptural sense.

**PROPHET, pröffît, s.** 99. One who tells future events; one of the sacred writers empowered by God to foretell futurity.

**PROPHETESS, pröffît-tês, s.** A woman that foretells future events.

**PROPHETICK, prö-fêt'tik, 509, } a.**

**PROPHETICAL, prö-fêt'tê-käl, } a.**  
Foreseeing or foretelling future events.

**PROPHETICALLY, prö-fêt'tê-käl-ê, ad.** With knowledge of futurity, in manner of a prophecy.

**To PROPHEITIZE, pröffît-tize, v. n.** To give predictions.

**PROPHYLACTICK, pröf-ê-läk'tik, a.** 530. Preventive, preservative.

**PROPINQUITY, prö-pîng'kwê-tê, s.** Nearness, proximity, nearness of time; kindred, nearness of blood.

**PROFITABLE, prö-pish'ê-ä-bl, a.** Such as may be induced to favour, such as may be made propitious.

**To PROFITATE, prö-pish'ê-äte, v. a.** 542. To induce to favour, to conciliate.

**PROFITATION, prö-pish'ê-ä'shûn, s.** The act of making propitious; the atonement, the offering by which propitiousness is obtained.

**PROFITATOR, prö-pish'ê-ä-tär, s.** 521. One that propitiates.

**PROFITATORY, prö-pish'ê-ä-tür-ê, a.** Having the power to make propitious.

**PROFITIOUS, prö-pish'ûs, a.** 292. Favourable, kind.

**PROFITIOUSLY, prö-pish'ûs-lê, ad.** Favourably, kindly.

**PROFITOUSNESS, prö-pish'ûs-nês, s.** Favourableness, kindness.

**PROPLASM, pröp'läzm, s.** Mould, matrix.

**PROPLASTICE, prö-pläst'is, s.** The art of making moulds for casting.

**PROPRONENT, prö-pö'nênt, s.** 503. One that makes a proposal.

**PROPORTION, prö-pör'shûn, s.** Comparative relation of one thing to another, ratio; settled relation of comparative quantity, equal degree; harmonic degree; symmetry, adaptation of one to another; form, size.

**To PROPORTION, prö-pör'shûn, v. a.** To adjust by comparative relations; to form symmetrically.

**PROPORTIONABLE, prö-pör'shûn-ä-bl, a.** Adjusted by comparative relation, such as is fit.

**PROPORTIONABLY, prö-pör'shûn-ä-blê, ad.** According to proportion, according to comparative relations.

**PROPORTIONAL, prö-pör'shûn-äl, a.** Having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else.

**PROPORTIONALITY, prö-pör'shûn-äl-ê-tê, s.** The quality of being proportional.

**PROPORTIONALLY, prö-pör'shûn-äl-lê, ad.** In a stated degree.

**PROPORTIONATE, prö-pör'shûn-ät, a.** 91. Adjusted to something else according to a certain rate of comparative relation.

**To PROPORTIONATE, prö-pör'shûn-äte, v. z.** 91. To adjust according to settled rates to something else. Little used.

**PROPORTIONATENESS, prö-pör'shûn-ät-nês, s.** The state of being by comparison adjusted.

**PROPOSAL, prö-pözäl, s.** 88. Scheme or design propounded to consideration or acceptance; offer to the mind.

**To PROPOSE, prö-pöze', v. a.** To offer to the consideration.

**To PROPOSE, prö-pöze', v. n.** To lay schemes. Not used.

**PROPOSER, prö-pöz'ür, s.** 98. One that offer any thing to consideration

559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâli 83, fât 81,—mê 93, mêt 95—plne 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

**PROPOSITION**, prôp-d-zish'un, *s.* A sentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed; proposal, offer of terms.

**PROPOSITIONAL**, prôp-d-zish'un-ül, *a.* Considered as a proposition.

**To PROPOUND**, prô-pôund', *v. a.* 313. To offer to consideration, to propose; to offer, to exhibit.

**PROPOUNDER**, prô-pôund'ür, *s.* He that propounds, he that offers.

**PROPRIETARY**, prô-pri'é-târ-ê, *s.* Possessor in his own right.

**PROPRIETOR**, prô-pri'é-tûr, *s.* 98. A possessor in his own right.

**PROPRIETRESS**, prô-pri'é-três, *s.* A female possessor in her own right.

**PROPRIETY**, prô-pri'é-tê, *s.* Peculiarity of possession, exclusive right; accuracy, justness.

**PROPT**, for **PROPPED**, prôpt, *part.* 359. Sustained by some prop.

**To PROPUGN**, prô-pûne', *v. a.* 385. To defend, to vindicate.

This word and its compounds are exactly under the same predicament as *impugn*; which see.

**PROPUGNATION**, prôp-pûg-nâ'shûn, *s.* 530. Defence.

**PROPUGNER**, prô-pû'nûr, *s.* 386. A defender.

**PROPULSION**, prô-pûl'shûn, *s.* The act of driving forward.

**PRORE**, prôre, *s.* The prow, the forepart of a ship.

**PROROGATION**, prô-rô-gâ'shûn, *s.* Continuance, state of lengthening out to distant time, prolongation; interruption of the session of parliament by the regal authority.

**To PROROGUE**, prô-rôg', *v. a.* 337. To protract, to prolong; to put off, to delay; to interrupt the session of parliament to a distant time.

**PRORUPTION**, prô-rûp'shûn, *s.* The act of bursting out.

**PROSAICK**, prô-zâ'k, *a.* 509. Belonging to prose, resembling prose.

**To PROSCRIBE**, prô-skrîbe', *v. a.* To censure capitally, to doom to destruction.

**PROSCRIBER**, prô-skrî'bûr, *s.* 98. One that dooms to destruction.

**PROSCRIPTION**, prô-skrîp'shûn, *s.* Doom to death or confiscation.

**PROSE**, prôze, *s.* Language not restrained to harmonic sounds, or set number of syllables.

**To PROSE**, prôze, *v. n.* To make tedious narrations.

**To PROSECUTE**, prô-sê-kûte, *v. a.* 441. To pursue, to continue endeavours after any thing; to continue, to carry on; to proceed in consideration or disquisition of any thing; to pursue by law, to sue criminally.

**PROSECUTION**, prô-sê-kû'shûn, *s.* Pursuit, endeavour to carry on; suit against a man in a criminal cause.

**PROSECUTOR**, prô-sê-kû-tûr, *s.* 166. 521. One that carries on any thing; a pursuer of any purpose; one who pursues another by law in a criminal cause.

**PROSELYTE**, prô-sê-lîte, *s.* A convert, one brought over to a new opinion.

**PROSELYTISM**, prô-sê-lê-dîzm, *s.* The desire of making converts.

**To PROSELYTIZE**, prô-sê-lê-tîze, *v. a.* To convert to one's own opinion.

**PROSEMINATION**, prô-sêm-mê-nâ'shûn, *s.* Propagation by seed.

**PROSODIACAL**, prô-d-dî'â-kâl, *a.* Relating to the rules of prosody.

**PROSODIAN**, prô-sô-dê-ân, *s.* One skilled in metre or prosody.

**PROSODY**, prô-sô-dê, *s.* 444. 503. The part of grammar which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables, and the measures of verse.

**PROSOPŌEIA**, prô-sô-pô-pé'ÿâ, *s.* Personification, figure by which things are made persons.

**PROSPECT**, prôsp'êkt, *s.* View of something distant; place which affords an extensive view; series of objects open to the eye; object of view; view into futurity, opposed to retrospect; regard to something future.

**PROSPECTIVE**, prô-spêk'tîv, *a.* Viewing at a distance; acting with foresight.

**To PROSPER**, prôsp'ûr, *v. a.* 98. To make happy, to favour.

**To PROSPER**, prôsp'ûr, *v. n.* To be prosperous, to be successful; to thrive, to come forward.

**PROSPERITY**, prôsp-pêr'ê-tê, *s.* Success, attainment of wishes, good fortune.

**PROSPEROUS**, prôsp'ûr-ûs, *a.* 314. Successful, fortunate.

**PROSPEROUSLY**, prôsp'ûr-ûs-lê, *ad.* Successfully, fortunately.

**PROSPEROUSNESS**, prôsp'ûr-ûs-nês, *s.* Prosperity.

**PROSPICIENCE**, prô-spîsh'ê-ênse, *s.* 542. The act of looking forward.

**PROSTERNATION**, prôst-têr-nâ'shûn, *s.* Dejection, depression, state of being cast down.

**To PROSTITUTE**, prôst-tê-tûte, *v. a.* To sell to wickedness, to expose to crimes for a reward; to expose upon vile terms.

**PROSTITUTE**, prôst-tê-tûte, *a.* Vicious for hire, sold to infamy or wickedness.

**PROSTITUTE**, prôst-tê-tûte, *s.* A hireling, a mercenary, one who is set to sale; a publick strumpet.

**PROSTITUTION**, prôst-tê-tû'shûn, *s.* The act of setting to sale, the state of being set to sale for vile purposes; the life of a publick strumpet.

**PROSTRATE**, prôstrâ't, *a.* 91. Lying at length; lying at mercy; thrown down in humblest adoration.

**To PROSTRATE**, prôstrâ'te, *v. a.* 91. To lay flat, to throw down; to fall down in adoration.

**PROSTRATION**, prôst-trâ'shûn, *s.* The act of falling down in adoration; dejection, depression.

**PROSYLLOGISM**, prô-sîl'lô-jîzm, *s.* A prosyllogism is when two or more syllogisms are connected together.

**PROTACTICK**, prô-tâk'tîk, *a.* Protactick persons in plays are those who give a narrative or explanation of the piece.

**PROTASIS**, prô-tâ'sîs, *s.* 503. The first part of the comedy or tragedy in the ancient drama that explains the argument of the piece. A maxim or proposition.

**To PROTECT**, prô-têkt', *v. a.* To defend, to cover from evil, to shield.

**PROTECTION**, prô-têk'shûn, *s.* Defence, shelter from evil; a passport, exemption from being molested.

**PROTECTIVE**, prô-têk'tîv, *a.* 512. Defensive, sheltering.

**PROTECTOR**, prô-têk'tûr, *s.* 98. Defender, shelterer, supporter; an officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority.

**PROTECTORATE**, prô-têk'tô-râte, *s.* Government by a protector.

**PROTECTRESS**, prô-têk'três, *s.* A woman that protects.

**To PROTEND**, prô-tênd', *v. a.* To hold out, stretch forth.

**PROTERVITY**, prô-têr'vê-tê, *s.* Peevishness, tulance.

**To PROTEST**, prô-têst', *v. n.* 492. To give solemn declaration of opinion or resolution.

**To PROTEST**, prô-têst', *v. a.* A form in law of entering a caveat against a bill not accepted or paid in due time; to call as a witness, not used.

**PROTEST**, prô-têst', or prô'têst, *s.* 492. A solemn declaration of opinion against something.

The first pronunciation of this word is adopted by Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Dr Kenrick, Mr Smith, Mr Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, Bailey, and Fenning; and the second by Mr Nares, Dr Ash, Dr Johnson, and Entick. As this substantive was derived from the verb, it had formerly the accent of the verb; and that this accent was the most prevailing, appears from the

majority of authorities in its favour. But the respectable authorities for the second pronunciation, and the pretence of distinguishing it from the verb, may very probably establish it, to the detriment of the sound of the language, without any advantage to its signification. See *Duel*.

**PROTESTANT**, prôt-tês-tânt, *a.* Belonging to Protestants.

**PROTESTANT**, prôt-tês-tânt, *s.* One who protests against the church of Rome.

**PROTESTANTISM**, prôt-tês-tân-tizm, *s.* The Protestant religion.

**PROTESTATION**, prôt-tês-tân-shûn, *s.* A solemn declaration of resolution, fact, or opinion.

**PROTESTER**, prô-têst'ûr, *s.* 98. One who protests, one who utters a solemn declaration.

**PROTHONOTARY**, prô-thôn'nô-târ-ê, *s.* 518. The head register.

**PROTHONOTARISHIP**, prô-thôn'nô-târ-rê-shîp, *s.* 518. Office or dignity of the principal register.

**PROTOCOL**, prôt'ô-kôl, *s.* The original copy of any writing.

**PROTOMARTYR**, prô-tô-mâr'tûr, *s.* The first martyr. A term applied to St Stephen.

**PROTOPLAST**, prôt'ô-plâst, *s.* Original, thing first formed.

**PROTOTYPE**, prôt'ô-tîpe, *s.* The original of a copy, exemplar, archetype.

**To PROTRACT**, prô-trâkt', *v. a.* To draw out, to delay, to lengthen, to spin to length.

**PROTRACTER**, prô-trâkt'ûr, *s.* One who draws out any thing to tedious length; a mathematical instrument for taking and measuring angles.

**PROTRACTION**, prô-trâkt'shûn, *s.* The act of drawing to length.

**PROTRACTIVE**, prô-trâkt'îv, *a.* Dilatory, delaying, spinning to length.

**PROTREPTICAL**, prô-trêpt'té-kîl, *a.* Hortatory, exhortatory.

**To PROTRUDE**, prô-trûde', *v. a.* To thrust forward.

**To PROTRUDE**, prô-trûde, *v. n.* To thrust itself forward.

**PROTRUSION**, prô-trôdz'hûn, *s.* The act of thrusting forward, thrust, push.

**PROTUBERANCE**, prô-tû'bêr-ânse, *s.* Something swelling above the rest, prominence, tumour.

**PROTUBERANT**, prô-tû'bêr-ânt, *a.* Swelling, prominent.

**To PROTUBERATE**, prô-tû'bêr-âte, *v. n.* To swell forward, to swell out beyond the parts adjacent.

**PROUD**, prôûd, *a.* 313. Elated, valuing himself; arrogant, haughty; daring, presumptuous; grand, lofty; ostentatious; salacious, eager for the male; fungous, exuberant.

**PROUDLY**, prôûd'lê, *ad.* Arrogantly, ostentatiously, in a proud manner.

**To PROVE**, prôûv, *v. a.* 164. To evince, to show by argument or testimony; to try, to bring to the test; to experience.

**To PROVE**, prôûv, *v. n.* To make trial; to be found by experience; to succeed; to be found in the event.

**PROVEABLE**, prôûv-â-bl, *a.* That may be proved.

**PROVEDORE**, prôv-vê-dôre', *s.* One who undertakes to procure supplies for an army.

**PROVENDE**, prôv-vên-dûr, *s.* Dry food for brutes, hay and corn.

**PROVERB**, prôv'vêrb, *s.* A short sentence frequently repeated by the people; a saw, an adage; a word, a name, or observation commonly received or uttered.

**To PROVERB**, prôv'vêrb, *v. a.* To mention in a proverb; to provide with a proverb.

**PROVERBIAL**, prôv-vêrb-ê-âl, *a.* Mentioned in a proverb; resembling a proverb, suitable to a proverb; comprised in a proverb.

**PROVERBIALLY**, prôv-vêrb-ê-âl-lê, *ad.* In a proverb.

**To PROVIDE**, prô-vîde', *v. a.* To procure before-

hand, to get ready, to prepare; to furnish, to supply; to stipulate; to provide against, to take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill; to provide for, to take care of before hand.

**PROVIDED THAT**, prô-vîdêd, *ad.* Upon these terms, this stipulation being made.

**PROVIDENCE**, prôv-vê-dênse, *s.* 533. Foresight, timely care, forecast, the act of providing; the care of God over created beings; Divine superintendence; prudence, frugality, reasonable and moderate care of expense.

**PROVIDENT**, prôv-vê-dênt, *a.* Forecasting, cautious, prudent with respect to futurity.

**PROVIDENTIAL**, prôv-ê-dên'shâl, *a.* Effected by providence, referrible to providence.

**PROVIDENTIALLY**, prôv-ê-dên'shâl-ê, *ad.* By the care of Providence.

**PROVIDENTLY**, prôv-vê-dênt-lê, *ad.* With foresight, with wise precaution.

**PROVIDER**, prô-vîd'ûr, *s.* 98. He who provides or procures.

**PROVINCE**, prôv'vînsê, *s.* A conquered country, a country governed by a delegate, the proper office or business of any one; a region, a tract.

**PROVINCIAL**, prô-vîn'shâl, *a.* Relating to a province; appendant to the principal country; not of the mother country; rude, unpolished; belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction.

**PROVINCIAL**, prô-vîn'shâl, *s.* A spiritual governor.

**To PROVINCIATE**, prô-vîn'shê-âte, *v. a.* To turn to a province.

**PROVISION**, prô-vîzh'ûn, *s.* The act of providing beforehand; measures taken beforehand; accumulation of stores beforehand, stock collected; victuals, food, provender; stipulation, terms settled.

**PROVISIONAL**, prô-vîzh'ûn-âl, *a.* Temporarily established, provided for present need.

**PROVISIONALLY**, prô-vîzh'ûn-âl-ê, *ad.* By way of provision.

**PROVISO**, prô-vîz'ô, *s.* Stipulation, caution, provisional condition.

**PROVOCATION**, prôv-ô-kâ'shûn, *s.* 530. An act or cause by which anger is raised; an appeal to a judge.

**PROVOCATIVE**, prôv-ô-kâ-tîv, *s.* Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite.

**PROVOCATIVENESS**, prôv-ô-kâ-tîv-nês, *s.* Quality of being provocative.

**To PROVOKE**, prô-vôke', *v. a.* To rouse, to excite by something; to anger, to incense; to cause, to promote; to challenge; to move, to incite.

**To PROVOKE**, prô-vôke', *v. n.* To appeal, a latinism; to produce anger.

**PROVOKER**, prô-vôk'ûr, *s.* One that raises anger; causer, promoter.

**PROVOKINGLY**, prô-vôking-lê, *ad.* 410. In such a manner as to raise anger.

**PROVOST**, prôv'vôst, *s.* The chief of any body, as the Provost of a college.

**PROVOST**, prô-vô', *s.* Corrupted from the French *Prevot*. The executioner of an army.

**PROVOSTSHIP**, prôv'vôst-shîp, *s.* The office of a provost.

**PROW**, prôû, or prô, *s.* The head or forepart of a ship.

Mr Elphinston, Dr Kenrick, Mr Smith, Mr Perry, and Buchanan, are for the first pronunciation of this word; and Mr Sheridan, Mr Nares, Mr Scott, W. Johnston, and Barclay, for the second. When authorities are so nicely balanced, analogy ought to decide; and that is clearly for the first pronunciation. See principles, No. 323.

**PROWESS**, prôû'ês, or prô'is, *s.* Bravery, valour, military gallantry.

Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Dr Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Perry, adopt the first sound of this word; and Mr Nares only, the second; here too analogy must decide for the first.—See principles, No. 323.

**To PROWL**, prôûl, or prôle, *v. n.* To wander for prey, to prey, to plunder



359. Pâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pln 107—nô 162, mëve 164,

**P** This word, among many others composed of the diphthong *ou*, is subject to a double pronunciation; the one rhyming with *coil*, and the other with *stroll*. That the former is more agreeable to analogy may be seen from the more numerous instances of this sound of the *ou* than of the other; that the latter pronunciation, however, was very prevalent, may be gathered from the mode of spelling this word in Philip's Pastorals, edit. 1748. Tronson and Draper.

"I, only with the *proving* wolf, constrain'd  
All night to wake: with hunger he is pain'd,  
And I with love. His hunger he may tame;  
But who can quench, O cruel love! thy flame."

The authorities for the first pronunciation are Mr Sheridan, Mr Smith, Mr Scott, Buchanan, and W. Johnston; and for the second, Dr Kenrick, Mr Nares, and Mr Perry: and analogy must decide as in the two foregoing words.—See Principles, No. 325.

**PROWLER**, prôul'âr, *s.* One that roves about for prey.

**PROXIMATE**, prôks'ê-mât, *a.* 91. Next in the series of ratiocination, near and immediate.

**PROXIMATELY**, prôks'ê-mât-lê, *ad.* Immediately, without intervention.

**PROXINE**, prôks'im, *a.* 140. Next, immediate.

**PROXIMITY**, prôks'im'ê-tê, *s.* Nearness.

**PROXY**, prôks'ê, *s.* The agency of another; the substitution of another, the agency of a substitute; the person substituted or deputed.

**PRUCE**, prôôs, *s.* Prussian leather.

**PRUDE**, prôôd, *s.* 359. A woman over-nice and scrupulous, and with false affectation of virtue.

**PRUDENCE**, prôô'dêuse, *s.* 339. Wisdom applied to practice.

**PRUDENT**, prôô'dênt, *a.* Practically wise; foreseeing by natural instinct.

**PRUDENTIAL**, prôô-dên'shâl, *a.* Eligible on principles of prudence.

**PRUDENTIALS**, prôô-dên'shâls, *s.* Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

**PRUDENTIALITY**, prôô-dên-shê-âllê-tê, *s.* Eligibility on principles of prudence.

**PRUDENTIALLY**, prôô-dên'shâl-ê, *ad.* According to the rules of prudence.

**PRUDENTLY**, prôô'dênt-lê, *ad.* Discreetly, judiciously.

**PRUDERY**, prôô'dêr-ê, *s.* Overmuch nicety in conduct.

**PRUDISH**, prôô'dîsh, *a.* Affectedly grave.

**To PRUNE**, prôôn, *v. a.* 339. To lop, to divest trees of their superfluities; to clear from excrescences.

**To PRUNE**, prôôn, *v. n.* To dress, to prink. A ludicrous word.

**PRUNE**, prôôn, *s.* 176. A dried plum.

**PRUNELLO**, prôô-nêllô, *s.* A kind of stuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made; a kind of plum.

**PRUNER**, prôôn'âr, *s.* 98. One that crops trees.

**PRUNIFEROUS**, prôô-nîffêr-ûs, *a.* Plumb-bearing.

**PRUNINGHOOK**, prôôn'îng-hôök, }  
**PRUNINGKNIFE**, prôôn'îng-nîfe, }  
A hook or knife used in lopping trees.

**PRURIENCE**, prôô'rê-êuse, }  
**PRURIENCY**, prôô'rê-ên-sê, }  
An itching or a great desire or appetite to any thing.

**PRURIENT**, prôô'rê-ênt, *a.* Itching.

**PRURIGINOUS**, prôô-rîdjîn-ûs, *a.* Tending to an itch.

**To PRY**, prî, *v. n.* To peep narrowly.

**PSALM**, sâm, *s.* 78. 403. 412. A holy song.

**PSALMIST**, sâl'mîst, *s.* 78. 403. A writer of holy songs.

**PSALMODY**, sâl'mô-dê, *s.* 403. The act or practice of singing holy songs.

**PSALMOGRAPHY**, sâl-môg'grâ-fê, *s.* 518. The act of writing psalms.

**PSALTER**, sâw'târ, *s.* 412. The volume of psalms, a psalm book.

**PSALTERY**, sâw'l'târ-ê, *s.* 412. A kind of harp beaten with sticks.

**PSEUDO**, sý'dô, *s.* 412. A prefix, which, being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit, as, Pseudo-apostle, a counterfeit apostle.

**PSEUDOGRAPHY**, sù-dôg'grâ-fê, *s.* False writing

**P** For the propriety of suppressing the *p* in these words, see *Pneumatics*.

**PSEUDOLOGY**, sù-dôl'ô-jê, *s.* 518. Falseness of speech.

**PSHAW**, shâw, *interj.* 412. An expression of contempt.

**PSYCHE**, síkê, *s.* A nymph whom Cupid married. This word signifies the *soul*.

**PSYCHOLOGY**, sí-kôl'ô-jê, *s.* 513. The doctrine of the soul or mind.

**PSYCHOMACHY**, sí-kôm'â-kê, *s.* 518. A conflict of the soul with the body.

**PSYCHOMANCY**, sí-kô-mân-sê, *s.* 519. Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

**PTISAN**, tíz-zân', *s.* 412. A medical drink made of barley decocted with raisins and liquorice.

**PTYALISM**, tíâ-lîzin, *s.* An effusion of spittle, a salivation.

**PTYLOSIS**, tí-lô'sîs, *s.* 503. 529. A disease of the eyes.

**PTYSMAGOGUE**, tíz'mâ-gôg, *s.* 519. A medicine to provoke spitting.

**PUBERTY**, pû-bêr-tê, *s.* The time of life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted.

**PUBESCENCE**, pû-bê'sêuse, *s.* 510. The state of arriving at puberty.

**PUBESCENT**, pû-bê'sênt, *a.* Arriving at puberty.

**PUBLICAN**, pûblê-kân, *s.* 88. In scripture language, a toll-gatherer; in common language, a man that keeps a house of general entertainment.

**PUBLICATION**, pûblê-kê'shûn, *s.* The act of publishing, the act of notifying to the world; edition, the act of giving a book to the public.

**PUBLIC**, pûblîk, *a.* Belonging to a state or nation; open, notorious, generally known; general, done by many; regarding not private interest, but the good of the community; open for general entertainment.

**PUBLIC**, pûblîk, *s.* The general body of mankind, or of a state or nation; open view, general notice.

**PUBLICLY**, pûblîk-lê, *ad.* In the name of the community; openly, without concealment.

**PUBLICNESS**, pûblîk-nês, *s.* State of belonging to the community; openness, state of being generally known or public.

**PUBLICKSPIRITED**, pûblîk-spîr'î-têd, *a.* Having regard to the general advantage above private good.

**To PUBLISH**, pûblîsh, *v. a.* To discover to mankind; to make generally and openly known; to put forth a book into the world.

**PUBLISHER**, pûblîsh-âr, *s.* One who makes publick or generally known; one who puts out a book into the world.

**PUCELAGE**, pû'sêl-âdje, *s.* 90. A state of virginity.

**PUCK**, pûk, *s.* Some sprite among the fairies, common in romances.

**PUCKBALL**, pûk'bâll, *s.* A kind of mushroom full of dust.

**To PUCKER**, pûk'kâr, *v. a.* 98. To gather in wrinkles, to contract into folds or plications.

**PUDDER**, pûd'dûr, *s.* 98. A tumult, a turbulent and irregular bustle.

**To PUDDER**, pûd'dûr, *v. n.* To make a tumult, to make a bustle.

**To PUDDER**, pûd'dûr, *v. a.* To perplex, to disturb.

**PUDDING**, pûd'dîng, *s.* 174. 410. A kind of food very variously compounded, but generally made of flour, milk, and eggs; the gut of an animal; a bowl stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients.

**PUDDINGTIE**, pûd'ding-pl, *s.* A pudding with meat baked in it.

**PUDDINGTIE**, pûd'ding-tme, *s.* The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the first dish, is set upon the table; nick of time, critical minute.

**PUDDE**, pûd'dl, *s.* 405. A small muddy lake, a dirty plash.

**To PUDDLE**, pûd'dl, *v. a.* To muddy, to pollute with dirt, to mix dirt and water.

**PUDDLY**, pûd'dl-é, *a.* Muddy, dirty, miry.

**PUDECY**, pûd'én-sé, *s.* Modesty, shamefacedness.

**PUDCITY**, pû-dis'sé-té, *s.* Modesty, chastity.

**PUEFELLOW**, pû'fél-lé, *s.* A partner. A cant word.

**PUERILE**, pû'é-ril, *a.* 140. 145. Childish, boyish.

**PUERILITY**, pû-é-ril'é-té, *s.* Childishness, boyishness.

**PUET**, pû'it, *s.* 99. A kind of water-fowl.

**PUFF**, pûf, *s.* A quick blast with the mouth; a small blast of wind; a fungus; any thing light and porous, as *Puff* paste; something to sprinkle powder on the hair.

**To PUFF**, pûf, *v. n.* To swell the cheeks with wind; to blow with a quick blast; to blow with scornfulness; to breathe thick and hard; to do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation; to swell with the wind.

**To PUFF**, pûf, *v. a.* To swell as with wind; to drive or agitate with blasts of wind; to drive with a blast of breath scornfully; to swell or blow up with praise; to swell or elate with pride.

**PUFFER**, pûf'ûr, *s.* 98. One that puffs.

**PUFFIN**, pûf'fin, *s.* A water-fowl; a kind of fish; a kind of fungus filled with dust.

**PUFFINGLY**, pûf'fing-lé, *ad.* 410. Tumidly, with swell; with shortness of breath.

**PUFFY**, pûf'fé, *a.* 183. Windy, flatulent; tumid, turgid.

**PUG**, pûg, *s.* A kind name of a monkey, or my thing tenderly loved.

**PUGH**, pûôh, *interj.* A word of contempt.

**PUGNACIOUS**, pûg-nâ'shûs, *a.* 387. Inclined to fight, quarrelsome, fighting.

**PUGNACITY**, pûg-nâ's'sé-té, *s.* Quarrelsomeness, inclination to fight.

**PUISNE**, pû'né, *a.* 458. Young, younger, later in time; petty, inconsiderable, small.

**PUISSANCE**, pû'is-sânse, or pû-îs'sânse, *s.* Power, strength, force.

☞ The best way to judge of the pronunciation of this and the following word will be to show the authorities for each; and as the negative of these words, *impuissance*, is governed by its positive, it may not be improper to join it to the list.

*Puissance*, { Dr Johnson, Dr Kenrick, Dr Ash,  
Mr Scott, W. Johnston, Perry,  
Fenning, Barclay, Bailey, Buchanan,  
and Entick.

*Puissance*, { Mr Sheridan.

*Puisant*, { Dr Johnson, Dr Kenrick, Dr Ash,  
Mr Scott, Mr Perry, Buchanan,  
W. Johnston, Barclay, Bailey, Fenning,  
and Entick.

*Puisant*, { Mr Sheridan.

*Impuissance*, { Dr Johnson, Dr Ash, Barclay, Bailey,  
and Fenning.

*Impuissance*, { Mr Sheridan.

Nothing can be more decisive than the authorities for the penultimate accent on these words, and this induced me to alter my former accentuation on the first syllable; but maturer consideration has convinced me that this is most conformable to the best as well as the most ancient usage; That double consonants in the middle do not always attract the accent.—See Principles, No. 503, &

This word, Dr Johnson says, seems to have been pronounced with only two syllables. "It was undeniably so," says Mr Mason, "in Shakspeare and subsequent writers; but if Johnson had taken the pains of looking into Spenser's Fairy Queen, he might have found, very near the beginning of the first canto, that the word was a trisyllable;

"And ever as he rode his heart did care,  
To prove his puissance in battle brave  
Upon his foe."

I am more and more convinced that the true pronunciation of this word is in three syllables, with the accent on the first. Thus in the first chorus of Shakspeare's *Henry the Fifth*,

"Into a thousand parts divide one man,  
And make imaginary puissance."

And again in the third chorus:

"And leave your England as dead midnight still,  
Guarded with grandmothers, Ladies, and old women,  
Or past, or not arriv'd at pith and puissance."

**PUISSANT**, pû'is-sânt, *a.* Powerful, strong, forcible.

**PUISSANTLY**, pû'is-sânt-lé, *ad.* Powerfully, forcibly.

**PUKE**, pûke, *s.* A vomit.

**To PUKE**, pûke, *v. n.* To vomit.

**PUKER**, pûk'ûr, *s.* 98. Medicine causing a vomit.

**PULCHRITUDE**, pûl'kré-tûde, *s.* Beauty, grace, handsomeness.

**To PULE**, pûle, *v. n.* To cry like a chicken; to whine, to cry.

**PULICK**, pû'lik, *s.* An herb.

**PULICOSE**, pû-lé-kôse, *a.* 427. Abounding with fleas.—See *Appendix*.

**To PULL**, pûl, *v. a.* 173. To draw forcibly; to pluck, to gather; to tear, to rend; to Pull down, to subvert, to demolish, to degrade; to Pull up, to extirpate, to eradicate.

**PULL**, pûl, *s.* The act of pulling, pluck.

**PULLER**, pûl'ûr, *s.* 98. One that pulls.

**PULLET**, pûl'it, *s.* 174. A young hen.

**PULLEY**, pûllé, *s.* 174. A small wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outside in which a rope runs.

**To PULLULATE**, pûl'ûl-lâte, *v. n.* 177. To germinate, to bud.

**PULMONARY**, pûl'mô-nâr-é, 177. }  
**PULMONICK**, pûl-môn'nik, 509. }  
Belonging to the lungs.

**PULP**, pûlp, *s.* Any soft mass; the soft part of fruit.

☞ All our orthoepists, except Mr Elphinston, give the *u* in this word the same sound as in *dull*, and not as in *pull*, as he has done.

**PULPIT**, pûl'pît, *s.* 174. A place raised on high, where a speaker stands; the higher desk in the church, where the sermon is pronounced.

☞ Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Mr Nares, Dr Kenrick, and W. Johnston, pronounce the *u* in this word as *i* have done. Mr Perry alone gives it the sound of *u* in *dull*.

**PULPOUS**, pûlp'ûs, *a.* Soft.

**PULPOUSNESS**, pûlp'ûs-nés, *s.* The quality of being pulpos.

**PULPY**, pûlp'é, *a.* Soft, pappy.

**PULSATION**, pûl-sâ'shûn, *s.* The act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing.

**PULSE**, pûlse, *s.* The motion of any artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch; oscillation, vibration; to feel one's Pulse, to try or know one's mind artfully; leguminous plants.

**PULSION**, pûl'shûn, *s.* The act of driving or forcing forward, in opposition to suction.

**PULVERABLE**, pûl'vér-â-bl, *a.* Possible to be reduced to dust.

**PULVERIZATION**, pûl-vér-é-zâ'shûn, *s.* The act of powdering, reduction to dust or powder.

**To PULVERISE**, pûl'vér-ize, *v. a.* To reduce to powder, to reduce to dust.

**PULVERULENCE**, pûl-vér'ûl-ênse, *s.* Dustiness, abundance of dust.

**PULVIL**, pûl'vil, *s.* Sweet-scented powder.

**To PULVIL**, pûl'vil, *v. a.* To sprinkle with perfumes in powder.

539. Flâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, plin 107—nô 162, môve

**PUMICE**, pû'mîs, or pûm'mîs, *s.* A slag or cinder of some fossil.

☞ This word ought to be pronounced *pecmis*. In nothing is our language more regular than in preserving the *u* open when the accent is on it, and followed by a single consonant; and therefore Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, and Buchanan, who give it this sound, ought rather to be followed than Mr Elphinston, Dr Kenrick, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, who adopt the short *u*.—See *Luculent*.

**PUMMEL**, pûm'mîl, *s.* 99.—See *Pommel*.

**PUMP**, pûmp, *s.* An engine by which water is drawn up from wells; its operation is performed by the pressure of the air; a shoe with a thin sole and low heel.

**To PUMP**, pûmp, *v. n.* To work a pump, to throw out water by a pump.

**To PUMP**, pûmp, *v. a.* To raise or throw out by means of a pump; to examine artfully or by sly interrogatories.

**PUMPER**, pûmp'ûr, *s.* 98. The person or the instrument that pumps.

**PUMPKIN**, pûmp'kîn, *s.* 113. A plant.

**PUN**, pûn, *s.* An equivocation, a quibble, an expression where a word has at once different meanings.

**To PUN**, pûn, *v. n.* To quibble, to use the same word at once in different senses.

**To PUNCH**, pûnsh, *v. a.* To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument.

**PUNCH**, pûnsh, *s.* A pointed instrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies; a liquor made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons or oranges; the buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-show; in contempt or ridicule, a short fat fellow.

**PUNCEON**, pûnsh'ûn, *s.* 359. An instrument driven so as to make a hole or impression; a measure of liquids.

**PUNCHER**, pûnsh'ûr, *s.* 98. An instrument that makes an impression or hole.

**PUNCTILIO**, pûngk'tîl'yô, *s.* 113. A small nicety of behaviour, a nice point of exactness.

**PUNCTILIOUS**, pûngk'tîl'yûs, *a.* Nice, exact, punctual to superstition.

**PUNCTILIOUSNESS**, pûngk'tîl'yûs-nês, *s.* Nicety, exactness of behaviour.

**PUNCTO**, pûngk'tô, *s.* 408. Nice point of ceremony; the point in fencing.

**PUNCTUAL**, pûngk'tshû-âl, *a.* 416. Comprised in a point, consisting in a point; exact, nice, punctilious.

**PUNCTUALITY**, pûngk'tshû-âl'è-té, *s.* Nicety, scrupulous exactness.

**PUNCTUALLY**, pûngk'tshû-âl-é, *ad.* Nicely, exactly, scrupulously.

**PUNCTUALNESS**, pûngk'tshû-âl-nês, *s.* Exactness, nicety.

**PUNCTUATION**, pûngk'tshû-âl'shûn, *s.* The act or method of pointing.

**PUNCTURE**, pûngk'tshûre, *s.* 461. A hole made with a sharp point.

**To PUNCTULATE**, pûngk'tshû-lâte, *v. a.* To mark with small spots.

**PUNGENCY**, pûn'jên-sé, *s.* Power of pricking; heat on the tongue, acridness; power to pierce the mind; acrimony, keenness.

**PUNGENT**, pûn'jênt, *a.* Pricking, sharp on the tongue, acrid; piercing, sharp, acrimonious, biting.

**PUNIC**, pû'nîk, *a.* (From the Latin *Panic*, the Carthaginians, who were notorious for breach of faith.) False, faithless, treacherous.

**PUNICEOUS**, pû-nîsh'yûs, *a.* 357. Purple.

**PUNINESS**, pû-né-nês, *s.* Pettiness, smallness.

**To PUNISH**, pûn'nîsh, *v. a.* 176. To chastise, to afflict with penalties; to revenge a fault with pain or death.

**PUNISHABLE**, pûn'nîsh-â-bl, *a.* Worthy of punishment, capable of punishment.

**PUNISHABLENESS**, pûn'nîsh-â-bl-nês, *s.* The quality of deserving or admitting punishment.

**PUNISHER**, pûn'nîsh-ûr, *s.* 98. One who inflicts pain for a crime.

**PUNISHMENT**, pûn'nîsh-mênt, *s.* An infliction imposed in vengeance of a crime.

**PUNITION**, pû-nîsh'ûn, *s.* Punishment.

**PUNITIVE**, pû-né-tîv, *a.* Awarding or inflicting punishment.

**PUNITORY**, pû-né-tûr-é, *a.* 512. Punishing, tending to punishment.

**PUNK**, pûngk', *s.* A whore, a common prostitute.

**PUNSTER**, pûn'stûr, *s.* A quibbler, a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning.

**PUNY**, pû-né, *a.* Young; inferior, petty, of an under rate.

**PUNY**, pû-né, *s.* A young unexperienced unseasoned wretch.

**To PUP**, pûp, *v. n.* To bring forth whelps, used of a bitch bringing young.

**PUPIL**, pû'pîl, *s.* The apple of the eye; a scholar, one under the care of a tutor; a ward, one under the care of his guardian.

**PUPILAGE**, pû'pîl-âdjé, *s.* 90. State of being a scholar; wardship, minority.

**PUPILLARY**, pû'pîl-âr-é, *a.* 512. Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

☞ Dr Johnson has spelled this word with one *l*, as if derived from our own word *pupil*, and not from the Latin *pupillarîs*.—For the accent of this word, see *Pupillary*.

**PUPPET**, pûp'ît, *s.* 99. A small image moved by men in a mock drama; a word of contempt.

☞ This word was formerly often pronounced as if written *poppit*; but this pronunciation is now confined to the lowest vulgar.

**PUPPETMAN**, pûp'ît-mân, *s.* Master of a puppet-show.

**PUPPETSHOW**, pûp'ît-shô, *s.* A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wire.

**PUPPY**, pûp'pé, *s.* A whelp, a progeny of a bitch; a name of contempt to an impertinent fellow.

**To PUPPY**, pûp'pé, *v. n.* To bring whelps.

**PURBLIND**, pûr'blînd, *a.* Near-sighted. Corrupted from *Foreblind*.

**PURBLINDNESS**, pûr'blînd-nês, *s.* Shortness of sight.

**PURCHASABLE**, pûrt'shâs-â-bl, *a.* That may be purchased or bought.

**To PURCHASE**, pûrt'shâs, *v. a.* To buy for a price; to obtain at any expense, as of labour or danger; to expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit.

**PURCHASE**, pûrt'shâs, *s.* Any thing bought or obtained for a price, any thing of which possession is taken.

**PURCHASER**, pûrt'shâs-ûr, *s.* A buyer, one that gains any thing for a price.

**PURE**, pûre, *a.* Not sullied; clear; unmingled; not connected with any thing extrinsic; free; free from guilt, guiltless, innocent; not vitiated with corrupt modes of speech; mere, as, a Pure villain; chaste, modest.

**PURELY**, pûre'lé, *ad.* In a pure manner, not with mixture; innocently, without guilt; merely.

**PURENESS**, pûre'nês, *s.* Clearness, freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures; simplicity; innocence; freedom from vitious modes of speech.

**PURFILE**, pûr'fîl, *s.* 140. A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns.

**To PURFILE**, pûr'fîl, *v. a.* 405. To decorate with a wrought or flowered border.

**PURFILE**, pûr'fîl, } *s.* A border of embroidery.

**PURFLEW**, pûr'fîl, }

**PURGATION**, pûr-gâ'shûn, *s.* The act of cleansing or purifying from vitious mixtures; the act of cleansing the body by downward evacuation; the act of clearing from imputation of guilt.

**PURGATIVE**, pûr-gâ-tîv, *a.* 157. Cathartick, having the power to cause evacuation downwards.

**PURGATORY**, pûr-gâ-tûr-é, *s.* 512. 557. A place in which souls are supposed, by the papists, to be purged

nör 167, nôt 163—tåbe 171, tåb 172, båll 173—öjl 299—pöänd 313—åin 466, this 469.

- by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven.
- To PURGE, pûrdje, v. a.** To cleanse, to clear; to clear from impurities; to clear from guilt; to clear from imputation of guilt; to sweep or put away impurities; to evacuate the body by stool; to clarify, to defecate.
- To PURGE, pûrdje, v. n.** To have frequent stools.
- PURGE, pûrdje, s.** A cathartic medicine, a medicine that evacuates the body by stool.
- PURGER, pûr'jûr, s. 98.** One that clears away any thing noxious; purge, cathartic.
- PURIFICATION, pû-ré-fé-ká'shûn, s.** The act of making pure; the act of cleansing from guilt; a rite performed by the H-brews after child-bearing.
- PURIFICATIVE, pû-rifé-ká-tív, } a.**
- PURIFICATORY, pû-rifé-ká-tûr-ê, 512. 557. }** Having power or tendency to make pure.
- PURIFIER, pû-ré-fl-âr, s. 98.** Cleanser, refiner.
- To PURIFY, pû-ré-fl, v. a. 183.** To make pure; to free from any extraneous admixture; to make clear; to free from guilt or corruption; to clear from barbarisms or improprieties.
- To PURIFY, pû-ré-fl, v. n.** To grow pure.
- PURITAN, pû-ré-tân, s. 88.** A nick-name given formerly to the Dissenters from the Church of England.
- PURITANICAL, pû-ré-tân'né-kál, a.** Relating to puritans.
- PURITANISM, pû-ré-tân-izm, s.** The notions of a puritan.
- PURITY, pû-ré-té, s.** Cleanness, freedom from foulness or dirt; freedom from guilt, innocence; chastity, freedom from contamination of sexes.
- PURL, pûrl, s.** An embroidered and puckered border; a kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromatics are infused.
- To PURL, pûrl, v. n.** To murmur, to flow with a gentle noise.
- To PURL, pûrl, v. a.** To decorate with fringe or embroidery. Not used.
- PURLIEU, pûrlú, s.** The grounds on the borders of a forest, border, enclosure.
- PURLINS, pûrlíns, s.** In Architecture, those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle.
- To PURLOIN, pûr-lóin', v. a.** To steal, take by theft.
- PURLOINER, pûr-lóin'âr, s.** A thief, one that steals clandestinely.
- PURPLE, pûr'pl, a. 405.** Red tinged with blue; in poetry, red.
- To PURPLE, pûr'pl, v. a.** To make red, to colour with purple.
- PURPLES, pûr'plz, s.** Spots of livid red, which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever.
- PURPLISH, pûr'plish, a.** Somewhat purple.
- PURPORT, pûr'pört, s.** Design, tendency of a writing or discourse.
- To PURPORT, pûr'pört, v. n.** To intend, to tend to show.
- PURPOSE, pûr'pûs, s. 166.** Intention, design, effect, consequence; instance, example.
- To PURPOSE, pûr'pûs, v. n.** To intend, to design, to resolve.
- PURPOSELY, pûr'pûs-lé, ad.** By design, by intention.
- To PURR, pûr, v. n.** To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure.
- PURSE, pûrse, s.** A small bag for money.
- To PURSE, pûrse, v. a.** To put into a purse; to contract as a purse.
- PURSENET, pûrse'nét, s.** A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string.
- PURSEPROUD, pûrse'próud, a.** Puffed up with money.
- PURSER, pûr'sûr, s. 98.** The paymaster of a ship.
- PURSINESS, pûr'sé-nés, s.** Shortness of breath.
- PURSLAIN, pûr'slín, s. 208.** A plant.
- PURSUABLE, pûr-sû'á-bl, a.** That may be pursued.
- PURSUANCE, pûr-sû'ânse, s.** Prosecution, process.
- PURSUAANT, pûr-sû'ánt, a.** Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing.
- To PURSUE, pûr-sû', v. a. 454.** To chase, to follow in hostility; to prosecute; to imitate, to follow as an example; to endeavour to attain.
- To PURSUE, pûr-sû', v. n.** To go on, to proceed.
- PURSUER, pûr-sû'ûr, s. 98.** One who follows in hostility.
- PURSUIT, pûr-sû'te, s.** The act of following with hostile intention; endeavour to attain; prosecution.
- PURSIVANT, pûr'swé-vánt, s. 340.** A state messenger, an attendant on the heralds.
- PURSY, pûr'sé, a.** Shortbreathed and fat.
- PURTENANCE, pûr'té-nânse, s.** The pluck of an animal.
- To PURVEY, pûr-vá', v. a. 269.** To provide with conveniences; to procure.
- To PURVEY, pûr-vá', v. n.** To buy in provisions.
- PURVEYANCE, pûr-vá'ânse, s.** Provision, procurement of victuals.
- PURVEYOR, pûr-vá'âr, s. 66.** One who provides victuals; a procurer, a pimp.
- PURULENCE, pû-rú'lénse, } s. 177.**
- PURULENCY, pû-rú'lén-sé, }** Generation of pus and matter.—See *Muculent*.
- PURULENT, pû-rú'lént, a.** Consisting of pus or the running of wounds.
- PUS, pûs, s.** The matter of a well-digested sore.
- To PUSH, pûsh, v. a. 173. 174.** To strike with a thrust; to force or drive by impulse of any thing; to force, not by quick blow, but by continued violence; to press forward; to urge, to drive; to enforce, to drive to a conclusion; to importune, to tease.
- To PUSH, pûsh, v. n.** To make a thrust; to make an effort; to make an attack.
- PUSH, pûsh, s.** Thrust, the act of striking with a pointed instrument; an impulse, force impressed; assault, attack; a forcible struggle, a strong effort; exigence, trial; a sudden emergence; pimple, a wheal, in this sense not used.
- PUSHER, pûsh'âr, s. 98.** He who pushes forward.
- PUSHING, pûsh'ing, a. 410.** Enterprising, vigorous.
- PUSHPIN, pûsh'pín, s.** A child's play, in which pins are pushed alternately.
- PUSILLANIMITY, pû-sil-lán-ím'mé-té, s.** Cowardice.
- PUSILLANIMOUS, pû-sil-lán'né-mûs, a.** Mean-spirited, narrow-minded, cowardly.
- PUSILLANIMOUSNESS, pû-sil-lán'né-mûs-nés, s.** Meanness of spirit.
- PUSS, pûs, s. 173. 174.** The fondling name of a cat; the sportsman's term for a hare.
- PUSTULE, pûs'tshûle, s. 463.** A small swelling, a pimple, an efflorescence.
- PUSTULOUS, pûs'tshû-lûs, a.** Full of pustules, pimply.
- To PUT, pût, v. a. 173. 174.** To lay or reposit in any place; to place in any situation; to give up; to push into action; to use any action by which the place or state of any thing is changed; to cause, to produce; to add; to place in a reckoning; to reduce to any state; to oblige, to urge; to propose, to state; to bring into any state of mind or temper; to offer, to advance; to unite, to place an ingredient; to put by, to turn off, to divert, to thrust aside; to put down, to baffle, to repress, to crush, to degrade; to bring into disuse; to confute; to put forth, to propose; to extend; to emit as sprouting plant; to exert; to put in, to interpose; to put in practice, to use, to exercise; to put off, to divest, to lay aside; to defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse; to deny, to defer, to procrastinate; to pass fallaciously; to discard; to

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fall 83, fât 81—mê 93,

recommend, to vend or ebrude; to Put on or upon, to impute, to charge; to invest with, as clothes or covering; to forward, to promote, to incite; to impose, to inflict; to assume, to take; to Put over, to refer; to Put out, to place at usury; to extinguish; to emit, as a plant; to extend, to prostrate; to expel, to drive from; to make publick; to disconcert; to Put to, to kill by, to punish by; to Put to it, to distress, to perplex, to press hard; to Put to, to assist with; to Put to death, to kill; to Put together, to accumulate into one sum or mass; to Put up, to pass unrevenge; to expose publickly; to start; to heard; to hide; to Put upon, to incite, to instigate; to impose, to lay upon; to Put upon trial, to expose or summon to a solemn and judicial examination.

To Put, pût, or pût, *v. n.* To shoot or germinate; to steer; to Put forth, to leave a port; to germinate, to bud, to shoot out; to Put in, to enter a haven; to Put in for, to claim, to stand candidate for; to Put in, to offer a claim; to Put off, to leave land; to Put over, to sail across; to Put to sea, to set sail, to begin the course; to Put up, to offer one's self a candidate; to advance to, to bring one's self forward; to Put up with, to suffer without resentment.

☞ The common pronunciation of the capital is the first sound given to this word; but in Ireland, and the different counties of England, it is generally pronounced regularly, so as to rhyme with *hut, nut*, &c. W. Johnston has adopted this sound, and Mr Perry gives it both ways, but seems to prefer the regular sound. Mr Nares is decidedly in favour of this sound; and as this word, when a noun, is always so pronounced, it seems a needless departure from rule, and embarrassing the language, to have the same word differently pronounced. This is an inconvenience to which, perhaps, all languages are subject; but it ought in all languages to be avoided as much as possible. Mr Sheridan, Mr Eplunston, Mr Scott, Dr Kenrick, and Mr Smith, adopt the first sound.—See *Boet*.

PUT, pût, *s.* 175. A rustick, a clown; a game at cards.

PUTAGE, pût'dje, *s.* 90. In law, prostitution on the woman's part.

PUTANISM, pût'à-niz-m, *s.* The manner of living, or trade of a prostitute.

PUTATIVE, pût'à-tiv, *a.* 157. Supposed, reputed.

PUTID, pût'id, *a.* Mean, low, worthless.

PUTIDNESS, pût'id-nês, *s.* Meanness, vileness.

PUTLOG, pût'lôg, *s.* Putlogs are pieces of timber or short poles about seven feet long, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon.

PUTREDINOUS, pù-trêd'ê-nûs, *a.* Stinking, rotten.

PUTREFACTION, pù-trê-fak'shûn, *s.* The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten.

PUTREFACTIVE, pù-trê-fak'tiv, *a.* Making rotten.

To PUTREFY, pût'rê-fî, *v. a.* 183. To make rotten, to corrupt with rottenness.

To PUTREFY, pût'rê-fî, *v. n.* To rot.

PUTRESCENCE, pù-trê-sênsê, *s.* 510. The state of rotting.

PUTRESCENT, pù-trê-sênt, *a.* Growing rotten.

PUTRID, pût'rid, *a.* Rotten, corrupt.

PUTRIDNESS, pût'rid-nês, *s.* Rottenness.

PUTTER, pût'ûr, *s.* 98. One who puts; Putter on, inciter, instigator.—See *Put*.

PUTTINGSTONE, pût'ting-stône, *s.* In some parts of Scotland stones are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call Puttingstones, for trials of strength.

PUTROCK, pût'tûk, *s.* 166. A buzzard.

PUTTY, pût'tê, *s.* A kind of powder on which glass is ground; a kind of cement used by glaziers.

To PUZZLE, pû'z'l, *v. a.* 405. To perplex, to confound, to embarrass, to entangle.

To PUZZLE, pû'z'l, *v. n.* To be bewildered in one's own notions, to be awkward.

PUZZLE, pû'z'l, *s.* Embarrassment, perplexity.

PUZZLER, pû'z'l-ûr, *s.* 98. He who puzzles.

PYGARG, pû'gârg, *s.* A bird.

PYGMÆAN, pûg-mê'an, *a.* Belonging to a pygmy.

mêt 95—pine 105, pln 107—nô 162, mâve 164,

☞ This word has the accent on the penultimate for the same reason as *Epicurean*. It is derived from *Pygmaï*, *Pygmies*; and its adjective, if it had one, must have had the 4ththong in it, which would necessarily fix the accent on that syllable.—See *European*.

"They less than smallest dwarfs in narrow room  
Throng numberless, like that pygmaï race  
Beyond the Indian mount." *Milton*.

PYGMY, pûg'mê, *s.* A dwarf, one of a nation fabled to be only three spans high, and after long wars to have been destroyed by cranes.

PYLORUS, pè-lôr'ûs, *s.* 187. 503. The lower orifice of the stomach.

PYPOWDER, pû'pô-dûr, *s.*—See *Piepowder*.

PYRAMID, pir'à-mîd, *s.* 109. 180. In Geometry, is a solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one.

PYRAMIDAL, pè-râm'ê-dâl, 187. } *a.*

PYRAMIDICAL, pir'à-mîd'ê-kâl, } *a.*

Having the form of a pyramid.

PYRAMIDICALLY, pir'à-mîd'ê-kâl-ê, *ad.* In form of a pyramid.

PYRAMIS, pir'à-mîs, *s.* A pyramid.

PYRE, pîrê, *s.* A pile to be burnt.

PYRITES, pè-rî'têz, or pir'ê-tîz, *s.* 187. Firestone.

☞ This word is accented on the second syllable by Dr Johnson, Mr Sheridan, Barclay, Bailey, and Peisning; and on the first by Dr Kenrick, Dr Ash, Mr Perry, and Entick. *Pyrites* is the analogical pronunciation; for as the word is derived from the Greek *πυρ* and the Latin *pyrites*, (both with the accent on the penultimate, and preserving the form of their originals) it ought to have the accent on the same syllable. See *Principles*, No. 503.

PYROMANCY, pir'ô-mân-sê, *s.* 519. Divination by fire.

PYROTECHNICAL, pir'ô-têk'nê-kâl, *a.* 530. Engaged or skilful in fireworks.

PYROTECHNICKS, pir'ô-têk'nîks, *s.* The art of employing fire to use or pleasure, the art of fireworks.

PYROTECHNY, pir'ô-têk-nê, *s.* The art of managing fire.

PYRRHIC, pir'rik, *s.* A kind of dance in armour, to quick time.

PYRRHONEAN, pir'rô-nê-ân, *a.* Embracing the opinion of Pyrrho.

PYRRHONISM, pir'rô-nîz-m, *s.* Scepticism, universal doubt.

PYRRHONIST, pir'rô-nîst, *s.* A sceptic.

PYTHAGOREAN, pè-thâg'ô-rê-ân, *a.* Founded on the opinion of Pythagoras.—See *European*.

PYTHAGOREAN, pè-thâg'ô-rê-ân, *s.* A Pythagorean philosopher.

PYX, pîks, *s.* The box in which the Host is kept

## Q

To QUACK, kwâk, *v. n.* 85, 86. To cry like duck; to act the part of a boasting pretender to physick, or any other art.

QUACK, kwâk, *s.* A boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand; a vain boastful pretender to physick, one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places; an artful tricking practitioner in physick.

QUACKERY, kwâk'kûr-ê, *s.* Mean or bad acts in physick.

QUACKSALVER, kwâk'sâl-vûr, *s.* One who brags of medicines or salves, a charlatan.

QUADRAGESIMAL, kwôd-râ-jês'sê-mâl, *a.* 414. Lenten, belonging to Lent.

**QUADRANGLE**, kwòd'ràng-gl, *s.* 414. A square, a surface with four right angles.

**QUADRANGULAR**, kwà-dràng-gù-lùr, *a.* 414. Square, having four right angles.

**QUADRANT**, kwà'drànt, *s.* 85. The fourth part, the quarter; the quarter of a circle; an instrument with which altitudes are taken.

It has been observed in the Principles, No. 85, 86, &c. that *v*, by articulating the *a*, gives it the deep broad sound equivalent to the diphthong *au*; and that *u*, preceded by *g*, has exactly the same effect, 414. This is evident from the sound of *a* in this and similar words, which, till lately, was always pronounced broad. Some innovators have attempted to give the *a* in this word its slender sound; but the public ear seems in opposition to it, nor ought it to be admitted. The broad sound is the genuine English pronunciation, as appears in every word where it is succeeded by *r*. As this consonant, when final, or followed by another consonant, gives every *a* that precedes it the Italian sound heard in *father*; so, when these letters are preceded by *qu*, or *qu*, the *a* falls into the broad sound heard in *water*. Thus, as we hear *bar*, *dart*, *barrel*, with the sound of the Italian *a*; so we hear *war*, *quart*, and *quarrel*, with the German *a*. *Egator*, *quaver*, and words ending with hard *e*, *g*, and *f*, have departed from this rule; but a sufficient number of words are left to indicate plainly what is the analogy, and to direct us where usage is doubtful.

**QUADRANTAL**, kwà-dràng-tàl, *a.* Included in the fourth part of a circle.

**QUADRATE**, kwà'dràte, *a.* 91. Square, having four equal or parallel sides; divisible into four equal parts; suited, applicable.

**QUADRATE**, kwà'dràte, *s.* 414. A square, a surface with four equal and parallel sides.

**To QUADRATE**, kwà'dràte, *v. n.* To suit, to be accommodated.

**QUADRATIC**, kwà-dràtik, *a.* 414. Belonging to a square.

**QUADRATURE**, kwòd'rà-tùre, *s.* The act of squaring; the first and last quarter of the moon; the state of being square, a quadrate, a square.

**QUADRENNIAL**, kwà-drèn'né-ál, *a.* Comprising four years; happening once in four years.

**QUADRIELE**, kwòd'rè-bl, *a.* 405. That may be squared.

**QUADRIFID**, kwòd'drè-fid, *a.* Cloven into four divisions.

**QUADRILATERAL**, kwòd-drè-làt'tér-ál, *a.* 414. Having four sides.

**QUADRILLE**, kà-dril, *s.* 415. A game at cards.

**QUADRIPARTITE**, kwà-drip'pàr-tite, *a.* 155. Having four parts, divided into four parts.—See *Bi-partite*.

**QUADRIREME**, kwòd'drè-rème, *s.* A galley with four banks of oars.

**QUADRISYLLABLE**, kwòd-drè-sil'là-bl, *s.* 414. A word of four syllables.

**QUADRUPEL**, kwòd'drù-pèd, *s.* An animal that goes on four legs, as, perhaps, all beasts.—See *Milipedes*.

**QUADRUPEL**, kwòd'drù-pèd, *a.* Having four feet.

**QUADRUPEL**, kwòd'drù-pl, *a.* Fourfold, four times told.

**To QUADRUPLICATE**, kwà-drù-plè-kàte, *v. a.* 91. To double twice.

**QUADRUPLICATION**, kwòd-drù-plè-kà'shùn, *s.* The taking a thing four times.

**QUADRUPLY**, kwòd'drù-plè, *ad.* To a fourfold quantity.

**QUERE**, kwèrè, *v. a. Latin.* Inquire, seek.

**To QUAFF**, kwáf, *v. a.* 85. To drink, to swallow in large draughts.

**To QUAFF**, kwáf, *v. n.* To drink luxuriously.

**QUAFFER**, kwáf'fàr, *s.* He who quaffs.

**QUAGGY**, kwág'gè, *a.* 85. 283. Boggy; soft, not solid.

**QUAGMIRE**, kwág'mire, *s.* A shaking marsh.

**QUAIL**, kwáile, *s.* A bird of game.

**QUAILPIPE**, kwáile'pipe, *s.* A pipe with which fowlers allure quail.

**QUAINT**, kwánt, *a.* Scrupulous, minutely exact; neat, pretty; subtly excogitated, fine-spun; affected, foppish.

**QUAINTLY**, kwánt'lè, *ad.* Nicely, exactly, with petty elegance; artfully.

**QUAINTNESS**, kwánt'nès, *s.* Nicety, petty elegance.

**To QUAKE**, kwáike, *v. n.* To shake with cold or fear, to tremble; to shake, not to be solid or firm.

**QUAKE**, kwáike, *s.* A shudder, a tremulous agitation.

**QUAKER**, kwák'kùr, *s.* A sect of Christians that arose near the middle of the seventeenth century, who were so named from the trembling with which they preached and prayed.

**QUAKING-GRASS**, kwák'king-gràs, *s.* An herb.

**QUALIFICATION**, kwòl-lè-fè-kà'shùn, *s.* That which makes any person or thing fit for any thing—accomplishment; abatement; diminution.

**To QUALIFY**, kwòl'lè-fi, *v. a.* 86. To fit for an thing; to furnish with qualifications, to accomplish; to make capable of any employment or privilege; to abate, to soften; to assuage; to modify, to regulate.

**QUALITY**, kwòl'lè-tè, *s.* 86. Nature relatively considered; property, accident; particular efficacy; disposition, temper; virtue or vice; accomplishment, qualification; character, comparative or relative rank; rank, superiority of birth or station.

**QUALITY**, kwòl'lè-tè, *s.* 86. Persons of high rank.

**QUALM**, kwám, *s.* 403. A sudden fit of sickness, a sudden seizure of sickly languor.

**QUALMISH**, kwám'ish, *a.* Seized with sickly languor.

**QUANDARY**, kwòn-dà'rè, *s.* A doubt, a difficulty.

**QUANTITATIVE**, kwòn'tè-tív, *a.* Estimable according to quantity.

**QUANTITY**, kwòn'tè-tè, *s.* 86. That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished; any indeterminate weight or measure; bulk or weight; a proportion, a part; a large portion; the measure of time in pronouncing a syllable.

**QUANTUM**, kwòn'tùm, *s.* The quantity, the amount.

**QUARANTINE**, kwòr-ràn-tèèn', *s.* 112. The space of forty days, being the time which a ship, suspected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce.

**QUARREL**, kwòr'ril, *s.* 86. 414. A brawl, a petty fight, a scuffle, a dispute, a contest; a cause of debate; objection, ill-will.

**To QUARREL**, kwòr'ril, *v. n.* 99. To debate, to scuffle, to squabble; to fall into variance; to fight, to combat; to find fault, to pick objections.

**QUARRELLER**, kwòr'ril-ùr, *s.* 98. He who quarrels.

**QUARRELOUS**, kwòr'ril-ùs, *a.* Petulant, easily provoked to enmity.

**QUARRELSOME**, kwòr'ril-sùm, *a.* Inclined to brawls, easily irritated, irascible, choleric, petulant.

**QUARRELSOMELY**, kwòr'ril-sùm-lè, *ad.* In a quarrelsome manner, petulantly, cholericly.

**QUARRELSOMENESS**, kwòr'ril-sùm-nès, *s.* Cholericness, petulance.

**QUARRY**, kwòr'tè, *s.* 86. A square; game flown at by a hawk; a stone mine, a place where they dig stones.

**To QUARRY**, kwòr'tè, *v. n.* To prey upon; to dig out stones.

**QUARRYMAN**, kwòr'tè-mán, *s.* 88. One who digs in a quarry.

**QUART**, kwòrt, *s.* 86. 414. The fourth part, a quarter; the fourth part of a gallon; the vessel in which strong drink is commonly retailed.

**QUARTAN**, kwòr'tán, *s.* The fourth-day ague.

**QUARTATION**, kwòr-tà'shùn, *s.* A chymical operation.

**QUARTER**, kwòr'tùr, *s.* 86. A fourth part; a region of the skies, as reserved to the seaman's card;

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäl 83, fät 81.—mê 93. mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, mëve 164,

a particular region of a town or country; the place where soldiers are lodged or stationed; proper station; remission of life, mercy granted by a conqueror; treatment shown by an enemy; friendship, amity, concord, in this sense not used; a measure of eight bushels.

**To QUARTER**, kwôr'tûr, *v. a.* To divide into four parts; to divide, to break by force; to divide into distinct regions; to station or lodge soldiers; to diet; to bear as an appendage to hereditary arms.

**QUARTERAGE**, kwôr'tûr-ldje, *s.* 90. A quarterly allowance.

**QUARTERDAY**, kwôr'tûr-dâ, *s.* One of the four days in the year on which rent or interest is paid.

**QUARTERDECK**, kwôr'tûr-dêk, *s.* The short upper deck.

**QUARTERLY**, kwôr'tûr-lê, *a.* Containing a fourth part.

**QUARTERLY**, kwôr'tûr-lê, *ad.* Once in a quarter.

**QUARTERMASTER**, kwôr'tûr-mâ-stûr, *s.* One who regulates the quarters of soldiers.

**QUARTERN**, kwôr'tûrn, *s.* 98. A gill, or the fourth part of a pint.

**QUARTERSTAFF**, kwôr'tûr-stâf, *s.* A staff of defence.

**QUARTILE**, kwôr'tîl, *s.* 140. 145. An aspect of the planets, when they are three signs or ninety degrees distant from each other.

**QUARTO**, kwôr'tô, *s.* A book in which every sheet makes four leaves.

**To QUASH**, kwôsh, *v. a.* To crush, to squeeze; to subdue suddenly; to annul, to nullify, to make void.

**To QUASH**, kwôsh, *v. n.* To be shaken with a noise.

**QUATERCOUSINS**, kâ'têr-kûz-znz, *s.* 415. Friends.

**QUATERNARY**, kwâ-têr'nâr-ê, }  
**QUATERNION**, kwâ-têr'nê-ûn, } *s.*

**QUATERNITY**, kwâ-têr'nê-tê, }  
The number four.

**QUATRAIN**, kwâ'trîn, *s.* 202. A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

**To QUAVER**, kwâ'vîr, *v. n.* 86. To shake the voice, to speak or sing with a tremulous voice; to tremble, to vibrate.—See *Quadrant*.

**QUAY**, kê, *s.* 220. A key, an artificial bank to the sea or river.

**QUEAN**, kwêne, *s.* 8. A worthless woman, generally a strumpet.

**QUEASINESS**, kwêzê-nês, *s.* The sickness of a nauseated stomach.

**QUEASY**, kwêzê, *a.* Sick with nausea; fastidious, squeamish; causing nausea.

**QUEEN**, kwêén, *s.* 8. The wife of a king, a supreme governess.

**To QUEEN**, kwêén, *v. n.* To play the queen.

**QUEENING**, kwêén'ing, *s.* 410. An apple.

**QUEER**, kwêér, *a.* Odd, strange, original, particular.

**QUEERLY**, kwêér'lê, *ad.* Particularly, oddly.

**QUEERNESS**, kwêér'nês, *s.* Oddness, particularity.

**To QUELL**, kwêl, *v. a.* To crush, to subdue, originally to kill.

**QUELL**, kwêl, *s.* Murder. Obsolete.

**QUELLER**, kwêl'ûr, *s.* 98. One that crushes or subdues.

**QUELQUEHOSE**, kêk'shòze, *s.* French. A trifle, a kickshaw.

**To QUENCH**, kwênsh, *v. a.* To extinguish fire; to still any passion or commotion; to allay thirst; to destroy.

**To QUENCH**, kwênsh, *v. n.* To cool, to grow cool. Not in use.

**QUENCHABLE**, kwênsh'â-bl, *a.* That may be quenched.

**QUENCHER**, kwênsh'ûr, *s.* 98. Extinguisher.

**QUENCHLESS**, kwênsh'lês, *a.* Unextinguishable.

**QUERENT**, kwê'rênt, *s.* The complainant, the plaintiff.

**QUERIMONIOUS**, kwêr-rê-mô'nê-ûs, *a.* Querulous, complaining.

**QUERIMONIOUSLY**, kwêr-rê-mô'nê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Querulously, complainingly.

**QUERIMONIOUSNESS**, kwêr-rê-mô'nê-ûs-nês, *s.* A complaining temper.

**QUERIST**, kwê'rîst, *s.* An inquirer, an asker of questions.

**QUERN**, kwêrn, *s.* A hand mill. Obsolete.

**QUERPO**, kwê'r pô, *s.* A dress close to the body, a waistcoat.

**QUERRY**, kwê'rê, *s.* A groom belonging to a prince, or one conversant in the king's stables.

**QUERULOUS**, kwê'rû-lûs, *a.* Mourning, habitually complaining.

**QUERULOUSNESS**, kwê'rû-lûs-nês, *s.* Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

**QUERY**, kwê'rê, *s.* A question, an inquiry to be resolved.

**To QUERY**, kwê'rê, *v. a.* To ask questions.

**QUEST**, kwêst, *s.* Search, act of seeing; an empannelled jury; searchers, collectively; inquiry, examination.

**QUESTANT**, kwêstânt, *s.* Seeker, endeavourer after. Not in use.

**QUESTION**, kwêst'tshûn, *s.* 464. Interrogatory, any thing inquired; inquiry, disquisition; a dispute, a subject of debate; affair to be examined; doubt, controversy, dispute; examination by torture; state of being the subject of present inquiry.

**To QUESTION**, kwêst'tshûn, *v. n.* To inquire; to debate by interrogatories.

**To QUESTION**, kwêst'tshûn, *v. a.* To examine one by questions; to doubt, to be uncertain of; to have no confidence in, to mention as not to be trusted.

**QUESTIONABLE**, kwêst'tshûn-â-bl, *a.* Doubtful, disputable; suspicious, liable to suspicion, liable to question.

**QUESTIONARY**, kwêst'tshûn-â-rê, *a.* Inquiring, asking questions.

**QUESTIONABLENESS**, kwêst'tshûn-â-bl-nês, *s.* The quality of being questionable.

**QUESTIONER**, kwêst'tshûn-ûr, *s.* An inquirer.

**QUESTIONLESS**, kwêst'tshûn-lês, *ad.* Certainly, without doubt.

**QUESTMAN**, kwêst'mân, 88. }  
**QUESTMONGER**, kwêst'mân-gûr, } *s.*

Starter of lawsuits or prosecutions.

**QUESTRIST**, kwêst'rîst, *s.* Seeker, pursuer.

**QUESTUARY**, kwêst'shû-â-rê, *a.* Studious of profit.

**To QUIBBLE**, kwîb'bl, *v. n.* 405. To pun, to play on the sound of words.

**QUIBBLE**, kwîb'bl, *s.* A low conceit depending on the sound of words, a pun.

**QUIBBLER**, kwîb'bl-ûr, *s.* 98. A punster.

**QUICK**, kwîk, *a.* Living, not dead; swift, nimble, done with celerity; speedy, free from delay, active, sprightly, ready.

**QUICK**, kwîk, *ad.* Nimbly, speedily, readily.

**QUICK**, kwîk, *s.* The living flesh, sensible parts of plants of hawthorn.

**QUICKBEAM**, kwîk'bême, *s.* A species of wild ash.

**To QUICKEN**, kwîk'kn, *v. a.* 103. To make alive; to hasten; to excite.

**To QUICKEN**, kwîk'kn, *v. n.* To become alive, as a woman quickens with child; to move with activity.

**QUICKENER**, kwîk'kn-ûr, *s.* One who makes alive; that which accelerates, that which actuates.

**QUICKLIME**, kwîk'lîme, *s.* Lime unquenched.

**QUICKLY**, kwîk'lê, *ad.* Nimbly, speedily, actively.

**QUICKNESS**, kwîk'nês, *s.* Speed; activity; keen sensibility; sharpness.

no. 167, note 163—tube 171, tub 172, dull 173—qu 299—pound 313—uin 466, this 469.

**QUICKSAND**, kwik'sánd, *s.* Moving sand, unsolid ground.

**To QUICKSET**, kwik'sét, *v. a.* To plant with living plants.

**QUICKSET**, kwik'sét, *s.* Living plant set to grow.

**QUICKSIGHTED**, kwik-sí'téd, *a.* Having a sharp sight.

**QUICKSIGHTEDNESS**, kwik-sí'téd-nés, *s.* Sharpness of sight.

**QUICKSILVER**, kwik'síl-vúr, *s.* 98. A min substance, mercury.

**QUICKSILVERED**, kwik'síl-vúrd, *a.* 359. Laid with quicksilver.

**QUIDDIT**, kwíd'dít, *s.* A subtily, an equivocation.

**QUIDDITY**, kwíd'dé-té, *s.* Essence, that which is a proper answer to the question, *Quid est?* a scholastic term; a trifling nicety, a cavil.

☞ This is derived from the barbarous Latin word *Quidditas*, and can be literally explained by nothing but a word as barbarous in English, *Whattity*.

**QUIESCENCE**, kwí-és'sénsé, *s.* 510. Rest, repose.

**QUIESCENT**, kwí-és'sént, *a.* Resting, not being in motion.

**QUIET**, kwí'ét, *a.* 99. Still, peaceable; not in motion; not ruffled.

**QUIET**, kwí'ét, *s.* Rest, repose, tranquillity.

**To QUIET**, kwí'ét, *v. a.* To calm, to lull, to pacify; to still.

**QUIETER**, kwí'ét-túr, *s.* The person or thing that quiets.

**QUIETISM**, kwí'ét-ízm, *s.* Tranquillity of mind. The doctrine of Quietists.

**QUIETIST**, kwí'ét-tíst, *s.* One who follows the doctrine of Quietism, taught by Molinos, a Spanish priest, and condemned by the Church of Rome.

**QUIETLY**, kwí'ét-lé, *ad.* Calmly; peaceably, at rest.

**QUIETNESS**, kwí'ét-nés, *s.* Coolness of temper; peace, tranquillity; stillness, calmness.

**QUIETSOME**, kwí'ét-súm, *a.* Calm, still, undisturbed.

**QUIETUDE**, kwí'ét-túde, *s.* Rest, repose.

**QUILL**, kwíl, *s.* The hard and strong feather of the wing, of which pens are made; prick or dart of a porcupine; reed on which weavers wind their threads.

**QUILLET**, kwí'llít, *s.* 99. Subtily, nicety.

**QUILT**, kwílt, *s.* A cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.

**To QUILT**, kwílt, *v. a.* To stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them.

**QUINARY**, kwí'ná-ré, *a.* Consisting of five.

**QUINCE**, kwínse, *s.* A tree, the fruit.

**QUINCUNCIAL**, kwín-kúng'shál, *a.* 408. Having the form of a quincunx.

**QUINCUNX**, kwíng'kúngks, *s.* Quincunx order is a plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle, which disposition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderness.

☞ As the accent is on the first syllable of this word, it is under the same predicament as the first syllable of *Congregate*.—See Principles, No. 408.

**QUINQUANGULAR**, kwín-kwáng'gú-lár, *a.* 408. Having five corners.

**QUINQUENNIAL**, kwín-kwén'né-ál, *a.* Last five years, happening once in five years.

**QUINSY**, kwín'zé, *s.* A tumid inflammation in the throat.

**QUINT**, kínt, *s.* A set of five; sequents of five. A term at cards, pronounced *Kent*.

**QUINTAIN**, kwín'tín, *s.* 208. A post with a turning top.

**QUINTESSENCE**, kwín-tés'sénsé, *s.* A fifth being; an extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity.

☞ All our orthoepists but Dr Ash place the accent on the first syllable of this word. My opinion is that it

may have the accent either on the first or second, as the rhythm of the phrase requires, 524; and this word, perhaps, requires it oftener on the second than the first.

**QUINTILE**, kwín'tíl, *s.* 140. An aspect of the planets, comprehending seventy-two degrees, or a fifth part of the heavens.

**QUINTIN**, kwín'tín, *s.* An upright post for the exercise of tilting.

**QUINTUPLE**, kwín'tú-pl, *a.* Fivefold.

**QUIR**, kwíp, *s.* A sharp jest, a taunt.

**QUIRE**, kwíre, *s.* A body of singers, a chorus; the part of the church where the service is sung; a bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets.

**To QUIRE**, kwíre, *v. n.* To sing in concert.

**QUIRISTER**, kwír'ris-túr, *s.* Chorister, one who sings in concert, generally in divine service.

☞ There is a vulgar pronunciation of the first *i* in this word, which gives it the sound of short *e*; this sound is proper in *quirk* where the *r* is succeeded by a consonant, but not in the word in question, where this letter is succeeded by a vowel.—See Principles, No. 108.

**QUIRK**, kwérk, *s.* 108. Quick stroke, sharp fit; smart taunt; subtily, nicety, artful distinction; loose light tune.

**To QUIT**, kwít, *v. a.* To discharge an obligation, to make even: to set free; to carry through, to discharge, to perform; to clear himself of an affair; to repay, to requite; to vacate obligations; to pay an obligation, to clear a debt, to be tantamount; to abandon, to forsake; to resign, to give up.

**QUITCHGRASS**, kwítsh'grás, *s.* Dog grass.

**QUITE**, kwíte, *ad.* Completely, perfectly.

**QUITRENT**, kwít'rènt, *s.* Small rent reserved.

**QUITS**, kwíts, *interj.* An exclamation used when any thing is repaid, and the parties become even.

**QUITTANCE**, kwít'tánsé, *s.* Discharge from a debt or obligation, an acquittance; recompense, repayment.

**To QUITTANCE**, kwít'tánsé, *v. a.* To repay, to recompense.

**QUITERBONE**, kwít'túr-bóne, *s.* A hard round swelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter. Said of a horse.

**QUIVER**, kwív'vúr, *s.* 98. A case for arrows.

**To QUIVER**, kwív'vúr, *v. n.* To quake, to play with a tremulous motion; to shiver, to shudder.

**QUIVERED**, kwív'vúrd, *a.* 395. Furnished with a quiver; sheathed as in a quiver.

**QUODLIBET**, kwód'lé-bét, *s.* A nice point, a subtily.

**QUOIF**, kwóif, *s.* Properly *Coif*. Any cap with which the head is covered; the cap of a sergeant at law.—See *Coif*.

**To QUOIF**, kwóif, *v. a.* 415. To cap, to dress with a head-dress.

**QUOIFFURE**, kwóif'fúre, *s.* Properly *Coiffure*. Head-dress.

**QUOIT**, kwóit, *s.* 415. Properly *Coit*. Something thrown to a great distance to a certain point; the *discus* of the ancients is sometimes called in English *quoit*, but improperly.

☞ Till the orthography of a word is fixed, it will not be easy to settle its pronunciation. That the words *quoif* and *quoit* ought to be written *coif* and *coit*, appears from the derivation of the first from the French *coiffe*, and of the second from the Dutch *coete*; and if this be granted, it will necessarily follow that we ought to pronounce them *coif* and *coit*, 415.

**To QUOIT**, kwóit, *v. n.* To throw quoits, to play at quoits.

**To QUOIT**, kwóit, *v. a.* To throw.

**QUONDAM**, kwón'dám, *a.* Having been formerly. A ludicrous word.

**QUORUM**, kwó'rúm, *s.* A bench of justices, such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business.

**QUOTA**, kwó'tá, *s.* 92. A share, a proportion as assigned to each.

**QUOTATION**, kwó-tá'shún, *s.* 415. The act of quoting, citation; passage adduced out of an author as evidence or illustration.



559. Fåte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, mëve 164,

In this and similar words Mr Sheridan, and several respectable orthoepists, pronounce the *qu* like *k*, but, as Mr Nares justly observes, it is not easy to say why. If it be answered, that the Latins so pronounced these letters, it may be replied, that when we alter our Latin pronunciation, it will be time enough to alter those English words which are derived from that language.

**To QUOTE**, kwôte, *v. a.* To cite an author, or the words of another.

**QUOTER**, kwô'tûr, *s.* 98. Citer, he that quotes.

**QUOTH**, kwôth, or kwôth, *verb imp.* Quoth I, say I, or said I; Quoth he, says he, or said he.

Mr Sheridan, Dr Kenrick, Mr Scott, W. Johnston, Mr Nares, Mr Perry, and Mr Smith, pronounce the *o* in this word long, as in *both*; but Buchanan short, as in *moth*. This latter pronunciation is certainly more agreeable to the general sound of *o* before *th*, as in *broth*, *froth*, *cloth*, &c.; but my ear fails me if I have not always heard it pronounced like the *o* in *doth*, as if written *keath*, which is the pronunciation Mr Elphinston gives it, and, in my opinion, is the true one.

**QUOTIDIAN**, kwô-tid'jé-ân, *a.* Daily, happening every day.

**QUOTIDIAN**, kwô-tid'jé-ân, *s.* 224. 293. A quotidian fever, a fever which returns every day.

**QUOTIENT**, kwô'shént, *s.* In Arithmetick, Quotient is the number produced by the division of the two given numbers, the one by the other. Thus, divide 12 by 4, and 3 is the Quotient.

R

**To RABATE**, râ-bâte', *v. n.* In Falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist again.

**To RABBET**, râb'bit, *v. a.* 99. To pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another.

**RABBET**, râb'bit, *s.* A joint made by paring two pieces, so that they wrap over one another.

**RABBI**, râb'bé, or râb'bl, } *s.*

**RABBIN**, râb'bln,

A doctor among the Jews.  
The first of these words, when pronounced in Scripture, ought to have the last syllable like the verb to *bug*.

**RABBINICAL**, râb-bl'n'é-kâl, *a.* Belonging to the Rabbins.

**RABBIT**, râb'bit, *s.* A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground.

**RABBLE**, râb'bl, *s.* 405. A tumultuous crowd, an assembly of low people.

**RABBLEMENT**, râb-bl-mént, *s.* Crowd, tumultuous assembly of mean people.

**RABID**, râb'bid, *a.* 544. Fierce, furious, mad.

**RACE**, râse, *s.* A family ascending; family descending; a generation, a collective family; a particular breed; Race of ginger, a root or sprig of ginger; a particular strength or taste of wine; contest in running; course on the feet; progress, course.

**RACEHORSE**, râse'hôse, *s.* Horse bred to run for prizes.

**RACEMATION**, râs-sé-mâ'shûn, *s.* 530. Cluster like that of grapes.

**RACEMIFEROUS**, râs-sé-mif'êr-ûs, *a.* Bearing clusters.

**RACKER**, râse'ûr, *s.* 98. Runner, one that contends in speed.

**RACINESS**, râ'sé-nés, *s.* The quality of being racy.

**RACK**, râk, *s.* An engine of torture; torture, extreme pain; a distaff, commonly a portable distaff, from which they spin by twirling a ball; the clouds as they are driven by the wind; instruments to lay a spit on in roasting; a wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle; arrack, a spirituous liquor.

**To RACK**, râk, *v. a.* To torment by the rack; to torment, to harass; to screw, to force to performance; to stretch, to extend; to defecate, to draw off from the lees.

**To RACK**, râk, *v. n.* To stream as clouds before the wind.

**RACK-RENT**, râk'rênt, *s.* Rent raised to the uttermost.

**RACK-RENTER**, râk'rênt-ûr, *s.* One who pays the uttermost rent.

**RACKET**, râk'kît, *s.* 99. An irregular clattering noise; a confused talk in burlesque language; the instrument with which players strike the ball.

**RACKOON**, râk-kôôn', *s.* A New-England animal, like a badger.

**RACY**, râ'sé, *a.* Strong, flavoured, tasting of the soil.

**RADDOCK**, râd'dûk, *s.* 166. A bird.

**RADIANCE**, râd'dé-ânse, or râ'jé-ânse, 293, 294. }

**RADIANCY**, râd'dé-ân-sé, or râ'jé-ân-sé, 376. }

*s.* Sparkling lustre.

**RADIANT**, râd'dé-ânt, or râ'jé-ânt, *a.* Shining, brightly sparkling, emitting rays.

**To RADIATE**, râd'dé-âte, or râ'jé-âte, *v. n.* To emit rays, to shine.

**RADIATION**, râ-dé-â'shûn, or râ'jé-â'shûn, *s.* 534. Beamy lustre, emission of rays; emission from a centre every way.

**RADICAL**, râd'dé-kâl, *a.* Primitive, original.

**RADICALITY**, râd-dé-kâl'é-té, *s.* Origination.

**RADICALLY**, râd'dé-kâl'é, *ad.* Originally, primitively.

**RADICALNESS**, râd'dé-kâl-nés, *s.* The state of being radical.

**To RADICATE**, râd'dé-kâte, *v. a.* 91. To root, to plant deeply and firmly.

**RADICATION**, râd-é-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of fixing deep.

**RADICLE**, râd'dé-kl, *s.* 405. That part of the seed of a plant which becomes its root.

**RADISH**, râd'dish, *s.* A root which is commonly cultivated in the kitchen garden.

This word is commonly, but corruptly, pronounced as if written *reddish*. The deviation is but small; nor do I think it so inconsiderable as that of its brother esculents, *Asparagus*, *Cucumber*, *Lettuce*.

**RADIUS**, râd'dé-ûs, or râ'jé-ûs, *s.* 293, 294. The semidiameter of a circle; a bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.

**To RAFFLE**, râf'fl, *v. n.* 405. To cast dice for a prize.

**RAFFLE**, râf'fl, *s.* A species of game or lottery, in which many stake a small part of the value of some single thing, in consideration of a chance to gain it.

**RAFT**, râft, *s.* 79. A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber cross each other.

**RAFTER**, râftûr, *s.* 98. The secondary timbers of the house, the timbers which are let into the great beam.

**RAFTERED**, râftûrd, *a.* 359. Built with rafters.

**RAG**, râg, *s.* 74. A piece of cloth torn from the rest, a tatter; any thing rent and tattered, worn out clothes.

**RAGAMUFFIN**, râg-â-muffin, *s.* A paltry mean fellow.

**RAGE**, râdje, *s.* Violent anger, vehement fury; vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful.

**To RAGE**, râdje, *v. n.* 74. To be in a fury, to be heated with excessive anger; to ravage, to exercise fury; to act with mischievous impetuosity.

**RAGEFUL**, râdje'fûl, *a.* Furious, violent.

**RAGGED**, râg'gêd, *a.* 99. 381. Rent into tatters; uneven, consisting of parts almost disunited; dressed in tatters; ragged, not smooth.

**RAGGEDNESS**, râg'gêd-nés, *s.* State of being dressed in tatters.

nör 167, nôt 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ðil 299—pönd 313—tân 466, thia 469.

RAGINGLY, rájng-lé, *ad.* With vehement fury.

RAGMAN, rág'mán, *s.* 88. One who deals in rags.

RAGOUT, rá-góò', *s.* *French.* Meat stewed and highly seasoned.

RAGSTONE, rág'stóné, *s.* A stone so named from its breaking in a rugged manner; the stone with which they smooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.

RAGWORT, rág'wúrt, *s.* 166. A plant.

RAIL, rále, *s.* 202. A cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts; a series of posts connected with beams, by which any thing is inclosed; a kind of bird; a woman's upper garment.

To RAIL, rále, *v. a.* To enclose with rails; to range in a line.

To RAIL, rále, *v. n.* To use insolent and reproachful language.

RAILER, rále'úr, *s.* 98. One who insults or defames by opprobrious language.

RAILING, rállng, *s.* A series of rails; reproachful language.

RAILLERY, rállér-é, *s.* Slight satire; satirical merriment.

☞ We must not suppose this word to be the offspring of the English word *rail*, however nearly they may be sometimes allied in practice. *Raillery* comes directly from the French word *raillerie*; and, in compliment to that language for the assistance it so often affords us, we pronounce the first syllable nearly as in the original. This, however, is not a mere compliment, like the generality of those we pay the French; for, were we to pronounce the first syllable like *rail*, it might obscure and pervert the meaning. Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Dr Kenrick, Mr Nares, W. Johnston, Mr Perry, and Mr Smith, pronounce it as I have marked it.

RAIMENT, ráimént, *s.* 202. Vesture, vestment, clothes, dress, garment.

To RAIN, ráne, *v. n.* 202. To fall in drops from the clouds; to fall as rain; it rains, the water falls from the clouds.

To RAIN, ráne, *v. a.* To pour down as rain.

RAIN, ráne, *s.* The moisture that falls from the clouds.

RAINBOW, ráne'bó, *s.* 327. The iris, the semicircle of various colours which appears in showery weather.

RAINDEER, ráne'déér, *s.* A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws sledges through the snow.

RAINESS, ráne'é-nés, *s.* The state of being showery.

RAINY, ráne'é, *a.* Showery, wet.

To RAISE, ráze, *v. a.* 202. To lift, to heave; to set upright; to erect, to build up; to exalt to a state more great or illustrious; to increase in current value; to elevate; to advance, to prefer; to excite, to put in action; to excite to war or tumult, to stir up; to rouse, to stir up; to give beginning to, as he raised the family; to bring into being; to call into view from the state of separate spirits; to bring from death to life; to occasion, to begin; to set up, to utter loudly; to collect, to obtain a certain sum; to collect, to assemble, to levy; to give rise to; to raise paste, to form paste into pies without a dish.

RAISER, ráze'úr, *s.* 98. He that raises.

RAISIN, ré'zn, *s.* A dried grape.

☞ If antiquity can give a sanction to the pronunciation of a word, this may be traced as far back as the days of Queen Elizabeth. Falstaff, in the first part of Henry the Fourth, being urged by the Prince to give reasons for his conduct, tells him, that if *raisins* were as plenty as *blackberries*, he would not give him one upon compulsion. This pun evidently shows these words were pronounced exactly alike in Shakespeare's time, and that Mr Sheridan's pronunciation of this word, as if written *ray-s'n*, is not only contrary to general usage, but, what many would think a greater offence, destructive of the wit of Shakespeare. Mr Sheridan has Mr Scott, Mr Perry, and W. Johnston on his side; and I have Dr Kenrick and Mr Nares on mine.

RAKE, ráke, *s.* An instrument with teeth, by

which the ground is divided; a loose, disorderly vicious wild, gay, thoughtless fellow.

To RAKE, ráke, *v. a.* To gather with a rake; to draw together by violence; to scour, to search with eager and vehement diligence; to heap together and cover; to fire on a ship in the direction of head and stern.

To RAKE, *v. n.* To search, to grope; to pass with violence; to lead an irregular life.

RAKER, ráke'úr, *s.* One that rakes.

RAKEHELL, ráke'hél, *s.* A wild, worthless, dissolute, debauched fellow.

RAKEHELLY, ráke'hél-lé, *a.* Wild, dissolute.

RAKISH, ráke'ish, *a.* Loose, dissolute.

To RALLY, rállé, *v. a.* To put disordered or dispersed forces into order; to treat with satirical merriment.

To RALLY, rállé, *v. n.* To come again into order; to exercise satirical merriment.

RAM, rám, *s.* A male sheep; an instrument to batter walls.

To RAM, rám, *v. a.* To drive with violence, as with a battering ram; to fill with any thing driven hard together.

To RAMBLE, rám'bl, *v. n.* 405. To rove loosely and irregularly, to wander.

RAMBLE, rám'bl, *s.* Wandering, irregular excursion.

RAMBLER, rám'bl-úr, *s.* 98. Rover, wanderer.

RAMBOOZE, rám-bóoze', *s.* A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar.

RAMIFICATION, rám-mé-fé-ká'shún, *s.* Division or separation into branches, the act of branching out.

To RAMIFY, rám'mé-í, *v. a.* 183. To separate into branches.

To RAMIFY, rám'mé-í, *v. n.* To be parted into branches.

RAMMER, rám'múr, *s.* 98. An instrument with which any thing is driven hard; the stick with which the charge is forced into the gun.

RAMMISH, rám'mish, *a.* Strong scented.

RAMOUS, rám'mús, *a.* 314. Branchy, consisting of branches.

To RAMP, rámp, *v. n.* To leap with violence; to climb as a plant.

RAMP, rámp, *s.* Leap, spring.

RAMPALLIAN, rám-pál'yán, *s.* 113. A mean wretch. Not in use.

RAMPANCY, rám'pán-sé, *s.* Prevalence, exuberance.

RAMPANT, rám'pánt, *a.* Exuberant, overgrowing restraint; in Heraldry, Rampant is when the lion is reared up in the escutcheon, as it were, ready to combat with his enemy.

RAMPART, rám'párt, } *s.*

RAMPIRE, rám'píre, }  
The platform of the wall behind the parapet; the wall round fortified places.

☞ Mr Sheridan spells this word *rampyr*, and pronounces the *y* in the last syllable short; but this is contrary to Dr Johnson's orthography, and the pronunciation is in opposition to analogy.—See *Umpire*.

RAN, rán, *Pret.* of Run.

To RANCH, ráns, *v. a.* (Corrupted from *Wrench*.) To sprain, to injure with violent contortion.

RANCID, rán'síd, *a.* Strong scented.

RANCIDNESS, rán'síd-nés, } *s.*

RANCIDITY, rán'síd-é-té, }  
Strong scent, as of old oil.

RANCOROUS, ráng'kúr-ús, *a.* 314. Malignant, spiteful in the utmost degree.

RANCOUR, ráng'kúr, *s.* 314. Inveterate malignity, steadfast implacability.

RANDOM, rán'dúm, *s.* 166. Want of direction, want of rule or method; chance, hazard, roving motion.

RANDOM, rán'dúm, *a.* Done by chance, roving without direction.

RANG, ráng, *Pret.* of Ring.

559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81,—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

**To RANGE**, rânje, *v. a.* 74. To place in order, to put in ranks; to rove over.

**To RANGE**, rânje, *v. n.* To rove at large; to be placed in order.

**RANGE**, rânje, *s.* A rank, any thing placed in a line; a class, an order; excursion, wandering; room for excursion; compass taken in by any thing excursionive.

**RANGER**, rân'jûr, *s.* 98. One that ranges, a rover; a dog that beats the ground; an officer who tends the game of a forest.

**RANK**, rânk, *a.* 408. High growing, strong, luxuriant; fruitful, bearing strong plants; strong scented, rancid; high tasted, strong in quality; rampant, high grown; gross, coarse.

**RANK**, rânk, *s.* Line of men placed a-breast; a row; range of subordination; class, order; degree of dignity; dignity, high place, as, He is a man of Rank.

**To RANK**, rânk, *v. a.* To place a-breast; to range in any particular class; to arrange methodically.

**To RANK**, rânk, *v. n.* To be ranged; to be placed.

**To RANKLE**, rânk'kl, *v. n.* To fester, to breed corruption, to be inflamed in body or mind.

**RANKLY**, rânk'lê, *ad.* Coarsely, grossly.

**RANKNESS**, rânk'nês, *s.* Exuberance, superfluity of growth.

**RANNY**, rân'nê, *s.* The shrewmouse.

**To RANSACK**, rân'sák, *v. a.* To plunder, to pillage, to search narrowly.

**RANSOME**, rân'sûm, *s.* 166. Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment.

☞ I cannot conceive Dr Johnson's reason for writing this word with the final *e*, since it comes from the French *rançon*, and all his examples are without this letter.

**To RANSOME**, rân'sûm, *v. a.* To redeem from captivity or punishment.

**RANSOMELESS**, rân'sûm-lês, *a.* Free from ransome.

**To RANT**, rânt, *v. n.* To rave in violent or high sounding language.

**RANT**, rânt, *s.* High-sounding language.

**RANTER**, rânt'ûr, *s.* 98. A ranting fellow.

**RANTIPOLE**, rânt'é-pôle, *a.* Wild, roving, rakish.

**RANULA**, rân'nû-lâ, *s.* 92. A soft swelling, possessing those salivals which are under the tongue.

**RANUNCULUS**, rân-ning'kû-lûs, *s.* Crowfoot.

**To RAP**, râp, *v. n.* To strike with a quick smart blow.

**To RAP**, râp, *v. n.* To affect with rapture, to strike with ecstasy, to hurry out of himself; to snatch away.

**RAP**, râp, *s.* A quick smart blow; counterfeit half-penny.

**RAPACIOUS**, râ-pâ'shûs, *a.* Given to plunder, seizing by violence.

**RAPACIOUSLY**, râ-pâ'shûs-lê, *ad.* By rapine, by violent robbery.

**RAPACIOUSNESS**, râ-pâ'shûs-nês, *s.* The quality of being rapacious.

**RAPACITY**, râ-pâ'sc-tê, *s.* Addictedness to plunder, exercise of plunder; ravenousness.

**RAPE**, râpe, *s.* Violent defloration of chastity; something snatched away; a plant, from the seed of which oil is expressed.

**RAPID**, râp'id, *a.* Quick, swift.

**RAPIDITY**, râ-pid'é-tê, *s.* Velocity, swiftness.

**RAPIDLY**, râp'id-lê, *ad.* Swiftly, with quick motion.

**RAPIDNESS**, râp'id-nês, *s.* Celerity, swiftness.

**RAPIER**, râp'é-êr, *s.* 113. A small sword used only in thrusting.

**RAPIER-FISH**, râp'é-êr-fish, *s.* A sword-fish.

**RAPINE**, râp'in, *s.* 140 The act of plundering; violence, force.

**RAPPER**, râp'pûr, *s.* 98. One who strikes.

**RAPEPORT**, râp-pôrt, *s.* French. Relation, relation.

**RAPSODY**, râp'sô-dê, *s.*

☞ A Rhapsody was originally the title of Homer's Poems, and meant no more than a collection of several smaller parts into one; but is now applied to any wild or unconnected effusions of imagination. As the *R* in the Greek *ῥαψῳδία* has the rough breathing, this word is better written *rhapsody*.

**RAPTURE**, râp'tshûre, *s.* 461. Ecstasy, transport, violence of any pleasing passion; rapidity, haste.

**RAPTURED**, râp'tshûrd, *a.* 359. Ravished, transported.

**RAPTUROUS**, râp'tshûr-ûs, *a.* 314. Ecstatick, transporting.

**RARE**, rare, *a.* Scarce, uncommon; excellent, valuable to a degree seldom found; thinly scattered; thin, subtle, not dense; raw, not fully subdued by the fire.—See *Rear*.

**RAREESHOW**, râ'rê-shô, *s.* A show carried in a box.

**RAREFACTION**, râ-rê-fâk'shûn, *s.* Extension of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before.

**RAREIFIABLE**, râ-rê-fi-â-bl, *a.* Admitting rarefaction.

**To RAREFY**, râ'rê-fi, *v. a.* 183. To make thin, contrary to condense.

**To RAREFY**, râ'rê-fi, *v. n.* To become thin.

**RARELY**, râ'rê-lê, *ad.* Seldom, not often; finely, nicely, accurately.

**RARENESS**, râ'rê-nês, *s.* Uncommonness, value arising from scarcity.

**RARITY**, râ'rê-tê, *s.* Uncommonness, infrequency; a thing valued for its scarcity.

**RARITY**, râ'rê-tê, *s.* 530. Thinness, subtlety, the contrary to density.

☞ The difference in the pronunciation of these words is not only necessary to convey their different signification, but to show their different etymology. The first comes to us from the French *rarete*, and the last from the Latin *rarius*; which, therefore, according to the most settled analogy of our language, ought to have the antepenultimate syllable short.—See Principles, No. 511; also the word *Chastity*.

**RASCAL**, râ'skâl, *s.* 88. A mean fellow, a scoundrel.

**RASCALION**, râ-skâl'yân, *s.* 113. One of the lowest people.

**RASCALITY**, râ-skâl'é-tê, *s.* The low mean people.

**RASCALLY**, râ'skâl'é, *a.* Mean, worthless.

**To RAZE**, râze, or râce, *v. a.*—See *Raze*. To skim, to strike on the surface; to overthrow, to destroy, to root up; to blot out by rasure, to erase.

☞ There seems to be no small difficulty in settling the orthography and pronunciation of this word. Dr Johnson advises, when it signifies to strike slightly, to write it *rase*; and when it signifies to ruin, *raze*. Whatever may be the utility of this distinction to the eye, the ear seems to have made no such distinction in the sound of the *s*; as *graze*, which is evidently formed from this word, and seems to have been adopted for the purpose of signifying to strike slightly, has preserved the *z*; while *erase*, which means to destroy, to expunge, to take away entirely, is by all our orthoepists, except Dr Kenrick, pronounced with the *s* pure. But *rase*, whether signifying to strike slightly, or to overthrow, has been so generally pronounced with the *s* like *z*, that most of our writers have adopted the latter character; and this sound, it may be observed, seems more agreeable to the analogy of verbs in this termination than that in *erase*, 437. 467. But as nothing seems to be more fixed in the language than the sharp hissing sound of *s* in *erase*, so analogy and usage were to compound the difference, perhaps it would be easier to bring *rase* to the sound of *raze*, as Mr Elphinston has done, than *erase* to the sound of *rase*, as Dr Kenrick has done; but to sound it with the hissing *s* when it is written *raze*, as Mr Sheridan has done, is a solecism in pronunciation; for though *s* often goes into the sound of *z*, *z* never goes into that of *s*.

The confusion observable among our authors in this word sufficiently shows how inconvenient it is to make the same letters sound differently when a different sense is conveyed. Dr Johnson seems aware of this when he recommends a different orthography for this word, as it acquires a different meaning; but he does not tell us whether *rase* is to be pronounced like *raze* or *raze*; nor do any of our orthoepists make this distinction of sound

according to the sense. With great deference to Dr Johnson, perhaps such a distinction, both in sound and spelling, is unnecessary and embarrassing. The best way, therefore, in my opinion, will be always to spell this word with the *z*, as *razor*, and to pronounce it with the *z*, when it is written *rase*.—See *Bowl*.

RASH, râsh, *a.* Hasty, violent, precipitate.

RASH, râsh, *s.* An efflorescence on the body, a breaking out.

RASHER, râsh'ûr, *s.* 98. A thin slice of bacon.

RASHLY, râsh'lê, *ad.* Hastily, violently, without due consideration.

RASINESS, râsh'nês, *s.* Foolish contempt of danger.

RASE, râsp, *s.* A delicious berry that grows on a species of the bramble, a raspberry.

To RASP, râsp, *v. a.* To rub to powder with a very rough file.

RASP, râsp, *s.* A large rough file, commonly used to wear away wood.

RASPATORY, râsp'â-tûr-ê, *s.* A surgeon's rasp.

RASPBERRY, or RASBERRY, râsbêr-ê, *s.* A kind of berry.

RASPBERRY-BUSH, râsbêr-rê-bûsh, *s.* A species of bramble.

RASURE, râzhûre, *s.* 452. The act of scraping or shaving; a mark in a writing where something has been rubbed out.—See *Rase*.

RAT, râ, *s.* An animal of the mouse kind that infests houses and ships; to smell a Rat, to be put on the watch by suspicion.

RATABLE, râ'tâ-bl, *a.* Set at a certain rate or value.

RATABLY, râ'tâ-blê, *ad.* Proportionately.

RATAPIA, râ'tâ-fê'â, *s.* A fine liquor, prepared from the kernels of apricots and spirits.

RATAN, râ'tân', *s.* An Indian cane.

RATE, râte, *s.* Price fixed on any thing; allowance settled; degree, comparative height or value; quantity assignable; that which sets value; manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done; tax imposed by the parish.

To RATE, râte, *v. a.* To value at a certain price; to chide hastily and vehemently.

RATH, râth, *a.* Early, coming before the time.

RATHER, râth'ûr, or râthûr, *ad.* More willingly, with better liking; preferably to the other, with better reason; in a greater degree than otherwise; more properly; especially; to have Rather, to desire in preference, a bad expression; it should be, Will rather.

Dr Johnson tells us, that this word is the comparative of *rath*, a Saxon word, signifying *soon*, and that it still retains its original signification; as we may say, "I would sooner do a thing," with as much propriety as, "I would rather do it." Some very respectable speakers pronounce this word with the first syllable like that in *razen*; and Mr Nares has adopted this pronunciation. Dr Ash and Bailey seem to be of the same opinion; but all the other orthoepists, from whom we can certainly know the quantity of the vowel, as, Mr Sheridan, Mr Elphinston, Mr Scott, Dr Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr Perry, Buchanan, and Entick, made it short. There is a pronunciation of this, and some few other words, which may not improperly be called diminutive. Thus, in familiar conversation, when we wish to express *very little*, we sometimes lengthen the vowel, and pronounce the word as if written *leettle*. In the same manner, when *rather* signifies just preferable, we lengthen the first vowel, and pronounce it long and slender, as if written *rayther*; and this, perhaps, may be the reason that the long slender sound of the vowel has so much obtained; for usage seems to be clearly on the side of the other pronunciation, and analogy requires it, as this word is but the old comparative of the word *rath*, soon.

RATIFI, râ't-ê-fê'ê, *s.* A liquor flavoured with fruit kernels.

RATIFICATION, râ't-tê-fê-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of ratifying, confirmation.

RATIFIER, râ't-tê-fî-ûr, *s.* 98. The person or thing that ratifies

To RATIFY, râ't-tê-fî, *v. a.* To confirm, to settle.

RATIO, râ'shê-ô, *s.* Proportion.

To RATIOCINATE, râsh-ê-ô's-ê-nâte, *v. a.* To reason, to argue.

RATIOCINATION, râsh-ê-ô's-ê-nâ'shûn, *s.* 536. The act of reasoning, the act of deducing consequences from premises.

RATIONAL, râsh'ûn-âl, *a.* 507. Having the power of reasoning; agreeable to reason; wise, judicious, as, a Rational man.

RATIONALIST, râsh'ûn-âl-lîst, *s.* One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason.

RATIONALITY, râsh-ê-ô-nâl-ê-tê, *s.* The power of reasoning; reasonableness.

RATIONALLY, râsh'ûn-âl-ê, *ad.* Reasonably, with reason.

RATIONALNESS, râsh'ûn-âl-nês, *s.* The state of being rational.

RATSBANE, râsh'bâne, *s.* Poison for rats; arsenick.

RATTEEN, râ't-têen', *s.* A kind of stuff.

To RATTLE, râ't'l, *v. n.* 405. To make a quick sharp noise with frequent repetitions and collisions; to speak eagerly and noisily.

To RATTLE, râ't'l, *v. a.* To move any thing so as to make a rattle or noise; to stun with a noise, to drive with a noise; to scold, to rail with clamour.

RATTLE, râ't'l, *s.* A quick noise nimbly repeated; empty and loud talk; an instrument which agitated makes a clattering noise; a plant.

RATTLEHEADED, râ't'l-hêd-êd, *a.* Giddy, not steady.

RATTLESNAKE, râ't'l-snâke, *s.* A kind of serpent.

RATTLESNAKE-ROOT, râ't'l-snâke-rôôt, *s.* A plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians use it as a certain remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake.

RATTOON, râ't-tôon', *s.* A West-Indian fox.

To RAVAGE, râv'vîdjê, *v. a.* 90. To lay waste, to sack, to pillage, to plunder.

RAVAGE, râv'vîdjê, *s.* Spoil, ruin, waste.

RAVAGER, râv'vîdjê-ûr, *s.* 98. Plunderer, spoiler.

RAUCIFY, râv'sê-tê, *s.* Hoarse, loud, rough noise.

To RAVE, râve, *v. n.* To be delirious, to talk irrationally; to burst out into furious exclamations as if mad; to be unreasonably fond.

To RAVEL, râv'vl, *v. a.* 102. To entangle, to involve, to perplex; to unweave, to unkuit, as, to Ravel out a twist.

To RAVEL, râv'vl, *v. n.* To fall into perplexity or confusion; to work in perplexity, or busy himself with intricacies.

RAVELIN, râv'ln, *s.* In fortification, a work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle, commonly called half moon by the soldiers.

RAVEN, râ'vn, *s.* 103. A large black owl.

To RAVEN, râ'vn, *v. a.* 103. To devour with great eagerness and rapacity.

After enumerating several derivations of this word Skinner seems at last to have fixed on the true one, by deriving it from the word *razen*, as this bird is the most voracious and greedy of all others.

RAVENOUS, râv'vn-ûs, *a.* Furiously voracious, hungry to rage.

RAVENOUSLY, râv'vn-ûs-lê, *ad.* With raging voracity.

RAVENOUSNESS, râv'vn-ûs-nês, *s.* Rage for prey, furious voracity.

RAVIN, râ'vn, *s.* Prey, food gotten by violence; rapine, rapaciousness.

RAVINGLY, râv'vîng-lê, *ad.* 410. With phrensy, with distraction.

To RAVISH, râv'îsh, *v. a.* To constiprate by force; to take away by violence; to delight, to rapture, to transport.

RAVISHER, râv'îsh-ûr, *s.* 98. He that embraces a woman by violence; one who takes any thing by violence.

Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mê 93, mât 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, mëve 164,

**RAVISHMENT, råv'ish-mênt, s.** Violation, forcible constipation; transport, rapture, pleasing violence of the mind.

**RAW, råw, a.** Not subdued by the fire; not covered with the skin; sore; immature, unripe; unseasoned, unripe in skill; bleak, chill.

**RAWBONED, råw'bônd, a. 359.** Having bones scarcely covered with flesh.

**RAWHEAD, råw'hêd, s.** The name of a spectre, to frighten children.

**RAWLY, råw'lê, ad.** In a raw manner; unskillfully, newly.

**RAWNESS, råw'nês, s.** State of being raw; unskillfulness.

**RAY, rå, s.** A beam of light; any lustre, corporeal or intellectual; a fish; an herb.

**To RAY, rå, v. a.** To streak, to mark in long lines. Not used.

**RAZE, råze, s.** A root of ginger.

**☞** This word is generally pronounced like the noun *razz*, but improperly. It is derived from the Spanish *razz*, a root, and should either be pronounced with the *r*, or written with the *c*.

**To RAZE, råze, v. a.** To overthrow, to ruin, to subvert; to efface; to extirpate.—See *Raze*.

**RAZOR, råz'ur, s. 166.** A knife with a thick blade and fine edge used in shaving.

**RAZORABLE, råz'ur-å-bl, a.** Fit to be shaved.

**RAZORFISH, råz'ur-fish, s.** A fish.

**RAZURE, råzh'ure, s. 484.** Act of erasing.

**REACCESS, rê-åk-sês', s.** Visit renewed.

**To REACH, rêtsh, v. a. 227.** To touch with the hand extended; to arrive at, to attain any thing distant; to fetch from some place distant and give; to bring forward from a distant place; to hold out, to stretch forth; to attain; to penetrate to; to extend to; to extend, to spread abroad.

**To REACH, rêtsh, v. n. 352.** To be extended; to be extended far; to penetrate; to make efforts to attain; to take in the hand.

**REACH, rêtsh, s.** Act of reaching or bringing by extension of the hand; power of reaching or taking in the hand; power of attainment or management; power, limit of faculties; contrivance, artful scheme, deep thought; a fetch, an artifice to attain some distant advantage; extent.

**To REACT, rê-åkt', v. a.** To return the impression.

**REACTION, rê-åk'sh'ôn, s.** The reciprocation of any impulse or force impressed, made by the body in which such impression is made; Action and Reaction are equal.

**To READ, rêd, v. a. Pret. Read; part. pass. Read.** To peruse any thing written; to discover by characters or marks; to learn by observation; to know fully.

**To READ, rêd, v. n. 227.** To perform the act of perusing writing; to be studious in books; to know by reading.

**READ, rêd, part. a. 231.** Skillful by reading.

**READEPTION, rê-åd-êp'sh'ôn, s.** Recovering, act of regaining.

**READER, rêd'ur, s. 98.** One that peruses any thing written; one studious in books; one whose office is to read prayers in churches.

**READERSHIP, rêd'ur-shîp, s.** The office of reading prayers.

**READILY, rêd'dê-lê, ad. 234.** Expeditely, with little hindrance or delay.

**READINESS, rêd'dê-nês, s.** Expediteness, promptitude; the state of being ready or fit for any thing; facility, freedom from hindrance or obstruction; state of being willing or prepared.

**READING, rêd'ing, s. 410.** Study in books, perusal of books; a lecture; a prelection; public recital; variation of copies.

**READMISSION, rê-åd-mîsh'ôn, s.** The act of admitting again.

**To READMIT, rê-åd-mît', v. a.** To let in again.

**To READORN, rê-å-dôr'n', v. a.** To decorate again to deck a new.

**READY, rêd'dê, a. 234.** Prompt, not delaying; fit for a purpose, not to seek; prepared, accommodated to any design; willing, eager; being at the point, not distant, near; being at hand; next to hand; facile, easy, opportune, near; quick, not done with hesitation; expeditious, not embarrassed; to make Ready, to make preparations.

**READY, rêd'dê, ad.** Readily, so as not to need delay.

**READY, rêd'dê, s.** Ready money. A low word.

**REAFFIRMANCE, rê-åf-fêr'månse, s.** Second affirmation.

**REAL, rê-ål, a.** Not fictitious, not imaginary; true, genuine; in Law, consisting of things immoveable, as land.

**REALITY, rê-ål'ê-tê, s.** Truth, what is, not what merely seems; something intrinsically important.

**To REALIZE, rê-ål'ize, v. a.** To bring into being or act; to convert money into land.

**REALLY, rê-ål'ê, ad.** With actual existence; truly, not seemingly; it is a slight corroboration of an opinion.

**REALM, rêlm, s. 234.** A kingdom, a king's dominion; kingly government.

**REALTY, rê-ål'tê, s.** Loyalty. Little used.

**REAM, rême, s. 227.** A bundle of paper containing twenty quires.

**To REANIMATE, rê-ån'ne-måte, v. a.** To revive, to restore to life.

**To REANNEX, rê-ån-nêks', v. a.** To annex again.

**To REAP, rêpe, v. a. 227.** To cut corn at harvest; to gather, to obtain.

**To REAP, rêpe, v. n.** To harvest.

**REAPER, rêp'ur, s. 98.** One that cuts corn at harvest.

**REAPINGHOOK, rêp'ing-hôök, s.** A hook used to cut corn in harvest.

**REAR, rêre, s. 227.** The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet; the last class.

**REAR, rêre, a. 227.** Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

**☞** This word is frequently, but corruptly, pronounced as if written *rear*. But though *rear*, rhyming with *rear*, is the true pronunciation, we must not suppose it to have the least affinity and signification with *rear*, behind. Junius and Skinner derive this word from the Saxon word *hrere*, signifying *fluent* or *trembling* like the white or yolk of an egg when uncocted; hence Junius explains the phrase a *fler-egg*, a trembling egg; and Skinner imagines that this word may come from the Greek word *Πίσ* to flow, because uncocted eggs easily flow or move about; or he supposes that our word *rear*, and the Saxon *hrere*, may possibly come from the Latin *rarus*, as opposed to *dense*, because eggs, when boiled lose their fluidity, and grow thick. This derivation of Skinner seems a little too far fetched. Whatever may be its origin in the Saxon, it seems to have been used in that language for *crude* and *uncocted*; from the Saxon it comes to us in that sense, and, in my opinion, ought to be written as well as pronounced *Rear*.

**To REAR, rêre, v. a.** To raise up; to lift up from a fall; to bring up to maturity; to educate, to instruct; to exalt, to elevate; to rouse, to stir up.

**REARWARD, rêr'wård, s.** The last troop

end, the tail, the train behind; the latter part.

**REARMOUSE, rêr'môuse, s.** The leather-wing bat.

**To REASCEND, rê-ås-sênd', v. n.** To climb again.

**To REASCEND, rê-ås-sênd', v. n.** To mount again.

**REASON, rêzn, s. 170. 227.** The power by

which man deduces one proposition from another, or proceeds from premises to consequences; cause, ground or principle; cause efficient; final cause; argument, ground of persuasion, motive; clearness of faculties; right, justice; reasonable claim, just practice; rational, just account; moderation; moderate demands. See *Raison*.

**To REASON, rêzn, v. n.** To argue rationally, to

deduce consequences justly from premises; to debate, to discourse, to raise disquisitions, to make inquiries.

**To REASON**, rēzn, *v. a.* To examine rationally.

**REASONABLE**, rēzn-á-bl, *a.* Having the faculty of reason; acting, speaking, or thinking rationally; just, rational, agreeable to reason; not immoderate; tolerable, being in mediocrity.

**REASONABLENESS**, rēzn-á-bl-nēs, *s.* The faculty of reason; agreeableness to reason; moderation.

**REASONABLY**, rēzn-á-blē, *ad.* Agreeably to reason; moderately, in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

**REASONER**, rēzn-úr, *s.* 98. One who reasons, an arguer.

**REASONING**, rēzn-íng, *s.* 410. Argument.

**REASONLESS**, rēzn-lēs, *a.* Void of reason.

**To REASSEMBLE**, rē-ás-sēm-bl, *v. a.* To collect anew.

**To REASSERT**, rē-ás-sért', *v. a.* To assert anew.

**To REASSUME**, rē-ás-shím'e', *v. a.* To resume, to take again.

☞ See Principles, No. 451, and the word *Assume*.

**To REASSURE**, rē-á-shúre', *v. a.* To free from fear, to restore from terror.

**To REAVE**, révc, *v. a.* To take away by stealth or violence.

**REBAPTIZATION**, rē-báp-tē-zá-shún, *s.* Renewal of baptism.

**To REBAPTIZE**, rē-báp-tize', *v. a.* To baptize again.

**To REBATE**, rē-báte', *v. a.* To blunt, to beat to obtuseness, to deprive of keenness.

**REBECK**, rēbék, *s.* A three stringed fiddle.

**REBEL**, rēvél, *s.* 102. 492. One who opposes lawful authority.

**To REBEL**, rē-bél', *v. n.* To rise in opposition against lawful authority.

**REBELLER**, rē-bél'lár, *s.* One that rebels.

**REBELLION**, rē-bél'yán, *s.* 113. Insurrection against lawful authority.

**REBELLIOUS**, rē-bél'yús, *a.* Opponent to lawful authority.

**REBELLIOUSLY**, rē-bél'yús-lē, *ad.* In opposition to lawful authority.

**REBELLIOUSNESS**, rē-bél'yús-nēs, *s.* The quality of being rebellious.

**To REBELLOW**, rē-bélló, *v. n.* To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noise.

**To REBOUND**, rē-bóund', *v. n.* To spring back, to fly back in consequence of motion impressed and resisted by a greater power.

**To REBOUND**, rē-bóund', *v. a.* To reverberate, to beat back.

**REBOUND**, rē-bóund', *s.* The act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted, resiltion.

**REBUFF**, rē-búf, *s.* Repercussion, quick and sudden resistance.

**To REBUFF**, rē-búf, *v. a.* To beat back, to oppose with sudden violence.

**To REBUILD**, rē-bíld', *v. a.* To re-edify, to restore from demolition, to repair.

**REBUKABLE**, rē-búká-bl, *a.* Worthy of reprehension.

**To REBUKE**, rē-búke', *v. a.* To chide, to reprehend.

**REBUKE**, rē-búke', *s.* Reprehension, chiding expression, oburgation; in low language it signifies any kind of check.

**REBUKER**, rē-búkár, *s.* 98. A chider, a reprehender.

**REBUS**, rēbús, *s.* A word represented by a picture; a kind of riddle.

**To REBUT**, rē-bút', *v. a.* To answer a sur-rejoinder.

**REBUTTER**, rē-bút'túr, *s.* 98. An answer to a sur-rejoinder.

**To RECALL**, rē-káll', *v. a.* To call back, to call again, to revoke.

**RECALL**, rē-káll', *s.* 406. Revocation, act or power of calling back.

**To RECALL**, rē-káll', *v. a.* To retract, to recall, to contradict what one has once said or done.

**RECATANTION**, rē-kán-tá-shún, *s.* 530. Retraction, declaration contradictory to a former declaration.

**RECATATORY**, rē-kán'tá-tó-ré, *a.* 557. In the manner of a recantation.

**RECIPIENT**, rē-kánt'úr, *s.* 98. One who recants.

**To RECAPITULATE**, rē-ká-pít'tshú-láte, *v. a.* 91. To repeat again distinctly, to detail again.

**RECAPITULATION**, rē-ká-pít'tshú-lá-shún, *s.* Detail repeated, distinct repetition of the principal points.

**RECAPITULATORY**, rē-ká-pít'tshú-lá-túr-é, *a.* 512. 557. Repeating again.

**To RECARRY**, rē-kárré, *v. a.* To carry back.

**To RECEDE**, rē-sédé', *v. n.* To fall back, to retreat; to desist.

**RECEIPT**, rē-séte', *s.* 412. The act of receiving; the place of receiving; a note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received; reception, admission; prescription of ingredients for any composition.

**RECEIVABLE**, rē-sév-á-bl, *a.* Capable of being received.

**To RECEIVE**, rē-séve', *v. a.* To take or obtain any thing as due; to take or obtain from another; to take any thing communicated; to embrace intellectually; to allow; to admit; to take as into a vessel; to take into a place or state; to entertain as a guest.

**RECEIVEDNESS**, rē-sévéd-nēs, *s.* 365. General allowance.

**RECEIVER**, rē-sév'úr, *s.* 98. One to whom any thing is communicated by another; one to whom any thing is given or paid; one who partakes of the blessed sacrament; one who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he steals; the vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still; the vessel of the air pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried.

**To RECELEBRATE**, rē-sél'é-bráte, *v. a.* To celebrate anew.

**RECENCY**, rē-sén-sé, *s.* Newness, new state.

**RECESSION**, rē-sén'shún, *s.* Enumeration, review.

**RECENT**, rēsént, *a.* New, not of long existence, late, not antique; fresh, not long dismissed from.

**RECENTLY**, rēsént-lé, *ad.* Newly, freshly.

**RECENTNESS**, rēsént-nēs, *s.* Newness, freshness.

**RECEPTACLE**, rēs'ép-tá-kl, or rēs'ép'tá-kl, *a.* A vessel or place into which any thing is received.

☞ The first of these pronunciations is by far the most fashionable, but the second most agreeable to analogy and the ear. So many mutes in the latter syllables require the aid of the antepenultimate accent to pronounce them with ease, and they ought always to have it.—See *Acceptable*, and *Corruptible*.

The best way to show what is the general usage in the accentuation of this word, will be to give it as accented by different orthoepists.

*Receptacle*, Mr Sheridan, W. Johnston.

*Receptacle*, { Drs Johnson, Kenrick, Ash, Mr Nares,  
Mr Smith, Perry, Scott, Buchanan,  
Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, Dyche, and  
Entick.

**RECEPTIBILITY**, rēs'ép-té-bl'l'é-té, *s.* Possibility of receiving.

**RECEPTARY**, rēs'ép-tá-ré, *s.* Thing received. Obsolete.—See *Receptory*.

**RECEPTION**, rēs'ép'shún, *s.* The act of receiving the state of being received; admission of any thing communicated; re-admission; the act of containing; treatment at first coming, welcome entertainment; opinion generally admitted.

**RECEPTIVE**, rēs'ép'tiv, *a.* Having the quality of admitting what is communicated.

**RECEPTORY**, rēs'ép-túr-ré, *a.* Generally or popularly admitted.

☞ Dr Johnson and Mr Sheridan place the accent on the first syllable of this word, and on the second of de-

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

*receptory*; but as these words are both of the same form, till some reason can be given for accentuating them differently, I shall consider them both as accented on the first syllable, as that accentuation appears to be not only most agreeable to polite usage, but to the general analogy of words of this termination.—See *Peremptory*.

A view of the diversity of accentuation among our orthoepists, will enable the inspector to judge of the propriety of that which I have adopted.

<i>Receptary,</i>	{ Mr Sheridan, Dr Johnson, folio and quarto, and Barclay.
<i>Receptary,</i>	{ Dr Ash, Mr Scott, Scott's Bailey, Mr Perry, Fenning, and Entick.
<i>Receptory,</i>	{ Dr Johnson, folio, Mr Sheridan, Mr Smith, and Barclay.
<i>Receptory,</i>	{ Dr Johnson, quarto, Dr Ash, Mr Perry, Barclay, Fenning, Scott's Bailey, and Entick.
<i>Deceptory.</i>	
<i>Deceptory,</i>	{ Mr Sheridan, Dr Johnson, Dr Ash, Mr Perry, Barclay, Scott's Bailey, and Fenning.

**RECESS, rē-sēs', s.** Retirement, retreat; departure; place of retirement, place of secrecy, private abode; remission or suspension of any procedure; removal to distance, secret part.

**RECESSION, rē-sēs'hūn, s.** The act of retreating.

**To RECHANGE, rē-tshānje', v. a.** To change again.

**To RECHARGE, rē-tshānje', v. a.** To accuse in return; to charge anew; among hunters, a lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn when the hounds have lost their game.

**RECHEAT, rē-tshēte', s.** A lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn, when the dogs are at fault, to bring them back from pursuing a counterseent.

**RECIDIVATION, rē-sid-ē-vā'shūn, s.** Backsliding, falling again.

**RECIPE, rēs'sē-pē, s.** A medical prescription.

**RECIPIENT, rē-sip'pē-ēt, s.** The receiver, that to which any thing is communicated; the vessel into which spirits are driven by the still.

**RECIPROCAL, rē-sip'prō-kāl, a.** Acting in vicissitude, alternate; mutual, done by each to each; mutually interchangeable.

**RECIPROCALLY, rē-sip'prō-kāl-ē, ad.** Mutually, interchangeably.

**RECIPROCALNESS, rē-sip'prō-kāl-nēs, s.** Mutual return, alternateness.

**To RECIPROCATÉ, rē-sip'prō-kāte, v. n.** To act interchangeably, to alternate.

**RECIPROCATION, rē-sip'prō-kā'shūn, s.** Alternation, action interchanged.

**RECIPROCITY, rēs-ē-prōs'ē-tē, s.** A mutual return.

**RECISSION, rē-sizh'ūn, s.** The act of cutting off.

**RECITAL, rē-sī'tāl, s.** Repetition, rehearsal; enumeration.

**RECITATION, rēs-sē-tā'shūn, s.** Repetition, rehearsal.

**RECITATIVE, rēs-sē-tā-tēv', } s.**

**RECITATIVO, rēs-sē-tā-tēv'v', } s.**

A kind of tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song; chant.

**To RECITE, rē-sīte', v. a.** To rehearse, to repeat, to enumerate, to tell over.

**To RECK, rēk, v. n.** To care, to heed. Not in use.

**To RECK, rēk, v. a.** To heed, to care for. Out of use.

**RECKLESS, rēk'lēs, a.** Careless, heedless, mindless.

**RECKLESSNESS, rēk'lēs-nēs, s.** Carelessness, negligence.

**To RECKON, rēk'kn, v. a.** 103. To number, to count; to esteem, to account.

**To RECKON, rēk'kn, v. n.** 170. To compute, to calculate; to state an account; to pay a penalty; to lay stress or dependence upon.

**RECKONER, rēk'kn-ūr, s.** 98. One who computes, one who calculates cost.

**RECKONING, rēk'kn-īng, s.** 410. Computation, calculation; accounts of debtor and creditor; money

charged by a host; account taken; esteem, account, estimation.

**To RECLAIM, rē-klāme', v. a.** 202. To reform, to correct; to reduce to the state desired; to recall, to cry out against; to tame.

**To RECLINE, rē-klīne', v. a.** To lean back, to lean sidewise.

**To RECLINE, rē-klīne', v. n.** To rest, to repose, to lean.

**RECLINE, rē-klīne', a.** In a leaning posture.

**To RECLOSE, rē-klōze', v. a.** To close again.

**To RECLUDE, rē-klūde', v. a.** To open.

**RECLUSE, rē-klūse', a.** 437. Shut up, retired.

**RECLUSE, rē-klūse', s.** A person shut up or retired.

**RECOAGULATION, rē-kō-āg-gū-lā'shūn, s.** Second coagulation.

**RECOGNISANCE, rē-kōg'nē-zānse, s.** Acknowledgment of person or thing; badge; a bond of record testifying the recognisor to owe unto the recognisee a certain sum of money acknowledged in some court of record.

☞ For the pronunciation of *g* in this and the following words, see Principles, No. 387, and the words *Cognizance* and *Conscience*.

**To RECOGNISE, rēk'kōg-nīze', v. a.** To acknowledge, to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing; to review, to re-examine.

**RECOGNISEE, rē-kōg-nē-zē', s.** He in whose favour the bond is drawn.

**RECOGNISOR, rē-kōg-nē-sōr', s.** He who gives the recognisance.

☞ When this word is not used as a law term, but considered only as the verbal noun of *recognise*, it ought to be spelled *recogniser*, and to have the accent on the first syllable.

**RECOGNITION, rēk'kōg-nīsh'ūn, s.** Review, renovation of knowledge; knowledge confessed; acknowledgment.

**To RECOIL, rē-kōil', v. n.** 299. To rush back in consequence of resistance; to fall back; to fail; to shrink.

**To RECOIN, rē-kōin', v. a.** 299. 300. To coin over again.

**RECOINAGE, rē-kōin'āje, s.** 90. The act of coining anew.

**To RECOLLECT, rēk-kōl-lēkt', v. a.** To recover to memory; to recover reason or resolution; to gather what is scattered, to gather again.—See *Collect*.

**RECOLLECTION, rēk-kōl-lēk'shūn, s.** Recovery of notion, revival in the memory.

**To RECOMFORT, rē-kōm'fōrt, v. a.** To comfort or console again; to give new strength.

**To RECOMMENCE, rē-kōm-mēnse', v. a.** 531. To begin anew.

**To RECOMMEND, rēk-kōm-mēnd', v. a.** To praise to another; to make acceptable; to use one's interest with another in favour of a third person; to commit with prayers.—See *Command*.

**RECOMMENDABLE, rēk-kōm-mēnd'ā-bl, a.** Worthy of recommendation.

**RECOMMENDATION, rēk-kōm-mēn-dā'shūn, s.** The act of recommending; that which serves to one a kind reception from another.

**RECOMMENDATORY, rēk-kōm-mēn-dā-tūr-ē, a.** 512. That which recommends to another.

☞ For the last *o*, see *Domestic*.

**RECOMMENDER, rēk-kōm-mēnd'ūr, s.** One who recommends.

**To RECOMMIT, rē-kōm-mīt', v. a.** To commit anew.

**To RECOMPACT, rē-kōm-pākt', v. a.** To join anew.

**To RECOMPENSE, rēk'kōm-pēnse, v. a.** To repay, to require; to compensate, to make up by something equivalent.

**RECOMPENSE, rēk'kōm-pēnse, s.** Equivalent, compensation.

**RECOMPLEMENT, rē-kōm-plē'mēnt, s.** 531. New complement

nbr 167, nôt 163—tâbe 171, tób 172, báll 173—ðil 299—pöund 313—thin 466, This 469.

**To RECOMPOSE**, ré-kóm-póze', *v. a.* 531. To settle or quiet anew; to form or adjust anew.

**RECOMPOSITION**, ré-kóm-pó-zish'ún, *s.* Composition renewed.

**To RECONCILE**, rék-kón-síle, *v. a.* To compose differences, to obviate seeming contradictions; to make to like again; to make any thing consistent; to restore to favour.

**RECONCILEABLE**, rék-kón-sí-lá-bl, *a.* Capable of renewed kindness; consistent, possible to be made consistent.

Though Dr Johnson and Mr Sheridan have written *Reconcilable*, *Unreconcilable*, and *Reconcilableness*, with the mute *e* in the middle of these words, they have omitted it in *Irreconcilable*, *Irreconcilably*, and *Irreconcilableness*. This has sometimes occasioned an impropriety in the pronunciation of these words, by sounding the preceding *i* short, as in *steele*, and giving the words a syllable more than they ought to have, as if divided into *lee-on-sil-e-n-ble*, &c. but as the orthography is wrong, so is the pronunciation. The mute *e* ought to have no place, when followed by a vowel, in words of our own composition, where the preceding vowel has its general sound; and therefore, as it is *Inclinable*, *Desirable*, &c. so it ought to be *Reconcilable*, *Reconcilably*, &c. This was the orthography adopted by Dyche before it became so fashionable to imitate the French.—See *Morceable*.

**RECONCILEABLENESS**, rék-kón-sí-lá-bl-nés, *s.* Consistency, possibility to be reconciled; disposition to renew love.

**RECONCILEMENT**, rék-kón-síle-mént, *s.* Reconciliation, renewal of kindness, favour restored, friendship renewed.

**RECONCILER**, rék-kón-sí-lár, *s.* One who renews friendship between others; one who discovers the consistence between propositions seemingly contradictory.

**RECONCILIATION**, rék-kón-sí-lé-á'shún, *s.* Renewal of friendship.

**To RECONDENSE**, ré-kón-dénde', *v. a.* To condense anew.

**RECONDITE**, rék-kón-díte, *a.* Secret, profound, abstruse.

Dr Johnson, Dr Ash, Dr Kenrick, Mr Barclay, Mr Nares, Mr Scott, Mr Fry, and Entick, accent this word on the second syllable; Mr Sheridan and Bailey on the last; and Fenning only on the first. But notwithstanding so many authorities are against me, I am much deceived if the analogy of pronunciation be not decidedly in favour of that accentuation which I have given. We have but few instances in the language where we receive a word from the Latin, by dropping a syllable, that we do not move the accent higher than the original, 503. Thus *recondite*, derived from *reconditus*, may with as much propriety remove the accent from the long penultimate, as *carbuncle* from *carbunculus*; *calumny* from *calumniá*; *detriment* from *detrimentum*; *innocency* from *innocentia*; *controversy* from *controversia*; and a thousand others. Besides, it may be observed, that Mr Sheridan and Bailev, by accenting this word on the last syllable, do not decide against the accent on the first; for all words of three syllables, which may be accented on the last, may also have an accent on the first, though not inversely, 534. The antepenultimate accent, to which our language has such a tendency, ought, in my opinion, to be indulged in this word, notwithstanding the numerous authorities against it. The word *inconclusive* must certainly follow the fortunes of the present word; and we find those orthoepists who have the word, accent it as they do *recondite*, Mr Sheridan on the last syllable, but Mr Fenning inconsistently on the second.

**To RECONDUCT**, ré-kón-dúkt', *v. a.* To conduct again.

**To RECONJOIN**, ré-kón-jóin', *v. a.* To join anew.

**To RECONQUER**, ré-kóng'kúr, *v. a.* To conquer again.

**To RECONSECRATE**, ré-kón-sé-kráte, *v. a.* To consecrate anew.

**To RECONVENE**, ré-kón-véne', *v. a.* To assemble anew.

**To RECONVEY**, ré-kón-vá', *v. a.* To convey again.

**To RECORD**, ré-kórd', *v. a.* 492. To register any

thing, so that its memory may not be lost; to celebrate, to cause to be remembered solemnly.

**RECORD**, rék'órd, or ré-kórd', *s.* Register, authentick memorial.

The noun *record* was anciently, as well as at present, pronounced with the accent either on the first or second syllable; till lately, however, it generally conformed to the analogy of other words of this kind; and we seldom heard the accent on the second syllable, till a great luminary of the law, as remarkable for the justness of his elocution as his legal abilities, revived the claim this word anciently had to the ultimate accent; and since his time this pronunciation, especially in our courts of justice, seems to have been the most general. We ought, however, to recollect, that this is overturning one of the most settled analogies of our language in the pronunciation of dissyllable nouns and verbs of the same form.—See Principles, No. 492.

"But many a crime, deem'd innocent on earth,  
Is registered in heav'n; and there no doubt  
Have each their record with a curse annexed."

Copier's Task.

**RECORDATION**, rék-ór-dá'shún, *s.* Remembrance.

**RECORDEE**, ré-kórd'úr, *s.* One whose business it is to register any events; the keeper of the rolls in a city; a kind of flute, a wind instrument.

**To RECOVER**, ré-kúv'úr, *v. a.* To restore from sickness or disorder; to repair; to regain; to release; to attain, to reach, to come up to.

**To RECOVER**, ré-kúv'úr, *v. n.* To grow well from a disease.

**RECOVERABLE**, ré-kúv'úr-á-bl, *a.* Possible to be restored from sickness; possible to be regained.

**RECOVERY**, ré-kúv'úr-é, *s.* Restoration from sickness; power or act of regaining; the act of cutting off an entail.

**To RECOUNT**, ré-kóunt', *v. a.* To relate in detail, to tell distinctly.

**RECOUNTMENT**, ré-kóunt'mént, *s.* Relation, recital.

**RECOURSE**, ré-kóurse, *s.* Application as for help or protection; access.

**RECREANT**, rék'kré-ánt, *a.* Cowardly, mean, spirited; apostate, false.

**To RECREATE**, rék'kré-áte, *v. a.* 531. To refresh after toil, to amuse or divert in weariness; to delight, to gratify; to relieve, to revive.

**RECREATION**, rék-kré-á'shún, *s.* Relief after toil or pain, amusement in sorrow or distress; refreshment, amusement, diversion.

**RECREATIVE**, rék'kré-á-tív, *a.* Refreshing, giving relief after labour or pain, amusing, diverting.

**RECREATIVENESS**, rék'kré-á-tív-nés, *s.* The quality of being recreative.

**RECREMENT**, rék'kré-mént, *s.* Dross, spume, superfluous or useless parts.

**RECREMENTAL**, rék-kré-mén'tál, *a.*

**RECREMENTITIOUS**, rék-kré-mén-tish'ús, *a.*

**To RECRIMINATE**, ré-krím'é-náte, *v. n.* To return one accusation with another.

**RECRIMINATION**, ré-krím-é-ná'shún, *s.* Return of one accusation with another.

**RECRIMINATOR**, ré-krím'é-ná-túr, *s.* 521. He who returns one charge with another.

**RECRUDESCENT**, rék-króó-dés'sént, *a.* 510. Growing painful or violent again.

**To RECRUIT**, ré-króót', *v. a.* To repair any thing wasted by new supplies; to supply an army with new men.

**To RECRUIT**, ré-króót', *v. n.* To raise new soldiers.

**RECRUIT**, ré-króót', *s.* 343. Supply of any thing wasted; a new soldier.

**RECTANGLE**, rék'táng-gl, *s.* A figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees.

**RECTANGULAR**, rék-táng-gú-lár, *a.* Right angled, having angles of ninety degrees.

**RECTANGULARLY**, rék-táng-gú-lár-lé, *ad.* With right angles.



539. Fête 73, får 77, fáll 83, fát 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 103, pin 107—nò 162, möve 164,
- RECTIFIABLE**, rëk'të-fl-á-bl, *a.* 183. Capable to be set right.
- RECTIFICATION**, rëk-të-fë-ká'shún, *s.* The act of setting right what is wrong; in Chymistry, Rectification is drawing any thing over again by distillation, to make it yet higher or finer.
- To RECTIFY**, rëk'të-fl, *v. a.* 183. To make right, to reform, to redress; to exalt and improve by repeated distillation.
- RECTILINEAR**, rëk-të-lín'é-úr, } *a.*  
**RECTILINEOUS**, rëk-të-lín'é-ús, }  
 Consisting of right lines.
- RECTITUDE**, rëk'të-túde, *s.* Straightness, not curvity; uprightness, freedom from moral obliquity.
- RECTOR**, rëk'túr, *s.* 418. Ruler, lord, governor; parson of an unimpropriated parish.
- RECTORIAL**, rëk-tó-ré-íl, *a.* Belonging to the rector of a parish.
- RECTORSHIP**, rëk'túr-shíp, *s.* The rank or office of a rector.
- RECTORY**, rëk'túr-é, *s.* A rectory or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of land, tithe, and other obligations of the people, separated or dedicated to God in any congregation for the service of his church there, and for the maintenance of the minister thereof.
- RECUBATION**, rëk-kú-bá'shún, *s.* 530. The act of lying or leaning.
- RECUMBENCY**, rë-kúm'bën-së, *s.* The posture of lying or leaning; rest, repose.
- RECUMBENT**, rë-kúm'bënt, *a.* Lying, leaning.
- RECOVERABLE**, rë-kú-për-á-bl, *a.* Recoverable. Obsolete.
- RECUPERATION**, rë-kú-për-á'shún, *s.* (From the Latin *recupero*, to recover.) Recovery of a thing lost.
- RECUPERATORY**, rë-kú-për-á-túr-é, *a.* Belonging to recovery.
- RECUPERATIVE**, rë-kú-për-á-tív, *a.* (From the Latin *recupero*.) Tending to recovery. "And here behold the recuperative principles of the constitution, and contemptible Parliament, as the true source of legitimate hope."—*Grattan's Answer to Lord Clare*, 1800.
- To RECUR**, rë-kúr, *v. n.* To come back to the thought, to revive in the mind; to have recourse to; to take refuge in.
- RECURRENCE**, rë-kúr-rënse, } *s.* Returns.  
**RECURRENCE**, rë-kúr-rën-së, }  
**RECURRENT**, rë-kúr-rënt, *a.* Returning from time to time.
- RECURSION**, rë-kúr'shún, *s.* Return.
- RECURVATION**, rë-kúr-vá'shún, } *s.*  
**RECURVITY**, rë-kúr-vé-té, }  
 Flexure backwards.
- RECURVOUS**, rë-kúr-vús, *a.* Bent backward.
- RECUSANT**, rë-kú-zánt, or rëk'ká-zánt, *s.* A nonconformist.
- ↳ I must in this word retract my former opinion, and give the preference to the accent on the second syllable. Mr Sheridan and W. Johnston might, like myself, suppose usage on their side; but the authority of Drs Johnson, Ash, Kenrick, Mr Nares, Perry, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, Dyche, and Entick, is sufficient to make us suspect that usage has not so clearly decided; and therefore, though some words of this form and number of syllables depart from the accentuation of the Latin words from which they are derived, as *ignorant*, *laborant*, *adulant*, *permanant*, *confident*, &c. yet the general rule seems to incline to the preservation of the accent of the original, when the same number of syllables are preserved in the English word—to say nothing of the more immediate formation of this word from the judicial verb *recuzo*. See Principles, Nos. 437 and 503, *b* and *k*.
- To RECUSE**, rë-kúze', *v. n.* To refuse. A judicial word.
- RED**, rëd, *a.* Of the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours.
- REDBREAST**, rëd'brëst, *s.* A small bird so named from the colour of its breast, called also a Robin.
- REDCOAT**, rëd'kòte, *s.* A name of contempt for a soldier.
- To REDDEN**, rëd'dn, *v. a.* 103. To make red.
- To REDDEN**, rëd'dn, *v. n.* To grow red.
- REDDISHNESS**, rëd'dish-nës, *s.* Tendency to redness.
- REDDITION**, rëd-dish'ún, *s.* Restitution.
- REDDITIVE**, rëd-dë-tív, *a.* Answering to an interrogative.
- REDDLE**, rëd'dl, *s.* 405. A sort of mineral of the metal kind.
- REDE**, rëde, *s.* Counsel, advice. Obsolete.
- To REDEEM**, rë-dëém', *v. a.* 246. To ransom, to relieve from any thing by paying a price; to rescue, to recover; to make amends for; to free by paying an atonement; to save the world from the curse of sin.
- REDEEMABLE**, rë-dëém-á-bl, *a.* Capable of redemption.
- REDEEMABLENESS**, rë-dëém-á-bl-nës, *s.* The state of being redeemable.
- REDEEMER**, rë-dëém'úr, *s.* 98. One who ransoms or redeems; our Saviour.
- To REDELIVER**, rë-dë-lív'úr, *v. a.* To deliver back.
- REDELIVERY**, rë-dë-lív'úr-é, *s.* The act of delivering back.
- To REDEMAND**, rë-dë-mánd', *v. a.* To demand back.
- REDEMPTION**, rë-dëm'shún, *s.* 412. Ransom, release; purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ.
- REDEMPATORY**, rë-dëm'túr-é, *a.* 412. 512. 557. Paid for ransom.
- REDHOT**, rëd'hòt, *a.* Heated to redness.
- REINTEGRATE**, rë-dín'të-gráte, *a.* Restored, renewed, made new.
- REINTEGRATION**, rë-dín-të-grá'shún, *s.* Renovation, restoration; Redintegration, chymists call the restoring any mixed body or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution.
- REDLEAD**, rëd-lëd', *s.* Minium.
- REDNESS**, rëd'nës, *s.* The quality of being red.
- REDOLENCE**, rëd'ò-lënse, 503. } *s.*  
**REDOLENCY**, rëd'ò-lën-së, }  
 Sweet scent.
- REDOLENT**, rëd'ò-lënt, *a.* 503. Sweet of scent.
- To REDOUBLE**, rë-dúb'bl, *v. a.* To repeat often; to increase by addition of the same quantity over and over.
- To REDOUBLE**, rë-dúb'bl, *v. n.* To become twice as much.
- REDOUT**, rë-dóút', *s.* The outwork of a fortification, a fortress.
- REDOUTABLE**, rë-dóút-á-bl, *a.* Formidable, terrible to foes.
- REDOUBTED**, rë-dóút'éd, *a.* Dreadful, awful, formidable.
- To REDOUND**, rë-dóúnd', *v. n.* To be sent back by re-action; to continue in the consequence.
- To REDRESS**, rë-drës', *v. a.* To set right, to amend; to relieve, to remedy, to ease.
- REDRESS**, rë-drës', *s.* Reformation, amendment; relief, remedy; one who gives relief.
- REDRESSIVE**, rë-drës'siv, *a.* Succouring, affording remedy.
- REDSHANK**, rëd'shánk, *s.* A bird.
- REDSREAK**, rëd'strëke, *s.* An apple, cider fruit; cider pressed from the redstreak.
- To REDUCE**, rë-dúse', *v. a.* To bring back, obsolete; to bring to the former state; to reform from any disorder; to bring into any state of diminution; to degrade, to impair in dignity; to bring into any state of misery or meanness; to subdue; to subject to a rule, to bring into a class.
- REDUCEMENT**, rë-dúse'mënt, *s.* The act of bringing back; subduing, reforming, or diminishing.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tâbe 171, tûb 172, bôll 173—ôil 299—pôund 313—ûin 466, this 469.

**REDUCER**, rê-dû'sûr, *s.* 98. One that reduces.  
**REDUCIBLE**, rê-dû'sé-bl, *a.* Possible to be reduced.  
**REDUCIBLENESS**, rê-dû'sé-bl-nês, *s.* Quality of being reducible.  
**REDUCTION**, rê-dûk'shûn, *s.* The act of reducing; in Arithmetic, Reduction brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination.  
**REDUCTIVE**, rê-dûk'tiv, *a.* 157. Having the power of reducing.  
**REDUCTIVELY**, rê-dûk'tiv-lé, *ad.* By reduction, by consequence.  
**REDUNDANCE**, rê-dûn'dânse, }  
**REDUNDANCY**, rê-dûn'dân-sé, }  
*Superfluity, superabundance.*  
**REDUNDANT**, rê-dûn'dânt, *a.* Superabundant, exuberant, superfluous; using more words or images than are necessary.  
**REDUNDANTLY**, rê-dûn'dânt-lé, *ad.* Superfluously, superabundantly.  
**To REDUPLICATE**, rê-dûplé-kâte, *v. a.* To double.  
**REDUPLICATION**, rê-dû-plé-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of doubling.  
**REDUPLICATIVE**, rê-dûplé-kâ-tiv, *a.* 512. Double.  
**REDWING**, rêd'wîng, *s.* A bird.  
**To RE-ECHO**, rê-ék'kô, *v. n.* To echo back.  
**REECHY**, rêsh'é, *a.* Smoky, sooty, tanned.  
**REED**, rêéd, *s.* 216. A hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds; a small pipe; an arrow.  
**To RE-EDIFY**, rê-éd'é-fî, *v. a.* To rebuild, to build again.  
**REEDLESS**, rêéd'lês, *a.* Being without reeds.  
**REEDY**, rêéd'é, *a.* Abounding with reeds.  
**REEK**, rêék, *s.* 246. Smoke, steam, vapour; a pile of corn or hay.  
**To REEK**, rêék, *v. n.* To smoke, to steam, to emit vapour.  
**REEKY**, rêék'é, *a.* Smoky, tanned, black.  
**REEL**, rêél, *s.* 246. A turning frame upon which yarn is wound into skeins from the spindle.  
**To REEL**, rêél, *v. a.* To gather yarn off the spindle.  
**To REEL**, rêél, *v. n.* To stagger, to incline in walking, first to one side, and then to the other.  
**RE-ELECTION**, rê-é-lék'shûn, *s.* Repeated election.  
**To RE-ENACT**, rê-én-âkt', *v. a.* To enact anew.  
**To RE-ENFORCE**, rê-én-fôrse', *v. a.* To strengthen with new assistance.  
**RE-ENFORCEMENT**, rê-én-fôrse'mént, *s.* Fresh assistance.  
**To RE-ENJOY**, rê-én-jôé, *v. a.* To enjoy anew, or a second time.  
**To RE-ENTER**, rê-én'târ, *v. a.* To enter again, to enter anew.  
**To RE-ENTHrone**, rê-én-thrôné', *v. a.* To replace in a throne.  
**RE-ENTRANCE**, rê-én'trânse, *s.* The act of entering again.  
**REERMUSE**, rêér'môuse, *s.* A bat.  
**To RE-ESTABLISH**, rê-é-stâb'lish, *v. a.* To establish anew.  
**RE-ESTABLISHER**, rê-é-stâb'lish-ôr, *s.* One that re-establishes.  
**RE-ESTABLISHMENT**, rê-é-stâb'lish-mént, *s.* The act of re-establishing, the state of being re-established, restoration.  
**REEVE**, rêév, *s.* A steward. Obsolete.  
**To RE-EXAMINE**, rê-égz-âm'in, *v. a.* To examine anew.  
**To REFECT**, rê-fékt', *v. n.* To refresh, to restore after hunger or fatigue.  
**REFECTION**, rê-fék'shûn, *s.* Refreshment after hunger or fatigue.  
**REFECTORY**, rê-fék'tûr-é, or rêfék'tûr-é, *s.* 512.

Room of retreatment, eating room.—For the *a*, see Domestic.

*By*—Almost all the Dictionaries I have consulted, except Mr Sheridan's, place the accent on the second syllable of this word; and yet, so prevalent has the latter accentuation been of late years, that Mr Nares is reduced to hope it is not fixed beyond recovery. There is, indeed, one reason why this word ought not to have the accent on the first syllable, and that is, the two mutes in the second and third, which are not so easily pronounced when the accent is removed from them, as the mutes and liquid in *accessory, consistory, desultory, &c.*; and therefore I am decidedly in favour of the accentuation on the second syllable, which is that adopted by Dr Johnson, Dr Ash, Dr Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr Nares, Buchanan, Perry, Scott, Bailey, Barclay, and Entick, as all words of this termination have the accent on the same syllable. See *Refractory, Peremptory, Corruptible, and Irrefragable*.  
**To REFEL**, rê-fél, *v. a.* To refuse, to repress.  
**To REFER**, rê-fér', *v. a.* To dismiss for information or judgment; to betake for decision; to reduce to, as to the ultimate end; to reduce as to a class.  
**To REFER**, rê-fér', *v. n.* To respect, to have relation; to appeal.  
**REFEREE**, rê-ér-éé, *s.* One to whom any thing is referred.  
**REFERENCE**, rêf'ér-ênse, *s.* Relation, respect, allusion to; dismissal to another tribunal.  
**To REFERMENT**, rê-fér-mént', *v. a.* To ferment anew.  
**REFERRIBLE**, rê-fér-ré-bl, *a.* Capable of being considered as in relation to something else.  
**To REFINE**, rê-fîne', *v. a.* To purify, to clear from dross and excrement; to make elegant, to polish.  
**To REFINE**, rê-fîne', *v. n.* To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy; to grow pure; to affect nicely.  
**REFINEDLY**, rê-fîne-éd-lé, *ad.* 364. With affected elegance.  
**REFINEMENT**, rê-fîne'mént, *s.* The act of purifying by clearing any thing from dross; improvement in elegance or purity; artificial practice; affectation of elegant improvement.  
**REFINER**, rê-fî'nôr, *s.* Purifier, one who clears from dross or excrement; improver in elegance; inventor of superfluous subtilities.  
**To REFIT**, rê-flit', *v. a.* To repair, to restore after damage.  
**To REFLECT**, rê-flékt', *v. a.* To throw back.  
**To REFLECT**, rê-flékt', *v. n.* To throw back light; to bend back; to throw back the thoughts upon the past, or on themselves; to consider attentively; to throw reproach or censure; to bring reproach.  
**REFLECTANT**, rê-flékt'tént, *a.* Bending back, flying back.  
**REFLECTION**, rê-flékt'shûn, *s.* The act of throwing back; the act of bending back; that which is reflected; thought thrown back upon the past; the act of the mind upon itself; attentive consideration; censure.  
**REFLECTIVE**, rê-flékt'tiv, *a.* Throwing back images; considering things past; considering the operations of the mind.  
**REFLECTOR**, rê-flékt'tûr, *s.* Considerer.  
**REFLEX**, rêfléks, *a.* Thrown backward.  
**REFLEXIBILITY**, rê-fléks-é-bil'é-té, *s.* The quality of being reflexible.  
**REFLEXIBLE**, rê-fléks'é-bl, *a.* Capable of being thrown back.  
**REFLEXIVE**, rê-fléks'iv, *a.* Having respect to something past.  
**REFLEXIVELY**, rê-fléks'iv-lé, *ad.* In a backward direction.  
**To REFLOURISH**, rê-flûr'ish, *v. a.* To flourish anew.  
**To REFLOW**, rê-flô', *v. a.* To flow back.  
**REFLUENT**, rêflû-ént, *a.* 518. Running back.  
**REFLUX**, rêflûks, *s.* Backward course.  
**To REFORM**, rê-fôrm', *v. a.* To change from worse to better.  
**To REFORM**, rê-fôrm, *v. n.* To grow better.

559. Flåte 73, får 77, fäll 85, fåt 81—mé 93, nët 95—pine 105, pin 107—nò 162, mòve 164,

**REFORM**, ré-fòm', *s.* Reformation.

**REFORMATION**, ré-fór-má'shùn, *s.* 531. Change from worse to better.

**REFORMER**, ré-fòm'úr, *s.* One who makes a change for the better.

**To REFRACT**, ré-frákt', *v. a.* To break the natural course of rays.

**REFRACTION**, ré-frák'shùn, *s.* The incurvation or change of determination in the body moved; in Dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line which it would have passed on in had not the density of the medium turned it aside.

**REFRACTIVE**, ré-frákt'ív, *a.* Having the power of refraction.

**REFRACTORINESS**, ré-frák'túr-é-nēs, *s.* Sullen obtinacy.

**REFRACTORY**, ré-frák'túr-é, *a.* Obstinate, perverse, contumacious.

☞ All our orthoepists, except Bailey and Dyche, place the accent on the second syllable of this word; and we need but attend to the difficulty and indistinctness which arises from placing the accent on the first syllable, to condemn it. The mutes *c* hard and *t* are formed by parts of the organs so distant from each other, that, without the help of the accent to strengthen them, they are not very easily pronounced—to say nothing of the difficulty of pronouncing the substantive *refractoriness* and the adverb *refractorily* with the accent on the first syllable, which must necessarily be the case if we accent the first syllable of this word.—See *Corruptible*.

**REFRAGABLE**, ré-frá-gá-bl, *a.* Capable of confutation and conviction.

☞ In this word there is not the same concurrence of consonants as in the last, and consequently not the same reason for placing the accent on the second syllable.—See *Irrefragable*.

**To REFRAIN**, ré-fráne', *v. a.* To hold back, to keep from action.

**To REFRAIN**, ré-fráne', *v. n.* To forbear, to abstain, to spare.

**REFRANGIBILITY**, ré-frán-jé-bl'è-té, *s.* Refrangibility of the rays of light, is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another.

**REFRANGIBLE**, ré-frán-jé-bl, *a.* Turned out of their course in passing from one medium to another.

**REFRENATION**, ré-fré-ná'shùn, *s.* The act of restraining.

**To REFRESH**, ré-frésh', *v. a.* To recreate, to relieve after pain; to improve by new touches any thing impaired; to refrigerate, to cool.

**REFRESHER**, ré-frésh'úr, *s.* 98. That which refreshes.

**REFRESHMENT**, ré-frésh'mént, *s.* Relief after pain, want, or fatigue; that which gives relief, as food, rest.

**REFRIGERANT**, ré-fríd-jér-ánt, *a.* Cooling, mitigating heat.

**To REFRIGERATE**, ré-fríd-jér-áte, *v. a.* 91. To cool.

**REFRIGERATION**, ré-fríd-jér-át'shùn, *s.* The act of cooling; the state of being cooled.

**REFRIGERATIVE**, ré-fríd-jér-át-ív, 512. }

**REFRIGERATORY**, ré-fríd-jér-át-túr-é, 512. 557. }

*a.* Cooling, having the power to cool.

**REFRIGERATORY**, ré-fríd-jér-át-túr-é, *s.* The part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours; any thing internally cooling.

☞ See *Domestick*.

**REPT**, répt. Part. of *Reave*. Deprived, taken away. Pret. of *Reave*. Took away.

**REFUGE**, réflúdjé, *s.* Shelter from any danger or distress; protection, that which gives shelter or protection, resource; expedient in distress.

**To REFUGE**, réflúdjé, *v. a.* To shelter, to protect.

**REFUGEE**, ré-flú-jéé', *s.* One who flies to shelter or protection.

**REFULGENCE**, ré-fúl-jéense, *s.* Splendour, bright-  
ness.

**REFULGENT**, ré-fúl-jént, *a.* 177. Bright, glittering, splendid.

**To REFUND**, ré-fúnd', *v. a.* To pour back; to repay what is received, to restore.

**REFUSAL**, ré-fú-zál, *s.* 88. The act of refusing, denial of any thing demanded or solicited; the pre-emption, the right of having any thing before another option.

**To REFUSE**, ré-fúze', *v. a.* 495. To deny what is solicited or required; to reject, to dismiss without a grant.

**To REFUSE**, ré-fúze', *v. n.* Not to accept.

**REFUSE**, réfúse, *s.* 437. 492. That which remains disregarded when the rest is taken.

☞ I have given the sharp and hissing sound to the *r* in this word, according to the analogy of substantives of this form which have a corresponding verb, and imagine I have the best usage on my side, though none of our orthoepists, except Dr Kenrick, Mr Nares, and W. Johnston, have made this distinction.

**REFUSER**, ré-fú-zúr, *s.* 98. He who refuses.

**REFUTAL**, ré-fú-tál, *s.* 88. Refutation.

**REPUTATION**, ré-fú-tá'shùn, *s.* The act of refuting, the act of proving false or erroneous.

**To REFUTE**, ré-fúte', *v. a.* To prove false or erroneous.

**To REGAIN**, ré-gáne', *v. a.* To recover, to gain anew.

**REGAL**, ré-gál, *a.* Royal, kingly.

**To REGALE**, ré-gále', *v. a.* To refresh, to entertain, to gratify.

**REGALEMENT**, ré-gále'mént, *s.* Refreshment, entertainment.

**REGALIA**, ré-gál-é-á, *s.* 92. 113. Ensigns of royalty.

**REGALITY**, ré-gál-é-té, *s.* Royalty, sovereignty, kingship.

**To REGARD**, ré-gárd', *v. a.* 92. 160. To value, to attend to as worthy of notice; to observe, to remark; to pay attention to; to respect, to have relation to; to look towards.

**REGARD**, ré-gárd', *s.* Attention as to a matter of importance; respect, reverence; note, eminence; respect, account; relation, reference; look, aspect directed to another.—See *Guard*.

**REGARDABLE**, ré-gárd-á-bl, *a.* Observable, worthy of notice.

**REGARDER**, ré-gárd'úr, *s.* 98. One that regards.

**REGARDFUL**, ré-gárd'fúl, *a.* Attentive, taking notice of.

**REGARDFULLY**, ré-gárd'fúl-é, *ad.* Attentively, heedfully; respectfully.

**REGARDLESS**, ré-gárd'lés, *a.* Heedless, negligent, inattentive.

**REGARDLESSLY**, ré-gárd'lés-lé, *ad.* Without heed.

**REGARDLESSNESS**, ré-gárd'lés-nēs, *s.* Heedlessness, negligence, inattention.

**REGENCY**, ré-jén-sé, *s.* Authority, government; vicarious government; the district governed by a viceroy; those to whom vicarious regality is intrusted.

**To REGENERATE**, ré-jén-ér-áte, *v. a.* To reproduce, to produce anew; to make to be born anew; to renew by the change of carnal nature to a Christian life.

**REGENERATE**, ré-jén-ér-át, *a.* 91. Reproduced; born anew by grace to a Christian life.

**REGENERATION**, ré-jén-ér-át'shùn, *s.* New birth, birth by grace from carnal affections to a Christian life.

**REGENERATENESS**, ré-jén-ér-át-nēs, *s.* The state of being regenerate.

**REGENT**, ré-jént, *a.* Governing, ruling; exercising vicarious authority.

**REGENT**, ré-jént, *s.* Governor, ruler; one invested with vicarious royalty.

**REGENTSHIP**, ré-jént-shíp, *s.* Power of governing, deputed authority.

**REGERMINATION**, ré-jér-mé-ná'shùn, *s.* The act of sprouting again.

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

**REGIBLE**, rêd'jè-bl, a. 405. Governable.

**REGICIDE**, rêd'jè-sîde, s. 143. Murderer of his king; murder of his king.

**REGIMEN**, rêd'jè-mèn, s. That care in diet and living that is suitable to every particular course of medicine.

☞ The word or member of a sentence governed by a verb; as, *Evil communication corrupts good manners*, where *good manners* may be said to be the regimen, or part of the sentence governed by the verb *corrupts*.

**REGIMENT**, rêd'jè-mènt, s. Established government, polity; rule, authority; a body of soldiers under one colonel.

**REGIMENTAL**, rêd-jè-mènt'âl, a. Belonging to a regiment; military.

**REGIMENTALS**, rêd-jè-mènt'âls, s. The uniform military dress of a regiment.

**REGION**, rêj'ân, 290. s. Tract of land, country, tract of space; part of the body, within; place.

**REGISTER**, rêd'jîs-tûr, s. 98. An account of any thing regularly kept; the officer whose business is to keep the register.

**TO REGISTER**, rêd'jîs-tûr, v. a. To record, to preserve by authentic accounts.

**REGISTRY**, rêd'jîs-tré, s. The act of inserting in the register; the place where the register is kept; a series of facts recorded.

**REGNANT**, rêg'nânt, a. Reigning, predominant, prevalent, having power.

**TO REGORGE**, rê-gôrge', v. a. To vomit up, to throw back; to swallow eagerly; to swallow back.

**TO REGRAFT**, rê-grâft', v. a. To graft again.

**TO REGRANT**, rê-grânt', v. a. To grant back.

**TO REGRATE**, rê-grâte', v. a. To offend, to shock; not used; to enrage, to forestall.

**REGRATER**, rê-grâte'ûr, s. 98. Forestaller, engrosser.

**TO REGREET**, rê-grèè't', v. a. To re-salute, to greet a second time.

**REGREET**, rê-grèè't', s. Return or exchange of salutation.

**REGRESS**, rê'grès, s. Passage back, power of passing back.

**REGRESSION**, rê-grèsh'ûn, s. The act of returning or going back.

**REGRET**, rê-grèt', s. Vexation at something past, bitterness of reflection; grief, sorrow.

**TO REGRET**, rê-grèt', v. a. To repeat, to grieve at.

**REGURDON**, rê-gêrd'ûn, s. Reward, recompense. Obsolete.—See *Guerdon*.

**REGULAR**, rêg'û-lâr, a. 179. Agreeable to rule, consisting with the mode prescribed; governed by strict regulations; having sides or surfaces composed of equal figures; instituted or initiated according to established forms.

**REGULAR**, rêg'û-lâr, s. In the Roman Catholic Church, all persons are said to be regulars, that profess and follow a certain rule of life, and observe the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

**REGULARITY**, rêg-û-lâr'é-té, s. Agreeableness to rule; method, certain order.

**REGULARLY**, rêg'û-lâr-lé, ad. In a manner concordant to rule.

**TO REGULATE**, rêg'û-lâte, v. a. To adjust by rule or method; to direct.

**REGULATION**, rêg-û-lâ'shûn, s. The act of regulating; method, the effect of regulation.

**REGULATOR**, rêg'û-lâ-tûr, s. 521. One that regulates; that part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

**TO REGURGITATE**, rê-gûrjè-tâte, v. a. To throw back, to pour back.

**REGURGITATION**, rê-gûrjè-tâ'shûn, s. Resorption, the act of swallowing back.

**TO REHEAR**, rê-hêrè', v. a. To hear again.

**REHEARSAL**, rê-hêr'sâl, s. 442. Repetition, recital; the recital of any thing previous to public exhibition.

**TO REHEARSE**, rê-hêr'sè', v. a. To repeat, to recite; to restate, to tell; to recite previously to public exhibition.

**TO REJECT**, rê-jèkt', v. a. To dismiss without compliance with proposal or acceptance of offer; to cast off, to make an abject; to refuse, not to accept; to throw aside.

**REJECTION**, rê-jèkt'shûn, s. The act of casting off or throwing aside.

**TO REIGN**, ràne, v. n. 249. To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority; to be predominant, to prevail; to obtain power or dominion.

**REIGN**, ràne, s. 385. Royal authority, sovereignty, time of a king's government; kingdom, dominions.

**TO REIMBODY**, rê-îm-bôd'é, v. n. To imbody again.

**TO REIMBURSE**, rê-îm-bûr'sè', v. a. To repay, to repair loss or expense by an equivalent.

**REIMBURSEMENT**, rê-îm-bûr'sè'mènt, s. Reparation or repayment.

**TO REIMPREGNATE**, rê-îm-prèg'nâte, v. a. To impregnate anew.

**REIMPRESSION**, rê-îm-prèsh'ûn, s. A second or repeated impression.

**REIN**, ràne, s. 249. The part of the bridle which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand; used as an instrument of government, or for government; to give the reins, to give license.

**TO REIN**, ràne, v. a. To govern by a bridle; to restrain, to control.

**REINS**, rànz, s. The kidneys, the lower part of the back.

**TO REINSERT**, rê-în-sèr't', v. a. To insert a second time.

**TO REINSPIRE**, rê-în-spirè', v. a. To inspire anew.

**TO REINSTALL**, rê-în-stâll', v. a. 406. To seat again; to put again in possession.

**TO REINSTATE**, rê-în-stâte', v. a. To put again in possession.

**TO REINTEGRATE**, rê-în-tè-grâte, v. a. To renew with regard to any state or quality.

**TO REINVEST**, rê-în-vest', v. a. To invest anew.

**TO REJOICE**, rê-jôè'sè', v. n. 299. To be glad, to joy, to exult.

**TO REJOICE**, rê-jôè'sè', v. a. To exhilarate, to gladden.

**REJOICER**, rê-jôè'sûr, s. 98. One that rejoices.

**TO REJOIN**, rê-jôîn', v. a. 299. To join again; to meet one again.

**TO REJOIN**, rê-jôîn', v. n. To answer to a reply.

**REJOINER**, rê-jôîn'dûr, s. 98. Answer to a reply; reply, answer.

**TO REITERATE**, rê-ît-èr-âte, v. a. To repeat again and again.

**REITERATION**, rê-ît-èr-â'shûn, s. Repetition.

**TO REJUDGE**, rê-jûdjè', v. a. To re-examine; to review, to recall to a new trial.

**TO REKINDLE**, rê-kînd'l, v. a. To set on fire again.

**TO RELAPSE**, rê-lâp'sè', v. n. To fall back into vice and error; to fall back from a state of recovery to sickness.

**RELAPSE**, rê-lâp'sè', s. Fall into vice or error once forsaken; regression from a state of recovery to sickness.

**TO RELATE**, rê-lâte', v. a. To tell, to recite; to ally by kindred.

**TO RELATE**, rê-lâte', v. n. To have reference to have respect to.

**RELATER**, rê-lâ-tûr, s. 98. Teller, narrator.

**RELATION**, rê-lâ'shûn, s. Manner of belonging to any person or thing; respect; reference, regard; connexion between one thing and another; kindred, alliance of kin; person related by birth or marriage.

**RELATIVE**, rê-lâ-tiv, a. 158. Having relation respecting; considered not absolutely, but as respecting something else.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mé 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

**RELATIVE**, *rêl'â-tiv*, *s.* Relation, kinsman; pronoun answering to an antecedent; somewhat respecting something else.

**RELATIVELY**, *rêl'â-tiv-lê*, *ad.* As it respects something else, not absolutely.

**RELATIVENESS**, *rêl'â-tiv-nês*, *s.* The state of having relation.

**To RELAX**, *rê-lâks'*, *v. a.* To slacken, to make less tense; to remit, to make less severe or rigorous; to make less attentive or laborious; to ease, to divert; to open, to loose.

**To RELAX**, *rê-lâks'*, *v. n.* To be mild, to be remiss, to be not rigorous.

**RELAXATION**, *rêl-âks-â-shûn*, *s.* 530. Diminution of tension, the act of loosening; cessation of restraint; remission, abatement of rigour; remission of attention or application.

**RELAY**, *rê-lâ'*, *s.* Horses on the road to relieve others.

**To RELEASE**, *rê-lêse'*, *v. a.* 227. To set free from confinement or servitude; to set free from pain; to free from obligation; to quit, to let go; to relax, to slacken.

**RELEASE**, *rê-lêse'*, *s.* Dismission from confinement, servitude, or pain; relaxation of a penalty; remission of a claim; acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor.

**To RELEGATE**, *rêl'é-gâte*, *v. a.* To banish, to exile.

**RELEGATION**, *rêl'é-gâ-shûn*, *s.* Exile, judicial banishment.

**To RELENT**, *rê-lênt'*, *v. n.* To soften, to grow less rigid or hard; to grow moist; to soften in temper, to grow tender; to feel compassion.

**To RELENT**, *rê-lênt'*, *v. a.* To slacken, to remit; to soften, to mollify.

**RELENTLESS**, *rê-lênt'lês*, *a.* Unpitiful, unmoved by kindness or tenderness.

**RELEVANT**, *rêl'é-vânt*, *a.* Relieving.—see *Irrelevant*.

In the first edition of this Dictionary I apprehended that this word was a new coinage of the House of Commons; but upon consulting Mr Elphinstone, a complete judge in this case, I find it has long been a jurisprudential word, as he calls it, in Scotland, meaning inferential or conclusive; and that it has only been transferred from the Scotch Bar to the British Parliament. But that this is not the sense of the French *relevent*, or the Latin *relevo*, is certain; and that *relevant* in this sense seems nearly the same as *relative* or *related*. To say nothing of the impropriety of introducing technical words in a general assembly of the nation, it may be observed, that using the word in this sense, which is that which it generally has in our parliamentary debates, tends to overturn the most settled meaning of words, and, instead of precision and accuracy, to create obscurity and confusion.

**RELEVATION**, *rêl'é-vâ-shûn*, *s.* A raising or lifting up.

**RELIANCE**, *rê-l'ânse*, *s.* Trust, dependence, confidence.

**RELICK**, *rêlik*, *s.* That which remains, that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; it is generally used in the plural; it is often taken for the body deserted by the soul; that which is kept in memory of another with a kind of religious veneration.

**RELICT**, *rêlikt*, *s.* A widow, a wife desolate by the death of her husband.

**RELIEF**, *rê-lêef*, *s.* 275. The prominence of a figure in stone or metal, the seeming prominence of a picture; the recommendation of any thing by the interposition of something different; alleviation of calamity, mitigation of pain or sorrow; that which frees from pain or sorrow; dismissal of a sentinel from his post; legal remedy of wrongs.

**RELIEVABLE**, *rê-lêev'â-bl*, *a.* Capable of relief.

**To RELIEVE**, *rê-lêev'*, *v. a.* To support, to assist; to ease pain or sorrow; to succour by assistance; to set a sentinel at rest, by placing another on his post; to right by law.

**RELIEVER**, *rê-lêev'ûr*, *s.* One that relieves.

**RELIEVO**, *rê-lêev'ô*, *s.* The prominence of a figure or picture.

**To RELIGHT**, *rê-lite'*, *v. a.* 393. To light anew.

**RELIGION**, *rê-lid'jûn*, *s.* 290. Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and punishments; a system of Divine faith and worship, as opposite to others.

**RELIGIONIST**, *rê-lid'jûn-ist*, *s.* A bigot to any religious persuasion.

**RELIGIOUS**, *rê-lid'jûs*, *a.* Pious, disposed to the duties of religion; teaching religion; among the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience; exact, strict.

**RELIGIOUSLY**, *rê-lid'jûs-lê*, *ad.* Piously, with obedience to the dictates of religion; according to the rites of religion; reverently, with veneration; exactly with strict observance.

**RELIGIOUSNESS**, *rê-lid'jûs-nês*, *s.* The quality or state of being religious.

**To RELINQUISH**, *rê-ling'kwish*, *v. a.* 408. To forsake, to abandon; to quit, to release, to give up.

**RELINQUISHMENT**, *rê-ling'kwish-mênt*, *s.* 408. The act of forsaking.

**RELISH**, *rêlish*, *s.* Taste, the effect of any thing on the palate; it is commonly used of a pleasing taste; taste, small quantity just perceptible; liking, delight, in any thing; sense, power of perceiving excellence, taste.

**To RELISH**, *rêlish*, *v. a.* To give a taste to any thing; to taste, to have a liking.

**To RELISH**, *rêlish*, *v. n.* To have a pleasing taste; to give pleasure; to have a flavour.

**RELISHABLE**, *rêlish'â-bl*, *a.* Having a relish.

**To RELIVE**, *rê-lliv'*, *v. n.* To revive, to live anew.

**To RELOVE**, *rê-lûv'*, *v. a.* To love in return.

**RELUCENT**, *rê-lû'sênt*, *a.* Shining, transparent

**RELUCTANCE**, *rê-lûktânse*, } *s.*

**RELUCTANCY**, *rê-lûktân-sê*, } Unwillingness, repugnance.

**RELUCTANT**, *rê-lûktânt*, *a.* Unwilling, acting with repugnance.

**RELUCTION**, *rê-lûkt-â-shûn*, *s.* 530. Repugnance, resistance.

**To RELUME**, *rê-lûme'*, *v. a.* To light anew, to rekindle.

**To RELUMINE**, *rê-lû'min*, *v. a.* To light anew.

**To RELY**, *rê-ll'*, *v. n.* To lean upon with confidence, to put trust in, to rest upon, to depend upon.

**To REMAIN**, *rê-mâne'*, *v. n.* To be left out of a greater quantity or number; to continue, to endure, to be left; to be left as not comprised.

**REMAIN**, *rê-mâne'*, *s.* 202. Relic, that which is left, generally used in the plural; the body left by the soul.

**REMAINDER**, *rê-mâne'dûr*, *s.* What is left; the body when the soul is departed, remains.

**To REMAKE**, *rê-mâke'*, *v. a.* To make anew.

**To REMAND**, *rê-mând'*, *v. a.* 79. To send back, to call back.

**REMANENT**, *rê-mâ-nênt*, *s.* The part of remaining.

I place the accent on the first syllable of this word for the same reason as in *permanent*: the *a* in both *remaneo* and *permaneo* is short, if that be any rule.—See Principles, No. 503. *e.* It is highly probable that *remnant* is but an abbreviation of the present word.

**REMARK**, *rê-mârk'*, *s.* 78. Observation, note, notice taken.

**To REMARK**, *rê-mârk'*, *v. a.* To note, to observe; to distinguish, to point out, to mark.

**REMARKABLE**, *rê-mârk'â-bl*, *a.* Observable, worthy of note.

**REMARKABLENESS**, *rê-mârk'â-bl-nês*, *s.* Observableness, worthiness of observation.

**REMARKABLY**, *rê-mârk'â-blê*, *ad.* Observably, in a manner worthy of observation.

**REMARKER**, *rê-mârk'ûr*, *s.* 98. Observer, one that remarks.

**REMEDIAL**, *rê-mê-dê-â-bl*, *a.* Capable of remedy.

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

- REMEDIATE**, rê-mê-dê-ât, *a.* 91. Medicinal, affording a remedy.
- REMEDILESS**, rê-mê-dê-lê-s, *a.* Not admitting remedy, irreparable, cureless.
- Spenser and Milton place the accent upon the second syllable of this word; and as Mr Nares observes, Dr Johnson has, on the authority of these authors, adopted this accentuation: "But this," says Mr Nares, "is irregular; for every monosyllabic termination, added to a word accented on the antepenult, throws the accent to the fourth syllable from the end." With great respect for Mr Nares's opinion on this subject, I should think a much easier and more general rule might be laid down for all words of this kind, which is, that those words, which take the Saxon terminations after them, as *or, less, ness, lessness, ly, &c.* preserve the accent of the radical word; therefore, this and the following word ought to have the same accent as *remedy*, from which they are formed.—See Principles, No. 483. 501.
- REMEDILESSNESS**, rê-mê-dê-lê-s-nê-s, *s.* Incubleness.
- REMEDY**, rê-mê-dê, *s.* A medicine by which any illness is cured; cure of any uneasiness; that which counteracts any evil; reparation, means of repairing any hurt.
- TO REMEDY**, rê-mê-dê, *v. a.* To cure, to heal; to repair or remove mischief.
- TO REMEMBER**, rê-mêm-bûr, *v. a.* To bear in mind any thing; to recollect, to call to mind; to mention; to put in mind, to force to recollect, to remind.
- REMEMBERER**, rê-mêm-bûr-ûr, *s.* One who remembers.
- REMEMBRANCE**, rê-mêm-brân-s, *s.* Retention in memory; recollection, revival of any idea; account preserved; memorial; a token by which any one is kept in the memory.
- REMEMBRANCER**, rê-mêm-brân-sûr, *s.* One that reminds, one that puts in mind; an officer of the Exchequer.
- TO REMIGRATE**, rê-mê-grâte, *v. n.* 513. To remove back again.
- REMIGRATION**, rê-mê-grât-shûn, *s.* Removal back again.
- TO REMIND**, rê-mînd, *v. a.* To put in mind, to force to remember.
- REMINISCENCE**, rê-mê-nîs-sêns, *s.* 510. Recollection, recovery of ideas.
- REMINISCENTIAL**, rê-mê-nîs-sên-shîl, *a.* Relating to reminiscence.
- REMISS**, rê-mîs, *a.* Slack; slothful; not intense.
- REMISSIBLE**, rê-mîs-sê-bl, *a.* 509. Admitting forgiveness.
- REMISSION**, rê-mîsh-ûn, *s.* Abatement, relaxation; cessation of intenseness; in Physick, Remission is when a distemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again; release; forgiveness, pardon.
- REMISSLY**, rê-mîs-lê, *ad.* Carelessly, negligently; slackly.
- REMISSNESS**, rê-mîs-nê-s, *s.* Carelessness, negligence.
- TO REMIT**, rê-mît, *v. a.* To relax; to forgive a punishment; to pardon a fault; to resign; to refer; to put again in custody; to send money to a distant place.
- TO REMIT**, rê-mît, *v. n.* To slacken, to grow less intense; to abate by growing less eager; in Physick to grow by intervals less violent.
- REMITMENT**, rê-mît-mênt, *s.* The act of remitting to custody.
- REMITTANCE**, rê-mît-tân-s, *s.* The act of paying money at a distant place; sum sent to a distant place.
- REMITTER**, rê-mît-tûr, *s.* 98. In Common Law, a restitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is seized of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more ancient, in case where the latter is defective.
- REMNANT**, rê-mnânt, *s.* Residue, that which is left.
- REMNANT**, rê-mnânt, *a.* Remaining, yet left.
- REMOLTEN**, rê-môl'tn, *part.* 103. Melted again.
- REMORSTRANCE**, rê-môn'strân-s, *s.* Show, discovery; not used; strong representation.
- TO REMONSTRATE**, rê-môn'strâte, *v. n.* To make a strong representation, to show reasons.
- REMORA**, rê-mô-râ, *s.* 92. 503. A let or obstacle; a fish or kind of worm that sticks to ships and retards their passage through the water.
- REMORSE**, rê-môr-se', or rê-môr-se', *s.* Pain or guilt; anguish of a guilty conscience.
- Dr Kenrick, Mr Nares, Mr Perry, and several respectable speakers, pronounce this word in the second manner; but Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, W. Johnston, and Mr Smith, in the first; and, in my opinion, with analogy and the best usage on their side. The final *e* does not lengthen the *o*, but serves only to keep the *r* from going into the sound of *z*.
- REMORSEFUL**, rê-môr's-fûl, *a.* Tender, compassionate. Not used.
- REMORSELESS**, rê-môr's-lê-s, *a.* Unpitiful, cruel, savage.
- REMOTE**, rê-môte', *a.* Distant; removed far off; foreign.
- REMOTELY**, rê-môte-lê, *ad.* At a distance.
- REMOTENESS**, rê-môte-nê-s, *s.* State of being remote.
- REMOOTION**, rê-mô'shûn, *s.* The act of removing, the state of being removed to a distance.
- REMOVABLE**, rê-môv-â-bl, *s.* Such as may be removed.—See *Movable*.
- REMOVAL**, rê-môv-âl, *s.* 88. The act of putting out of any place; the act of putting away; dismission from a post; the state of being removed.
- TO REMOVE**, rê-môv', *v. a.* To put from its place, to take up or put away; to place at a distance.
- TO REMOVE**, rê-môv', *v. n.* To change place; to go from one place to another.
- REMOVE**, rê-môv', *s.* Change of place; translation of one to the place of another; departure, act of going away; the act of changing place; a step in the scale of gradation; act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet.
- REMOVED**, rê-môv'd, *part. a.* Remote, separate from others.
- REMOVEDNESS**, rê-môv'dêd-nê-s, *s.* 364. The state of being removed, remoteness.
- REMOVER**, rê-môv-ûr, *s.* 98. One that removes.
- TO REMOUNT**, rê-môunt', *v. n.* To mount again.
- REMUNERABLE**, rê-mû-nêr-â-bl, *a.* Rewardable.
- TO REMUNERATE**, rê-mû-nêr-âte, *v. a.* To reward, to requite.
- REMUNERATION**, rê-mû-nêr-â-shûn, *s.* Reward, requital.
- REMUNERATIVE**, rê-mû-nêr-â-tîv, *a.* Exercised in giving rewards.
- TO REMURMUR**, rê-mûr-mûr, *v. a.* To utter back in murmurs, to repeat in low hoarse sounds.
- TO REMURMUR**, rê-mûr-mûr, *v. n.* To murmur back, to echo a low hoarse sound.
- RENARD**, rê-nârd, *s.* 88. The name of a fox.
- RENASCENT**, rê-nâs-sênt, *a.* Produced again rising again into being.
- RENASCIBLE**, rê-nâs-sê-bl, *a.* 405. Possible to be produced again.
- TO RENAVIGATE**, rê-nâv-vê-gâte, *v. a.* To sail again.
- RENCOUNTER**, rê-n-kôunt-ûr, *s.* 313. Clash, collision; personal opposition; loose or casual engagement; sudden combat without premeditation.
- TO RENCOUNTER**, rê-n-kôunt-ûr, *v. n.* To clash, to meet an enemy unexpectedly; to fight hand to hand.
- TO REND**, rênd, *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *Rent*. To tear with violence, to lacerate.
- RENDRER**, rênd-ûr, *s.* 98. One that rends, is lacerated.
- TO RENDRER**, rênd-ûr, *v. a.* To return, to pay back; to restore; to invest with qualities, to make;

559. Flûte 73, fâr 77, fall 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pln 107—nô 162, môte 164,

to translate; to surrender, to yield, to give up; to offer, to give to be used.

**RENDER**, rên-dûr, *s.* Surrender. Obsolete.

**RENDEZVOUS**, rên-dê-vôdz', *s.* 315. Assembly meeting appointed; place appointed for an assembly.  
**TO RENDEZVOUS**, rên-dê-vôdz', *v. n.* To meet at a place appointed.

This word is in such universal use as to be perfectly anglicised; and those who leave out the *s* at the end, in compliment to the French language, show but little taste in their pronunciation of English. To this letter, in this word, as well as in several other words may be applied the judicious advice of Pope:

"In words as fashions the same rule will hold;  
Alike fantastick, if too new or old;  
Be not the first by whom the new are tried,  
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

*Essay on Criticism.*

**RENDITION**, rên-dish'un, *s.* Surrendering, the act of yielding.

**RENEGADE**, rên-nê-gâde, }  
**RENEGADO**, rên-nê-gâdô, } *s.*

One that apostatizes from the faith, an apostate; one who deserts to the enemy, a revolter.—See *Lumbago*.

**TO RENEGE**, rê-nêg', *v. a.* To disown.

**TO RENFÊW**, rê-nû', *v. a.* To restore to the former state; to repeat, to put again in act; to begin again, in Theology, to make anew, to transform to new life.

**RENEWABLE**, rê-nû-â-bl, *a.* Capable of being renewed.

**RENEWAL**, rê-nû-âl, *s.* 88. The act of renewing; renovation.

**RENITENCY**, rê-nî-tên-sê, *s.* That resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against another.

This word and the following were in Dr Johnson's third edition, folio, accented on the second syllable; but in the sixth edition, quarto, they have the accent on the first. This latter accentuation, it must be allowed, is more agreeable to English analogy, see Principles, No. 503, *b*; but there is an analogy that the learned are very fond of adopting, which is, that when a word from the Latin contains the same number of syllables as the original, the accent of the original should then be preserved; and as the accent of *renitens* is on the second syllable, the word *renitent* ought to have the accent on the second likewise. For my own part I approve of our own analogy, both in accent and quantity; but it is the business of a prosodist to give the usage as well as analogy; and were this word and its formative *renitency*, to be brought into common use, I have no doubt but that the Latin analogy, that of accenting this word on the second syllable, would generally prevail. This may fairly be presumed from the suffrages we have for it, namely, Mr Sheridan, Dr Kenrick, Dr Ash, Buchanan, and Entick, who are opposed by no dictionary I have consulted but by Scott's Bailey.

**RENITENT**, rê-nî-tênt, *a.* Acting against any impulse by elastic power.

**RENNET**, rên-nît, *s.* The ingredient with which milk is coagulated, in order to make cheese, a kind of apple.—See *Runnet*.

**TO RENOVATE**, rên-nô-vâte, *v. a.* To renew, to restore to the first state.

**RENOVATION**, rên-nô-vâ-shûn, *s.* Renewal, the act of renewing.

**TO RENOUNCE**, rê-nôunse', *v. a.* 313. To disown, to abnegate.

**RENOUCEMENT**, rê-nôunse'mênt, *s.* Act of renouncing, renunciation.

**RENOWN**, rê-nôun', *s.* 322. Fame, celebrity, praise widely spread.

**TO RENOWN**, rê-nôun', *v. a.* To make famous.

**RENOWNED**, rê-nôund, *part. a.* 359. Famous, celebrated, eminent.

**RENT**, rênt, *s.* A break, a laceration.

**TO RENT**, rênt, *v. a.* To tear, to lacerate.

**RENT**, rênt, *s.* Revenue, annual payment; money paid for any thing held of another.

**TO RENT**, rênt, *v. a.* To hold by paying rent; to set to a tenant.

**RENTABLE**, rênt-â-bl, *a.* 405. That may be rented.

**RENTAL**, rênt-âl, *s.* Schedule or account of rents.

**RENTER**, rênt-ûr, *s.* 98. He that holds by paying rent.

**RENUNCIATION**, rê-nûn-shê-â-shûn, *s.* The act of renouncing.—See *Pronunciation*.

**TO REORDAIN**, rê-ôr-dâne', *v. a.* To ordain again, on supposition of some defect in the commission of ministry.

**REORDINATION**, rê-ôr-dê-nâ-shûn, *s.* Repetition of ordination.

**TO REPACIFY**, rê-pâs/sê-fl, *v. a.* To pacify again.

**REPAID**, rê-pâde', *Part. of Repay.*

**TO REPAIR**, rê-pâre', *v. a.* 202. To restore after injury or dilapidation; to amend any injury by an equivalent; to fill up anew, by something put in the place of what was lost.

**REPAIR**, rê-pâre', *s.* Reparation, supply of loss, restoration after dilapidation.

**TO REPAIR**, rê-pâre', *v. n.* To go, to betake himself.

**REPAIR**, rê-pâre', *s.* Resort, abode; act of betaking himself any whither.

**REPAIRER**, rê-pâre-ûr, *s.* 98. Amender, restorer.

**REPARABLE**, rêp-pâr-â-bl, *a.* 531. Capable of being amended or retrieved.—See *Irreparable*.

**REPARABLY**, rêp-pâr-â-blê, *ad.* In a manner capable of remedy by restoration, amendment or supply.

**REPARATION**, rêp-pâ-râ-shûn, *s.* The act of repairing; supply of what is wasted; recompense for any injury, amends.

**REPARATIVE**, rê-pâr-râ-tîv, *s.* 512. Whatever makes amends.

**REPARTEE**, rêp-pâr-têe', *s.* Smart reply.

**TO REPASS**, rê-pâs', *v. a.* To pass again, to pass back.

**TO REPASS**, rê-pâs', *v. n.* To go back in a road.

**REPAST**, rê-pâst', *s.* A meal; act of taking food; food, victuals.

**TO REPAST**, rê-pâst', *v. a.* To feed, to feast.

**REPASTURE**, rê-pâs'tshûre, *s.* 463. Entertainment.

**TO REPAY**, rê-pâ', *v. a.* To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge; to recompense; to requite either good or ill.

**REPAYMENT**, rê-pâ-mênt, *s.* The act of repaying; the thing repaid.

**TO REPEAL**, rê-pêle', *v. a.* 227. To recall; to abrogate, to revoke.

**REPEAL**, rê-pêle', *s.* Recall from exile; revocation, abrogation.

**TO REPEAT**, rê-pête', *v. a.* 227. To use again, to do again; to speak again; to try again; to recite, to rehearse.

**REPEATEDLY**, rê-pê-têd-lê, *ad.* Over and over, more than once.

**REPEATER**, rê-pê-tûr, *s.* 98. One that repeats, one that recites; a watch that strikes the hours at will by compression of a spring.

**TO REPEL**, rê-pêl', *v. a.* To drive back any thing; to drive back an assailant.

**TO REPEL**, rê-pêl', *v. n.* To act with force contrary to force impressed; to Repel in medicine, is to prevent such an influx of a fluid to any particular part, as would raise it into a tumour.

**REPELLENT**, rê-pêl-lênt, *s.* An application that has a repelling power.

**REPELLER**, rê-pêl-lûr, *s.* 98. One that repels.

**TO REPENT**, rê-pênt', *v. n.* To think on any thing past with sorrow; to express sorrow for something past; to have such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life.

**TO REPENT**, rê-pênt', *v. a.* To remember with sorrow; to remember with pious sorrow; it is used with the reciprocal pronoun.

**REPENTANCE**, rê-pênt-ânce, *s.* Sorrow for any thing past; sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life, penitence.

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

REPENTANT, rê-pênt'ânt, *a.* Sorrowful for the past; sorrowful for sin; expressing sorrow for sin.

To REPEOPLE, rê-pê-ôp'l, *v. a.* To stock with people anew.

To REPERCUSS, rê-pêr-kûs', *v. n.* To beat back, to drive back.

REPERCUSSION, rê-pêr-kûsh'ûn, *s.* The act of driving back, rebound.

REPERCUSSIVE, rê-pêr-kûs'siv, *a.* Having the power of driving back, or causing a rebound; repellent; driven back, rebounding.

REPETITIOUS, rê-pêr-tîsh'ûs, *a.* Found, gained by finding.

REPATORY, rê-pêr-tûr-ê, *s.* 512. A treasury, a magazine.

REPETITION, rê-pê-tîsh'ûn, *s.* 531. Iteration of the same thing; recital of the same words over again; the act of reciting or rehearsing; recital from memory, as distinct from reading.

To REPINE, rê-pîne', *v. n.* To fret, to vex one's self, to be discontented.

REPINER, rê-pîne'ûr, *s.* 98. One that frets or murmurs.

To REPLACE, rê-plâse', *v. a.* To put again in the former place; to put in a new place.

To REPLAIT, rê-plâte', *v. a.* To fold one part often over another.

To REPLANT, rê-plânt', *v. a.* To plant anew.

REPLANTATION, rê-plân-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of planting again.

To REPLENISH, rê-plên'nîsh, *v. a.* To stock, to fill; to consummate, to complete.

To REPLENISH, rê-plên'nîsh, *v. n.* To be stocked.

REPLETE, rê-plête', *a.* Full, completely filled.

REPLETION, rê-plêshûn, *s.* The state of being over full.

REPLEVABLE, rê-plêv'vê-â-bl, *a.* That may be reprieved.

To REPLEVIN, rê-plêv'vîn, } *v. a.*

To REPLEVY, rê-plêv'vê, }  
To take back or set at liberty any thing seized, upon security given.

REPLICATION, rê-plê-kâ'shûn, *s.* 531. Rebound, repercussion; reply, answer.

REPLIER, rê-plî'ûr, *s.* 98. He that makes a return to an answer.

To REPLY, rê-plî', *v. n.* To answer, to make a return to an answer.

REPLY, rê-plî', *s.* Answer, return to an answer.

To REPOLISH, rê-pôl'îsh, *v. a.* To polish again.

To REPORT, rê-pôrt', *v. a.* To noise by popular rumour; to give repute; to give an account of.

REPORT, rê-pôrt', *s.* Rumour, popular fame; repute, public character; account given by lawyers of cases; sound, repercussion.

REPORTER, rê-pôrt'ûr, *s.* 98. Relater, one that gives an account.

REPORTINGLY, rê-pôrt'îng-lê, *ad.* By common fame.

REPOSAL, rê-pôz'âl, *s.* 88. The act of reposing.

To REPOSE, rê-pôze', *v. a.* To lay to rest; to place as in confidence or trust.

To REPOSE, rê-pôze', *v. n.* To sleep, to be at rest; to rest in confidence.

REPOSE, rê-pôze', *s.* Sleep, rest, quiet; cause of rest.

REPOSEDNESS, rê-pôz'êd-nês, *s.* 365. State of being at rest.

To REPOSITE, rê-pôz'ît, *v. a.* To lay up, to lodge as in a place of safety.

REPOSITION, rê-pô-zîsh'ûn, *s.* The act of replacing.

REPOSITORY, rê-pôz'ê-tûr-ê, *s.* A place where any thing is safely laid up.

To REPOSSESS, rê-pôz-zès', *v. a.* To possess again.

To REPREHEND, rêp-prê-hênd', *v. a.* To reprove, to chide; to blame, to censure.

REPREHENDER, rêp-prê-hênd'ûr, *s.* Blamer, censurer.

REPREHENSIBLE, rêp-prê-hêns'ê-bl, *a.* Blamable, censurable.

REPREHENSIBLENESS, rêp-prê-hêns'ê-bl-nês, *s.* Blamableness.

REPREHENSIBLY, rêp-prê-hêns'ê-blê, *ad.*

Blamably.

REPROHENSION, rêp-prê-hêns'hûn, *s.* Reproof, open blame.

REPROHENSIVE, rêp-prê-hêns'siv, *a.* Given in reproof.

To REPRESENT, rêp-prê-zênt', *v. a.* To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were present; to describe, to show in any particular character; to fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to exhibit, to show.

REPRESENTATION, rêp-prê-zên-tâ'shûn, *s.*

Image, likeness; act of supporting a vicarious character; respectful declaration.

REPRESENTATIVE, rêp-prê-zênt'â-tîv, *a.* 512.

Exhibiting a similitude; bearing the character or power of another.

REPRESENTATIVE, rêp-prê-zênt'â-tîv, *s.* One exhibiting the likeness of another; one exercising the vicarious power given by another; that by which any thing is shown.

REPRESENTOR, rêp-prê-zênt'ûr, *s.* One who shows or exhibits; one who bears a vicarious character.

REPRESENTMENT, rêp-prê-zênt'mênt, *s.* Image, or idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something.

To REPRESS, rê-prêss', *v. a.* To crush, to put down, to subdue.

REPRESSION, rê-prêsh'ûn, *s.* Act of repressing.

REPRESSIVE, rê-prêss'siv, *a.* 158. Having power to repress; acting to repress.

To REPRIEVE, rê-prêvê', *v. a.* 275. To respite after sentence of death, to give a respite.

REPRIEVE, rê-prêvê', *s.* 275. Respite after sentence of death; respite.

To REPRIMAND, rêp-prê-mând', *v. a.* 79. To chide, to reprove.

REPRIMAND, rêp-prê-mând', *s.* Reproof, reprehension.

To REPRINT, rê-print', *v. a.* To renew the impression of any thing; to print a new edition.

REPRISAL, rê-pri-zâl, *s.* 88. Something seized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury.

REPRISE, rê-pri-zê', *s.* The act of taking something in retaliation of injury.

To REPROACH, rê-prôtsh', *v. a.* To censure in opprobrious terms as a crime; to charge with a fault in severe language; to upbraid in general.

REPROACH, rê-prôtsh', *s.* 295. Censure, infamy, shame.

REPROACHABLE, rê-prôtsh'â-bl, *a.* Worthy of reproach.

REPROACHFUL, rê-prôtsh'fûl, *a.* Scurrilous opprobrious; shameful, infamous, vile.

REPROACHFULLY, rê-prôtsh'fûl-ê, *ad.* Opprobriously, ignominiously, scurrilously; shamefully, in famously.

REPROBATE, rêp'prô-bâte, *a.* Lost to virtue, lost to grace, abandoned.

REPROBATE, rêp'prô-bâte, *s.* A man lost to virtue, a wretch abandoned to wickedness.

To REPROBATE, rêp'prô-bâte, *v. a.* To disallow, to reject; to abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction; to abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon.

REPROBATENESS, rêp'prô-bâte-nês, *s.* The state of being reprobate.



559. Fåte 73, fār 77, fāll 83, fāt 81—mē 93, mēt 95—plns 105, pln 107—nō 162, mōve 164,
- REPROBATION**, rē-prō-bl'shūn, *s.* The act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction; a condemnatory sentence.
- To REPRODUCE**, rē-prō-dūse', *v. a.* 530. To produce again, to produce anew.
- REPRODUCTION**, rē-prō-dūk'shūn, *s.* The act of producing anew.
- REPROOF**, rē-prōōf, *s.* Blame to the face, reprehension.
- REPROVABLE**, rē-prōōv'ā-bl, *a.* Blamable, worthy of reprehension.—See *Movable*.
- To REPROVE**, rē-prōōv', *v. a.* To blame, to censure; to charge to the face with a fault; to chide.
- REPROVER**, rē-prōōv'ār, *s.* A reprover, one that reproves.
- To PRUNE**, rē-prōōn', *v. a.* 339. To prune a second time.
- REPTILE**, rēp'til, *a.* 140. Creeping upon many feet.
- REPTILE**, rēp'til, *s.* An animal that creeps upon many feet.
- REPUBLICAN**, rē-pūbl'ē-kān, *a.* Placing the government in the people.
- REPUBLICAN**, rē-pūbl'ē-kān, *s.* One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government.
- REPUBLICANISM**, rē-pūbl'ē-kān-izm, *s.* Attachment to a republican government.
- REPUBLICK**, rē-pūbl'k, *s.* Commonwealth, state in which the power is lodged in more than one.
- REPUDIABLE**, rē-pū-dē-ā-bl, or rē-pū-jē-ā-bl, *a.* 293, 294, 378. Fit to be rejected or divorced.
- To REPUDIATE**, rē-pū-dē-āte, or rē-pū-jē-āte, *v. a.* To divorce, to put away.
- REPUDIATION**, rē-pū-dē-ā'shūn, *s.* Divorce, rejection.
- REPUGNANCE**, rē-pūg'nānce, } *s.*
- REPUGNANCY**, rē-pūg'nān-sē, }  
Inconsistency, contrariety; reluctance, unwillingness; struggle of opposite passions.
- REPUGNANT**, rē-pūg'nānt, *a.* Disobedient; reluctant; contrary, opposite.
- REPUGNANTLY**, rē-pūg'nānt-lē, *ad.* Contradictorily, reluctantly.
- To REPULLULATE**, rē-pūllū-lāte, *v. n.* To bud again.
- REPULSE**, rē-pūlse', *s.* 177. The condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt.
- To REPULSE**, rē-pūlse', *v. a.* To beat back, to drive off.
- REPULSION**, rē-pūl'shūn, *s.* 177. The act or power of driving off from itself.
- REPULSIVE**, rē-pūl'siv, *a.* Driving off, having the power to beat back or drive off.
- To REPURCHASE**, rē-pūrt'shās, *v. a.* To buy again.
- REPUTABLE**, rēp'pū-tā-bl, *a.* Honourable, not infamous.—See *Academy*.
- REPUTABLY**, rēp'pū-tā-blē, *ad.* Without discredit.
- REPUTATION**, rēp-pū-tā'shūn, *s.* Credit, honour, character of good.
- To REPUTE**, rē-pūte', *v. a.* To hold, to account, to think.
- REPUTE**, rē-pūte', *s.* Character, reputation; established opinion.
- REPUTELESS**, rē-pūte'lēs, *a.* Disreputable, disgraceful.
- REQUEST**, rē-kwēst', *s.* Petition, entreaty, repute, credit.
- To REQUEST**, rē-kwēst', *v. a.* To ask, to solicit, to entreat.
- REQUESTER**, rē-kwēst'ār, *s.* 98. Petitioner, solicitor.
- To REQUICKEN**, rē-kwīk'kn, *v. a.* To reanimate.
- REQUIEM**, rēkwē-ēm, *s.* A hymn in which they implore for the dead Requiem or rest; rest, quiet, peace.
- REQUIRABLE**, rē-kwī'rā-bl, *a.* Fit to be required.
- To REQUIRE**, rē-kwīre', *v. a.* To demand, to ask a thing as of right; to make necessary, to need.
- REQUISITE**, rēkwē-zit, *a.* Necessary, required by the nature of things.
- REQUISITE**, rēkwē-zit, *s.* 154. Any thing necessary.
- REQUISITELY**, rēkwē-zit-lē, *ad.* Necessarily, by a requisite manner.
- REQUISITENESS**, rēkwē-zit-nēs, *s.* Necessity, the state of being requisite.
- REQUISITION**, rēk-kwē-zish'ūn, *s.* A requiring or demanding of something.
- REQUITAL**, rē-kwītāl, *s.* 88. Return for any good or bad office, retaliation; reward, recompense.
- To REQUITE**, rē-kwīte', *v. a.* To retaliate good or ill, to recompense.
- RENEWARD**, rēre'wārd, *s.* The rear or last troop.
- To RESAIL**, rē-sāle', *v. a.* To sail back.
- RESALE**, rē'sāle, *s.* Sale at second hand.
- To RESALUTE**, rē-sā-lūte', *v. a.* To salute or greet anew.
- To RESCIND**, rē-sīnd', *v. a.* To cut off; to abrogate a law.
- RESCISSION**, rē-sizh'ūn, *s.* The act of cutting off, abrogation.—See *Abolition*.
- RESCISSORY**, rē-siz'zūr, *a.* 512. Having the power to cut off.
- To RESCRIBE**, rē-skribe', *v. a.* To write back; to write over again.
- RESCRIPT**, rēskript, *s.* Edict of an emperor.
- To RESCUE**, rēskū, *v. a.* To set free from any violence, confinement, or danger.
- RESCUE**, rēskū, *s.* Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement.
- RESCUER**, rēskū-ār, *s.* 98. One that rescues.
- RESEARCH**, rē-sērtsh', *s.* Inquiry, search.
- To RESEARCH**, rē-sērtsh', *v. a.* To examine, to inquire.
- To RESEAT**, rē-sēte', *v. a.* To seat again.
- RESEIZER**, rē-sēzūr, *s.* 98. One that seizes again.
- RESEIZURE**, rē-sēz'hūre, *s.* 452. Repeated seizure, seizure a second time.
- RESEMBLANCE**, rē-zēm'blānce, *s.* Likeness, similitude, representation.
- To RESEMBLE**, rē-zēm'bl, *v. a.* 445. To compare, to represent as like something else; to be like, to have likeness to.
- To RESEND**, rē-sēnd', *v. a.* To send back, to send again.
- To RESENT**, rē-zēnt', *v. a.* 445. To take well or ill; to take ill, to consider as an injury or affront.
- RESENER**, rē-zēnt'ār, *s.* 98. One who feels injuries deeply.
- RESENTFUL**, rē-zēnt'fūl, *a.* Easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.
- RESENTINGLY**, rē-zēnt'ing-lē, *ad.* With deep sense, with strong perception; with continued anger.
- RESENTMENT**, rē-zēnt'mēt, *s.* Strong perception of good or ill; deep sense of injury.
- RESERVATION**, rēz-ēr-vā'shūn, *s.* Reserve, concealment of something in the mind; something kept back, something not given up; custody, state of being treasured up.
- RESERVATORY**, rē-zēr-vā-tūr-ē, *s.* 512. Place in which any thing is reserved or kept.
- To RESERVE**, rē-zēr've', *v. a.* To keep in store, to save to some other purpose; to retain, to lay up to a future time.
- RESERVE**, rē-zēr've', *s.* Something kept for exigence; something concealed in the mind; exception; modesty, caution in personal behaviour.
- RESERVED**, rē-zēr'ved', *a.* 359. Modest, not loosely free; sullen, not open, not frank.
- RESERVEDLY**, rē-zēr'ved'lē, *ad.* 364. With reserve; coldly.

nör 167, nôt 163—tåba 171, tåb 172, håll 173—åll 299—pöånd 313—thin 466, thin 469.

**RESERVEDNESS**, *rê-zêrv'ndês*, *s.* Closeness, want of openness.

**RESERVE**, *rê-zêrv'ÿr*, *s.* One that reserves.

**RESERVOIR**, *rêz-êr-vwôr'*, *s.* Place where any thing is kept in store.

**TO RESETTLE**, *rê-sêt'tl*, *v. a.* To settle again.

**RESETTLEMENT**, *rê-sêt'tl-mênt*, *s.* The act of settling again; the state of settling again.

**TO RESIDE**, *rê-zîd'ê*, *v. n.* 447. To live, to dwell, to be present; to subside.

**RESIDENCE**, *rêz-ê-dênse*, *s.* 445. Act of dwelling in a place; place of abode, dwelling; that which settles at the bottom of liquids.

**RESIDENT**, *rêz-ê-dênt*, *a.* 445. Dwelling or having abode in any place.

**RESIDENT**, *rêz-ê-dênt*, *s.* An agent, minister, or officer residing in any distant place with the dignity of an ambassador.

**RESIDENTIARY**, *rêz-ê-dên'shêr-ê*, *a.* Holding residence.

**RESIDUAL**, *rê-zîd'jû-ål*, 445. }  
**RESIDUARY**, *rê-zîd'jû-âr-ê*. } *a.*

Relating to the residue; relating to the part remaining.

**RESIDUE**, *rêz-ê-dû*, *s.* 445. The remaining part, that which is left.

**TO RESIGN**, *rê-zîne'*, *v. a.* 445. 447. To give up a claim or possession; to yield up; to submit, particularly to submit to providence; to submit without resistance or murmur.

**RESIGNATION**, *rêz-zîg-nâ'shûn*, *s.* The act of resigning or giving up a claim or possession; submission, unresisting acquiescence; submission without murmur to the will of God.

**RESIGNER**, *rê-zî'nûr*, *s.* 98. One that resigns.

**RESIGNMENT**, *rê-zîne'mênt*, *s.* Act of resigning.

**RESILIENCE**, *rê-zîl'ê-ênse*, } *s.*

**RESILIENCY**, *rê-zîl'ê-ên-sê*, }  
The act of starting or leaping back.

**RESILIENT**, *rê-zîl'ê-ênt*, *a.* 445. Starting or springing back.

**RESILITION**, *rêz-ê-lîsh'ûn*, *s.* The act of springing back.

**RESIN**, *rêz'în*, *s.* 445. The fat sulphurous part of some vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or spirit, not an aqueous menstruum.

**RESINOUS**, *rêz'în-ûs*, *a.* Containing resin, consisting of resin.

**RESINOUSNESS**, *rêz'în-ûs-nês*, *s.* The quality of being resinous.

**RESIPISCENCE**, *rêz-ê-plîs'sênse*, *s.* 510. Wisdom after the fact, repentance.

**TO RESIST**, *rê-zîst'*, *v. a.* 445. 447. To oppose, to act against; not to give way.

**RESISTANCE**, *rê-zîst'ânsê*, *s.* The act of resisting, opposition; the quality of not yielding to force or external impression.

**RESISTIBILITY**, *rê-zîst-ê-bl'ê-tê*, *s.* Quality of resisting.

**RESISTIBLE**, *rê-zîst'ê-bl*, *a.* 405. That may be resisted.

**RESISTLESS**, *rê-zîst'lês*, *a.* Irresistible, that cannot be opposed.

**RESOLVABLE**, *rê-zôlv'â-bl*, *a.* 445. That may be analyzed or separated; capable of solution, or of being made less obscure.

**RESOLUBLE**, *rêz-ô-lû-bl*, *a.* That may be melted or dissolved.

☞ I have placed the accent on the first syllable of this word, for the same reason which induced me to place it on the first of *dissoluble*.

I have differed from some of our orthopetists in this accentuation, and the uncertainty that reigns among them will be a sufficient apology for having recourse to analogy, which is clearly shown by the accent which all of them place upon the second syllable of *indissoluble*.

*Dissoluble*, { Sheridan, Ash, Buchanan, W. Johnston,  
Perry, Entick, Dr Johnson's quarto.

*Dissoluble*, { Kenrick, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, Johnson's folio.

*Resolvable*, { Ash, Bailey, Fenning, Entick, Johnson's quarto.

*Resoluble*, Sheridan, Scott, Kenrick, Johnson's folio

**TO RESOLVE**, *rê-zôlv'*, *v. a.* To inform; to solve, to clear; to settle in an opinion; to fix in determination; to melt; to dissolve, to analyze.

**TO RESOLVE**, *rê-zôlv'*, *v. n.* To determine, to decree within one's self; to melt; to be dissolved.

**RESOLVE**, *rê-zôlv'*, *s.* Resolution, fixed determination.

**RESOLVEDLY**, *rê-zôlv'êd-lê*, *ad.* 365. With firmness and constancy.

**RESOLVEDNESS**, *rê-zôlv'êd-nês*, *s.* Resolution, constancy, firmness.

**RESOLVENT**, *rê-zôlv'ênt*, *s.* That which has the power of causing solution.

**RESOLVER**, *rê-zôlv'êr*, *s.* 98. One that forms a firm resolution; one that dissolves, one that separates parts.

**RESOLUTE**, *rêz-ô-lûte*, *a.* Determined, constant, firm.

**RESOLUTELY**, *rêz-ô-lûte-lê*, *ad.* Determinately, steadily.

**RESOLUTENESS**, *rêz-ô-lûte-nês*, *s.* Determinateness, state of being fixed in resolution.

**RESOLUTION**, *rêz-ô-lû'shûn*, *s.* Act of clearing difficulties; analysis, act of separating any thing into constituent parts; dissolution; fixed determination, settled thought; firmness, steadiness in good or bad; determination of a cause in courts of justice.

**RESOLUTIVE**, *rê-zôlv'û-tîv*, *a.* 512. Having the power to dissolve.

**RESONANCE**, *rêz-zô-nânsê*, *s.* Sound, resound.

**RESONANT**, *rêz-zô-nânt*, *a.* 503. Sounding, resounding.

**TO RESORT**, *rê-zôrt'*, *v. n.* To have recourse to; to frequent; to repair to; to fall back; a term in law.

☞ Some speakers pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *sport*; but as this is not the most usual pronunciation, so it is not the most agreeable to analogy. That it is not the most usual, appears from the testimony of Sheridan, Kenrick, Scott, Smith, W. Johnston, and Perry, who pronounce it as I have done.

**RESORT**, *rê-zôrt'*, *s.* Frequency, assembly; course; movement, active power, spring.

**TO RESOUND**, *rê-zôûnd'*, *v. a.* To echo, to celebrate by sound; to tell so as to be heard far; to return sounds.

**TO RESOUND**, *rê-zôûnd'*, *v. n.* To be echoed back.

**TO RESOUND**, *rêzôûnd*, *v. a.* 446. To sound again.

**RESOURSE**, *rê-sôrsê'*, *s.* 318. Some new or unexpected means that offer, resort, expedient.—See *Source*.

**TO RESOW**, *rê-sô'*, *v. a.* To sow anew.

**TO RESPEAK**, *rê-spêkê'*, *v. n.* To answer.

**TO RESPECT**, *rê-spêkt'*, *v. a.* To regard, to have regard to; to consider with a low degree of reverence; to have relation to; to look toward.

**RESPECT**, *rê-spêkt'*, *s.* Regard, attention; reverence honour; awful kindness; good will; partial regard; reverend character; manner of treating others; consideration, motive; relation, regard.

**RESPECTABLE**, *rê-spêkt'â-bl*, *a.* Deserving of respect or regard.

☞ This word, like several others of the same form, is frequently distorted by an accent on the first syllable. When there are no uncombinable consonants in the latter syllable, this accentuation is not improper, as, *despicable*, *disputable*, *preferable*, &c.; but when consonants of so different an organ as *ct* and *pl* occur in the penultimate and antepenultimate syllables of words without the accent, the difficulty of pronouncing them is a sufficient reason for placing the accent on them in order to assist the pronunciation; and accordingly we find almost every word of this form has the accent upon these letters, as, *delectable*, *destructible*, *perceptible*, *usceptible*, *disciplinable*, &c.; besides, as it contributes greatly to place the accent on the most significant part of the word, when other

559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fáll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nò 162, mòve 164,

persons do not forbid, this ought to determine us to lay the stress upon the second syllable of the word in question. This is the accentuation of Mr Scott, Mr Buchanan W. Johnston, Bailey, and Entick; and if Dr Johnson Mr Sheridan, Dr Ash, Dr Kenrick, Barclay, Fenning and Perry, had inserted the word in their Dictionaries, they would, in all probability, have accented the word in the same manner. Since the first edition of this Dictionary, I see this is the case with the quarto edition of Dr Johnson.—See *Acceptable*, *Corruptible*, and *Irrefragable*.

**RESPECTER**, *rè-spèkt'ûr*, *s.* 98. One that has partial regard.

**RESPECTFUL**, *rè-spèkt'fûl*, *a.* Ceremonious, full of outward civility.

**RESPECTFULLY**, *rè-spèkt'fûl-ê*, *ad.* With some degree of reverence.

**RESPECTIVE**, *rè-spèkt'iv*, *a.* 512. Particular, relating to particular persons or things, belonging to each; relative, not absolute.

**RESPECTIVELY**, *rè-spèkt'iv-lê*, *ad.* Particularly, as each belongs to each; relatively, not absolutely.

**RESPERSION**, *rè-spèr'shûn*, *s.* The act of sprinkling.

**RESPIRATION**, *rès-pe-rû'shûn*, *s.* The act of breathing; relief from toil.

**To RESPIRE**, *rè-spîrè*, *v. n.* To breathe; to catch breath; to rest, to take rest from toil.

**RESPIRE**, *rèsp'it*, *s.* 140. Reprieve, suspension of a capital sentence; pause, interval.

**To RESPITE**, *rèsp'it*, *v. a.* To relieve by a pause; to suspend, to delay.

**RESPLENDENCE**, *rè-spîl'n'dênsè*, } *s.*

**RESPLENDENCY**, *rè-spîl'n'dên-sê*, } *s.*  
Lustre, splendour.

**RESPLENDENT**, *rè-spîl'n'dênt*, *a.* Bright, having a beautiful lustre.

**RESPLENDENTLY**, *rè-spîl'n'dênt-lê*, *ad.* With lustre, brightly, splendidly.

**To RESPOND**, *rè-spônd'*, *v. n.* To answer; to correspond, to suit. Little used.

**RESPONDENT**, *rè-spônd'ênt*, *s.* An answerer in a suit; one whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections.

**RESPONSE**, *rè-spôn'sè*, *s.* An answer; answer made by the congregation; reply to an objection in a formal disputation.

**RESPONSIBILITY**, *rè-spôn-sê-bîl'ê-tê*, *s.* State of being obliged to answer.

☞ This word is in none of our Dictionaries, but is so constantly in the mouths of our best parliamentary speakers, as to show its general reception; and, though there is no Latin substantive to derive it from, it is so much more smooth and voluble than our own *responsible*, that we cannot wonder at the preference that is given to it.

**RESPONSIBLE**, *rè-spôn'sê-bl*, *a.* Answerable, accountable; capable of discharging an obligation.

**RESPONSIBLENESS**, *rè-spôn'sê-bl-nês*, *s.* State of being obliged or qualified to answer.

**RESPONSION**, *rè-spôn'shûn*, *s.* The act of answering.

**RESPONSIVE**, *rè-spôn'siv*, *a.* Answering, making answer; correspondent, suited to something else.

**RESPONSORY**, *rè-spôn'sûr-ê*, *a.* 512. Containing answer.—See *Domestic*.

**REST**, *rêst*, *s.* Sleep, repose; the final sleep, the quietness of death; stillness, cessation of motion; quiet, peace, cessation from disturbance; cessation from bodily labour; support, that on which any thing leans or rests; place of repose; final hope; remainder what remains.

**REST**, *rêst*, *s.* Others, those which remain.

**To REST**, *rêst*, *v. n.* To sleep, to slumber; to die; to be at quiet; to be without motion, to be still; to be fixed in any state or opinion; to cease from labour; to be satisfied, to acquiesce; to lean, to be supported; to be left, to remain.

**To REST**, *rêst*, *v. a.* To lay to rest; to lay as on a support.

**RESTAGNANT**, *rè-stâg'nânt*, *a.* Remaining without flow or motion.

**To RESTAGNATE**, *rè-stâg'nâte*, *v. n.* To stand without flow.

**RESTAGNATION**, *rè-stâg-nâ'shûn*, *s.* The state of standing without flow, course, or motion.

**RESTAURATION**, *rès-tâ-rû'shûn*, *s.* The act of recovering to the former state.

☞ This word, though regularly formed from the Latin *restauratio*, is now entirely out of use, and *restoration* immovably fixed in its place.

**To RESTEM**, *rè-stêm'*, *v. a.* To force back against the current.

**RESTFUL**, *rêst'fûl*, *a.* Quiet, being at rest.

**RESTHARROW**, *rêst-hâr'rô*, *s.* A plant.

**RESTIFF**, *rêst'if*, *a.* Unwilling to stir, resolute against going forward, stubborn; being at rest, being less in motion.

☞ There is a deviation from propriety in the use of this word almost too vulgar to deserve notice, and that is denominating any thing stubborn or unruly *resty*. Shakspere, Swift, and Davenant, as we see in Johnson, have used the word *resty*; but this is an evident corruption of the French word *restif*, and should be totally laid aside.

**RESTIFNESS**, *rêst'if-nês*, *s.* Obstinate reluctance.

**RESTINGNING**, *rè-stîng'k'shûn*, *s.* The act of extinguishing.

**RESTITUTION**, *rès-tê-tû'shûn*, *s.* The act of restoring what is lost or taken away; the act of recovering its former state or posture.

**RESTLESS**, *rêst'lês*, *a.* Being without sleep; unquiet, without peace; inconstant, unsettled; not still, in continual motion.

**RESTLESSLY**, *rêst'lês-lê*, *ad.* Without rest, unquietly.

**RESTLESSNESS**, *rêst'lês-nês*, *s.* Want of sleep; want of rest, inquietness; motion, agitation.

**RESTORABLE**, *rè-stôrâ-bl*, *a.* That may be restored.

**RESTORATION**, *rès-tôr-rû'shûn*, *s.* The act of replacing in a former state; recovery.

**RESTORATIVE**, *rè-stôrâ-tiv*, *a.* That has the power to recruit life.

**RESTORATIVE**, *rè-stôrâ-tiv*, *s.* 512. A medicine that has the power of recruiting life.

**To RESTORE**, *rè-stôrè*, *v. a.* To give back what has been lost or taken away; to bring back; to retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declension, or ruin, to its former state; to recover passages in books from corruption.

**RESTORER**, *rè-stôr'ûr*, *s.* 98. One that restores.

**To RESTRAIN**, *rè-strâne*, *v. a.* To withhold, to keep in; to repress, to keep in awe; to hinder; to abridge; to limit, to confine.

**RESTRAINABLE**, *rè-strâ'nâ-bl*, *a.* Capable to be restrained.

**RESTRAINEDLY**, *rè-strâ'nêd-lê*, *ad.* 365. With restraint, without latitude.

**RESTRAINER**, *rè-strâ'nûr*, *s.* 202. One that restrains, one that withholds.

**RESTRAINT**, *rè-strânt'*, *s.* Abridgment of liberty; prohibition; limitation, restriction; repression, hindrance of will; act of withholding.

**To RESTRICT**, *rè-strîkt'*, *v. a.* To limit, to confine.

**RESTRICTION**, *rè-strîk'shûn*, *s.* Confinement, limitation.

**RESTRICTIVE**, *rè-strîk'tiv*, *a.* Expressing limitation; stypick, astringent.

**RESTRICTIVELY**, *rè-strîk'tiv-lê*, *ad.* With limitation.

**To RESTRINGE**, *rè-strînjè*, *v. a.* To limit, to confine.

**RESTRINGENT**, *rè-strînjênt*, *s.* That which has the power of restraining.

**RESTY**, *rêst'ê*, *s.* Obstinate in standing still.—See *Restif*.

**To RESUBLIME**, *rè-sûb-llîmè'*, *v. a.* To sublime another time.

**To RESULT**, *rè-zûlt'*, *v. n.* 445. To fly back; to

nör 167, nôt 163—tåbe 171, tåb 172, håll 173—åll 299—pönd 313—ålin 466, tåis 469.

rise as a consequence; to be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring; to arise as a conclusion from premises.

**RES ULT, rē-zūlt', s.** Resilience, act of flying back; consequence, effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating causes; inference from premises; resolve, decision.

**RESUMABLE, rē-zū'mā-bl, a.** That may be taken back.

**To RESUME, rē-zūme', v. a.** 445. To take back what has been given; to take back what has been taken away; to take again; to begin again what was broken off, as, to resume a discourse.

**RESUMPTION, rē-zūm'shūn, s.** 412. The act of resuming.

**RESUMPTIVE, rē-zūm'tiv, a.** Taking back.

**RESUPINATION, rē-sūp-nē-nā'shūn, s.** 446. The act of lying on the back.

**To RESURVEY, rē-sūr-vā', v. a.** To review, to survey again.

**RESURRECTION, rēz-ūr-rēk'shūn, s.** 445. Revival from the dead, return from the grave.

**To RESUSCITATE, rē-sūs'sē-tāte, v. a.** 546.

To stir up anew, to revive.

**RESUSCITATION, rē-sūs-sē-tā'shūn, s.** The act of stirring up anew; the act of reviving, or state of being revived.

**To RETAIL, rē-tāle', v. a.** 202. To divide into small parcels; to sell in small quantities; to sell at second hand; to sell in broken parts.

⚡ This verb and noun may be classed with those in Principles, No. 492: though the verb is sometimes accented on the first syllable, and the noun on the last.

**RETAIL, rē-tāle, s.** Sale by small quantities.

**RETAILER, rē-tālar, s.** One who sells by small quantities.

**To RETAIN, rē-tāne', v. a.** 202. To keep, to keep in mind; to keep in pay, to hire.

**RETAINER, rē-tānar, s.** 98. An adherent, a dependant, a hanger on; the act of keeping dependant, or being in dependance.

**To RETAKE, rē-tāke' v. a.** To take again.

**To RETALIATE, rē-tāle-āte', v. a.** 113. To return by giving like for like, to repay, to requite.

**RETALIATION, rē-tāl-ē-ā'shūn, s.** Requital, return of like for like.

**To RETARD, rē-tārd', v. a.** To hinder, to obstruct in swiftness of course; to delay, to put off.

**To RETARD, rē-tārd', v. n.** To stay back.

**RETARDATION, rē-tār-dā'shūn, s.** 530. Hindrance, the act of delaying.

**RETARDER, rē-tārd'ār, s.** 98. Hinderer, obstructor.

**To RETCH, rētsh, or rētsh, v. n.** To force up something from the stomach.

⚡ This word is derived from the same Saxon original as the verb *reach*, and seems to signify the same action; the one implying the extension of the arm; and the other, of the throat or lungs. No good reason, therefore, appears either for spelling or pronouncing them differently; and though Dr Johnson has made a distinction in the orthography, the pronunciation of both is generally the same.—See *Boehl*.

**RETCHLESS, rētsh'lēs, a.** Careless. Not used.

**RETECTION, rē-tēk'shūn, s.** The act of discovering to the view.

**RETENTION, rē-tēn'shūn, s.** The act of retaining; memory; limitation; custody, confinement, restraint.

**RETENTIVE, rē-tēn'tiv, a.** Having the power of retention; having memory.

**RETENTIVENESS, rē-tēn'tiv-nēs, s.** Having the quality of retention.

**RETICENCE, rēt'tē-sēnsē, s.** Concealment by silence.

**RETICLE, rēt'ē-kl, s.** 405. A small net.

**RETICULAR, rē-tik'ū-lār, a.** Having the form of a small net.

**RETICULATED, rē-tik'ū-lā-tēd, a.** Made of net-work.

**RETIFORM, rēt'tē-fōrm, a.** Having the form of a net.

**RETINA, rēt'tē-nā, s.** The optic nerve which receives the image of the object in vision.

**RETINUE, rēt'ē-nū, or rē-tin'ūn, s.** A number attending upon a principal person, a train.

⚡ This word was formerly always accented on the second syllable; but the antepenultimate accent, to which our language is so prone in simples of three syllables, has so generally obtained as to make it doubtful to which side the best usage inclines. Dr Johnson, Sheridan, Ash, Kenrick, Nares, Bailey, and Fenning, accent the second syllable; and Buchanan, W. Johnston, Perry, Barclay, and Etick, the first. Scott accents both, but prefers the first. In this case, then, analogy ought to decide for placing the accent on the first syllable. See Principles, No. 535, and the word *Revenue*.

**To RETIRE, rē-tire', v. n.** To retreat, to withdraw, to go to a place of privacy; to retreat from danger; to go from a publick station; to go off from company.

**To RETIRE, rē-tire', v. a.** To withdraw, to take away.

**RETIRE, rē-tire', s.** Retreat, retirement. Not use.

**RETIRED, rē-tird', part. a.** Secret, private.

**RETIREDNESS, rē-tird'nēs, s.** Solitude, privacy, secrecy.

**RETIREMENT, rē-tire'mēt, s.** Private abode, secret habitation; private way of life; act of withdrawing.

**RETOLD, rē-tōld', part. pass. of Retell.** Related or told again.

**To RETORT, rē-tōrt', v. a.** To throw back; to return any argument, censure, or incivility; to curve back.

**RETORT, rē-tōrt', s.** A censure or incivility returned; a chymical glass vessel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted.

**RETORTER, rē-tōrt'ār, s.** 98. One that retorts.

**RETORTION, rē-tōrt'shūn, s.** The act of retorting.

**To RETOSS, rē-tōs', v. a.** To toss back.

**To RETOUCH, rē-tūtsh', v. a.** To improve by new touches.

**To RETRACE, rē-trāse', v. a.** To trace back.

**To RETRACT, rē-trākt', v. a.** To recall, to recant.

**RETRACTATION, rē-trākt-ā'shūn, s.** 530. Recantation, change of opinion.

**RETRACTION, rē-trākt'shūn, s.** The act of withdrawing something advanced; recantation, declaration of change of opinion; act of withdrawing a claim.

**RETREAT, rē-trēte', s.** Place of privacy, retirement; place of security; act of retiring before a superior force.

**To RETREAT, rē-trēte', v. n.** To go to a private abode; to take shelter, to go to a place of security; to retire from a superior enemy; to go out of the former place.

**RETIREATED, rē-trē'tēd, part. adj.** Retired, gone to privacy.

**To RETRENCH, rē-trēnsh', v. a.** To cut off, to pare away; to confine.

**To RETRENCH, rē-trēnsh', v. n.** To live with less magnificence or elegance.

**RETRENCHMENT, rē-trēnsh'mēt, s.** The act of lopping away.

**To RETRIBUTE, rē-trīb'ūte, v. a.** To pay back, to make repayment of.

⚡ I have differed from Dr Johnson, Mr Sheridan, and almost all our orthoepists, in giving the accent to the second syllable of this word in preference to the first. But while the verbs *attribute*, *contribute*, and *distribute*, have the penultimate accent, it seems absurd not to give *retribute* the same.

**RETRIBUTION, rē-trē-bū'shūn, s.** Repayment return accommodated to the action.

**RETRIBUTIVE, rē-trīb'ū-tiv, s.** 512. } a.

**RETRIBUTORY, rē-trīb'ū-tār-ē, s.** Repaying, making repayment.

**RETRIEVABLE, rē-trēv'ū-bl, a.** That may be retrieved.

55 Fåte 73, fär 77, fällt 83, fät 81—mä 93, mēt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nö 162, möve 164,

To RETRIEVE, ré-trév'v', *v. a.* 275. To recover, to restore to repair; to regain; to recall, to bring back.

RETROCESSION, rét-trò-çèsh'ùn, *s.* 530. The act of going back.

RETROGRADATION, rét-trò-grà-dá'shùn, *s.* 530. The act of going backward.

RETROGRADE, rét-trò-gráde, *a.* Going backwards; contrary, opposite.

RETROGRESSION, rét-trò-grèsh'ùn, *s.* 530. The act of going backwards.

RETROSPECT, rét-trò-spèkt, *s.* 530. Look thrown upon things behind or things past.

RETROSPECTION, rét-trò-spèk'shùn, *s.* 530. Act or faculty of looking backwards.

RETROSPECTIVE, rét-trò-spèk'tiv, *a.* 530. Looking backwards.

To RETURN, ré-tùnd', *v. a.* To blunt, to turn.

To RETURN, ré-tùrn', *v. n.* To come to the same place; to come back to the same state; to go back; to make answer; to revisit; after a periodical revolution, to begin the same again; to retort, to recriminate.

To RETURN, ré-tùrn', *v. a.* To repay, to give in requital; to give back; to send back; to give account of; to transmit.

RETURN, ré-tùrn', *s.* Act of coming back; profit, advantage; repayment, retribution, requital; act of restoring or giving back, restitution; relapse.

RETURNABLE, ré-tùrn'à-bl, *a.* Allowed to be reported back. A law term.

RETURNER, ré-tùrn'úr, *s.* 98. One who pays or remits money.

REVE, réve, *s.* The balliff of a franchise or manor. See Sheriff.

To REVEAL, ré-véle', *v. a.* 227. To lay open, to disclose a secret; to impart from heaven.

REVEALER, ré-vé'lúr, *s.* 98. Discoverer, one that shows or makes known; one that discovers to view.

To REVEL, ré-vél', *v. n.* To feast with loose and clamorous merriment.

REVEL, ré-vél', *s.* A feast with loose and noisy jollity.

To REVEL, ré-vél', *v. a.* 492. To retract, to draw back.

REVEL-ROUT, ré-vél'-róút, *s.* A mob, an unlawful assembly.

REVELATION, ré-vè-lá'shùn, *s.* Discovery, communication, communication of sacred and mysterious truths by a teacher from heaven.

REVELLER, ré-vél'-úr, *s.* One who feasts with noisy jollity.

REVELRY, ré-vél'-rè, *s.* Loose jollity, festive mirth.

To REVENGE, ré-vènj'e', *v. a.* To return an injury; to vindicate by punishment of an enemy; to wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them.

REVENGE, ré-vènj'e', *s.* 74. Return of an injury.

REVENGEFUL, ré-vènj'e'fúl, *a.* Vindictive, full of vengeance.

REVENGEFULLY, ré-vènj'e'fúl-lè, *ad.* Vindictively.

REVENGER, ré-vènj'úr, *s.* 98. One who revenges.

REVENGEMENT, ré-vènj'e'mènt, *s.* Vengeance, return of an injury.

REVENGINGLY, ré-vènj'jng-lè, *ad.* With vengeance, vindictively.

REVENUE, ré-vé-nú, or ré-vèn'n, *s.* Income, annual profits received from lands or other funds.

This word seems as nearly balanced between the accent on the first and second syllable as possible; but as it is of the same form and origin as *avenue* and *retinue*, it ought to follow the same fortune. *Retinue* seems to have been long inclining to accent the first syllable, and *avenue* has decidedly done so, since Dr Watts observed that it was sometimes accented on the second; and by this retrocession of accent, as it may be called, we may easily foresee that these three words will uniformly yield to the antepenultimate accent, the favourite accent of our language, conformably to the general rule, which prescribes simples of three syllables upon the first. Dr Johnson, Mr Nares, and Bailey, are for the accent on the

second syllable; but Dr Ash, Dr Kenrick, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Perry, Barclay, Fenning, and Entick, accent the first. Mr Sheridan gives both, but places the antepenultimate accent first 503.—See *Conversant*, and *Retinue*.

REVER, ré-vèrb', *v. a.* To strike against, to reverbate. Not in use.

REVERBERANT, ré-vèrb'èr-ánt, *a.* Resounding, heating back.

To REVERBERATE, ré-vèrb'èr-áte, *v. a.* 555. To beat back; to heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.

To REVERBERATE, ré-vèrb'èr-áte, *v. n.* To be driven back, to bound back; to resound.

REVERBERATION, ré-vèrb'èr-á'shùn, *s.* The act of beating or driving back.

REVERBERATORY, ré-vèrb'èr-á-túr-é, *a.* Returning, heating back.

To REVERE, ré-vèrè', *v. a.* To reverence, to venerate, to regard with awe.

REVERENCE, ré-vèr-ènsè, *s.* Veneration, respect, awful regard; act of obeisance, bow, courtesy; title of the clergy.

To REVERENCE, ré-vèr-ènsè, *v. a.* To regard with reverence, to regard with awful respect.

REVERENCER, ré-vèr-èn-súr, *s.* One who regards with reverence.

REVEREND, ré-vèr-ènd, *a.* Venerable, deserving reverence; the honorary epithet of the clergy.

REVERENT, ré-vèr-ènt, *a.* Humble, expressing submission, testifying veneration.

REVERENTIAL, ré-vèr-èn'shál, *a.* Expressing reverence, proceeding from awe and veneration.

REVERENTIALLY, ré-vèr-èn'shál-é, *ad.* With show of reverence.

REVERENTLY, ré-vèr-ènt-lè, *ad.* Respectfully, with awe, with reverence.

REVERER, ré-vèr'úr, *s.* One who venerates, one who reveres.

REVERSAL, ré-vèrs'ál, *s.* Change of sentence.

To REVERSE, ré-vèrsè', *v. a.* To turn upside down; to overturn, to subvert; to repeal; to turn to the contrary; to put each in the case of the other.

REVERSE, ré-vèrsè', *s.* 431. Change, vicissitude; a contrary, an opposite; the side of the coin on which the head is not impressed.

REVERSIBLE, ré-vèrs'è-bl, *a.* Capable of being reversed.

REVERSION, ré-vèr'shùn, *s.* The state of being to be possessed after the death of the present possessor; succession, right of succession.

REVERSIONARY, ré-vèr'shùn-á-rè, *a.* To be enjoyed in succession.

To REVERT, ré-vèrt', *v. a.* To change, to turn to the contrary; to turn back.

To REVERT, ré-vèrt', *v. n.* To return, to fall back.

REVERT, ré-vèrt', *s.* Return, recurrence.

REVERTIBLE, ré-vèrt'è-bl, *a.* Returnable.

REVERY, ré-vèr-é, *s.* Loose musing, irregu'ar thought.

This word seems to have been some years floating between the accent on the first and last syllable, but to have settled at last on the former. It may still, however, be reckoned among those words, which, if occasion require, admit of either. See Principles, No. 528. It may, perhaps, be necessary to observe, that some Lexicographers have written this word *revere* instead of *revery*, and that while it is thus written we may place the accent either on the first or last syllable; but if we place the accent on the last of *revery*, and pronounce the *y* like *e*, there arises an irregularity which forbids it; for *y*, with the accent on it, is never so pronounced. Dr Johnson's orthography, therefore, with *y* in the last syllable, and Mr Sheridan's accent on the first, seem to be the most correct mode of writing and pronouncing this word. A view of the different orthography and accentuation of this word may contribute to confirm that which I have chosen:

*Revery*, Sheridan, W. Johnston, Barclay.  
*Revery*, Johnson's quarto, Entick.  
*Reverie*, Buchanan.  
*Reverie*, Kenrick, Johnson's folio.  
*Reveries*, Bailey.  
*Reverie*, Barclay, Fenning, Entick.  
*Reverie*, Perry.

**TO REVEST, rê-vêst', v. a.** To clothe again; to reinvest, to vest again in a possession or office.

**REVESTIARY, rê-vêst'ishê-â-rê, s.** Place where dresses are repositied.

**TO REVICTUAL, rê-vit'ûl, v. a.** To stock with victuals again.—See *Victuals*.

**TO REVIEW, rê-vû', v. a. 286.** To see again; to consider over again; to re-examine; to survey, to examine; to overlook troops in performing their military exercises.

**REVIEW, rê-vû', s. 286.** Survey, re-examination; an exhibition of troops when performing their military exercises.

**TO REVILE, rê-vilê', v. a.** To reproach, to vilify, to treat with contumely.

**REVILE, rê-vilê', s.** Reproach, contumely, exprobration. Not used.

**REVILER, rê-vilê'ûr, s. 98.** One who reviles.

**REVILINGLY, rê-vilê'ing-lê, ad.** In an opprobrious manner, with contumely.

**REVISAL, rê-vizâl, s.** Review, re-examination.

**TO REVISE, rê-vizê', v. a.** To review, to overlook.

**REVISE, rê-vizê', s.** Review, re-examination; among printers, a second proof of a sheet corrected.

**REVISEUR, rê-vizûr, s. 98.** Examiner; superintendent.

**REVISION, rê-vizh'ûn, s.** Review.

**TO REVISIT, rê-vizit, v. a.** To visit again.

**REVIVAL, rê-vivâl, s. 88.** Recall from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity.

**TO REVIVE, rê-vivê', v. n.** To return to life; to return to vigour or fame, to rise from languor or obscurity.

**TO REVIVE, rê-vivê', v. a.** To bring to life again; to raise from languor, insensibility, or oblivion; to renew, to bring back to the memory; to quicken, to rouse.

**REVIVER, rê-vivûr, s. 98.** That which invigorates or revives.

**TO REVIVIFICATE, rê-vivê-fê-kâte, v. a.** To recall to life.

**REVIVIFICATION, rê-vivê-fê-kâshûn, s.** The act of recalling to life.

**REVIVISCENCY, rêvê-viv'sên-sê, s. 510.** Renewal of life.

**REUNION, rê-ûn'yûn, s.** Return to a state of juncture, cohesion, or concord.

**TO REUNITE, rê-û-nite', v. a.** To join again, to make one whole a second time, to join what is divided; to reconcile, to make those at variance one.

**TO REUNITE, rê-û-nite', v. n.** To cohere again.

**REVOCABLE, rêvô-kâ-bl, a.** That may be recalled; that may be repealed.—See *Irrevocable*.

**REVOCABLENESS, rêvô-kâ-bl-nês, s.** The quality of being revocable.

**TO REVOCATE, rêvô-kâte, v. a.** To recall, to call back.

**REVOCATION, rêvô-kâshûn, s.** Act of recalling; state of being recalled; repeal, reversal.

**TO REVOKE, rê-vôkê', v. a.** To repeal, to reverse; to draw back, to recall.

**REVKEMENT, rê-vôkê'mênt, s.** Repeal, recall.

**TO REVOLT, rê-vôlt', or rê-vôlt', v. n.** To fall off from one to another.

☞ This word has Mr Sheridan, Dr Kenrick, Mr Perry, and Mr Buchanan, for that pronunciation which rhymes it with *mult*; but that which rhymes it with *bold, full, &c.* has the authority of Mr Elphinston, Mr Smith, Mr Scott, Mr Nares, and W. Johnston, a clear analogy, and, if I am not mistaken, the best usage on its side.

**REVOLT, rê-vôlt', s.** Desertion, change of sides;

a revolter, one who changes sides; gross departure from duty.

**REVOLTED, rê-vôlt'êd, part. adj.** Having swerved from duty.

**REVOLTER, rê-vôlt'ûr, s.** One who changes sides, a deserter.

**TO REVOLVE, rê-vôlv', v. n.** To roll in a circle, to perform a revolution; to fall in a regular course of changing possessors, to devolve.

**TO REVOLVE, rê-vôlv', v. a.** To roll any thing round; to consider, to meditate on.

**REVOLUTION, rêv-vô-lû'shûn, s.** Course of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move; space measured by some revolution; change in the state of a government or country; rotation in general, returning motion.

**REVOLUTIONARY, rêv-vô-lû'shûn-â-rê, a. 512.** Founded on a revolution.

**REVOLUTIONIST, rêv-vô-lû'shûn-ist, s.** An undistinguishing promoter of revolutions in government.

**TO REVOMIT, rê-vôm'mit, v. a.** To vomit, to vomit again.

**REVULSION, rê-vûl'shûn, s.** The act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body.

**TO REWARD, rê-wârd', v. a.** To give in return; to repay, to recompense for something good; to repay evil.

**REWARD, rê-wârd', s.** Recompense given for good; it is sometimes used with a mixture of irony, for punishment or recompense of evil.

**REWARDABLE, rê-wârd'â-bl, a.** Worthy of reward.

**REWARDER, rê-wârd'ûr, s.** One who rewards, one that recompenses.

**TO REWORD, rê-wûrd', v. a.** To repeat in the same words.

**RHABDARBARATE, râ-bârbâ-râte, a.** Impregnate or tintured with rhubarb.

**RHABDOMANCY, râb-dô-mân-sê, s. 519.** Divination by a wand.

**RHAPSODIST, râp'sô-dist, s.** One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another.

**RHAPSODY, râp'sô-dê, s.** Any number of parts joined together, without necessary dependence of natural connexion.—See *Rapsody*.

**RHETORICK, rê-tô-rîk, s.** The art of speaking, not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance; the power of persuasion, oratory.

**RHETORICAL, rê-tô-rê-kâl, a.** Pertaining to rhetoric, oratorical, figurative.

**RHETORICALLY, rê-tô-rê-kâl-ê, ad.** Like an orator, figuratively, with intent to move the passions.

**TO RHETORICATE, rê-tô-rê-kâte, v. n.** To play the orator, to attack the passions.

**RHETORICIAN, rê-tô-rîsh'ûn, s.** One who teaches the science of rhetoric.

**RHEUM, rôom, s. 264, 265.** A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth.

**RHEUMATICK, rôô-mât'ik, a. 509.** Proceeding from rheum, or a peccant watery humour.

**RHEUMATISM, rôô-mâ-tizm, s.** A painful disorder supposed to proceed from acrid humours.

**RHEUMY, rôô-mê, a.** Full of sharp moisture.

**RHINOCEROS, ri-nô'sê-rôs, s. 134.** A vast beast in the East Indies armed with a horn in its front.

**RHOMB, rômb, s.** A parallelogram or quadrangular figure having its four sides equal and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse.

☞ I have here differed from Mr Sheridan, and adopted that sound of the vowel in this word which is given to it by Dr Kenrick, Mr Scott, Mr Smith, and Mr Perry. This I do not only suppose to be the general pronunciation, but find it written *rhumb* by Dr Ash, Buchanan, and Barclay. This is the way I find it spelled by an old English author in *Collectanea Curiosa*, vol. page 232. "And so that opportunity of erasing the Puritan being lost, the course which was afterwards steered proved to be a false *rhumble*, an *id* rather accelerate than prevent the mischief." But when the

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, möve 164

- word is given us in its Latin form *rhombus*, the  $\sigma$  ought to have the same sound as in *comedy*.—See Principles, No. 347.
- RHOMBICK**, rûm'blîk, *a.* Shaped like a rhomb.
- RHOMBOID**, rûm-bôid, *s.* A figure approaching to a rhomb.
- RHOMBOIDAL**, rûm-bôid'âl, *a.* Approaching in shape to a rhomb.
- RHUBARB**, rôv'bûrb, *s.* 265. A medical root slightly purgative, referred by botanists to the dock.
- RHYME**, rîme, *s.* An harmonical succession of sounds; the consonance of verses, the correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound or syllable of another; poetry, a poem.
- To RHYME**, rîme, *v. n.* To agree in sound; to make verses.
- RHYMER**, rî'mûr, 98. }  
**RHYMSTER**, rîmê'stûr, } *s.*  
 One who makes rhymes, a versifier. A word of contempt.
- RHYTHM**, rîth'm, *s.* The proportion which the parts of a motion bear to each other.
- RHYTHMICAL**, rîth'mê-kâl, *a.* Harmonical, having proportion of one sound to another.
- RHYTHMUS**, rîth'mûs, *s.* The same as *Rhythm*.
- RIB**, rîb, *s.* A bone in the body, any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side.
- RIBALD**, rîb'bûld, *s.* 88. A loose, mean wretch.
- RIBALDRY**, rîb'bûld-rê, *s.* Mean, lewd, brutal language.
- RIBAND**, rîb'bin, *s.* 88. A fillet of silk, a narrow web of silk, which is worn for ornament.
- RIBBED**, rîbbêd, *a.* 359. Furnished with ribs; enclosed as the body by ribs.
- RIBBON**, rîb'bin, *s.* 166.—See *Riband*.
- To RIBROAST**, rîb'rôst, *v. a.* To beat soundly. A cant word.
- RIBWORT**, rîb'wûrt, *s.* A plant.
- RICE**, rîse, *s.* 560. One of the esculent grains.
- RICH**, rîtsh, *a.* 352. Wealthy, valuable, precious; having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree; fertile.
- RICHES**, rîtsh'îz, *s.* 99. Wealth, money, or possessions; splendid, sumptuous appearance.
- RICHLY**, rîtsh'le, *ad.* Wealthily, splendidly; plentifully.
- RICHNESS**, rîtsh'nêss, *s.* Opulence; finery; fertility; abundance or perfection of any quality.
- RICK**, rîk, *s.* A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up and sheltered from wet.
- RICKETS**, rîk'kîts, *s.* The rickets is a distemper in children, from an unequal distribution of nourishment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven.
- RICKETY**, rîk'kî-tê, *a.* 99. Diseased with the rickets.
- RID**, rîd. Pret. of *Ride*.
- To RID**, rîd, *v. a.* To set free, to redeem; to clear, to disencumber; to drive away, to destroy.
- RIDDANCE**, rîd'dânce, *s.* Deliverance; disencumbrance, loss of something one is glad to lose; act of clearing away any encumbrances.
- RIDDEN**, rîd'dn, 103. The part of *Ride*.
- RIDDLE**, rîd'dl, *s.* 405. An enigma, a puzzling question, a dark problem; any thing puzzling; a coarse or open sieve.
- To RIDDLE**, rîd'dl, *v. a.* To solve, to unriddle; to separate by a coarse sieve.
- To RIDDLE**, rîd'dl, *v. n.* To speak ambiguously, or obscurely.
- RIDDINGLY**, rîd'dl-îng-lê, *ad.* In the manner of a riddle.
- To RIDE**, rîde, *v. n.* To travel on horseback; to travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk; to be supported in motion; to manage a horse; to be supported as ships on the water.
- To RIDE**, rîde, *v. a.* To manage insolently at will.
- RIDER**, rîd'ûr, *s.* 98. One who is carried on horse or in a vehicle; one who manages or breaks horses.
- RIDGE**, rîdje, *s.* The top of the back; the rough top of any thing; a steep protuberance; the ground thrown up by the plough; the top of the roof rising to an acute angle; Ridges of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or scuts of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other.
- To RIDGE**, rîdje, *v. a.* To form a ridge.
- RIDGIL**, rîd'jîl, }  
**RIDGLING**, rîdje'tîng, } *s.* A ram half castrated.
- RIDGY**, rîd'je, *a.* Rising in a ridge.
- RIDICULE**, rîd'ê-kûle, *s.* Wit of that species which provokes laughter.
- To RIDICULE**, rîd'ê-kûle, *v. a.* To expose to laughter, to treat with contemptuous merriment.
- RIDICULOUS**, rîd'ê-kû-lûs, *a.* Worthy of laughter, exciting contemptuous merriment.
- RIDICULOUSLY**, rîd'ê-kû-lûs-lê, *ad.* In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt.
- RIDICULOUSNESS**, rîd'ê-kû-lûs-nêss, *s.* The quality of being ridiculous.
- RIDING**, rîd'îng, *part. a.* Employed to travel on any occasion.
- RIDING**, rîd'îng, *s.* 410. A district visited by an officer.
- RIDINGCOAT**, rîd'îng-kôte, *s.* A coat made to keep out the weather.
- RIDINGHOOD**, rîd'îng-hûd, *s.* A hood used by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain.
- RIDOTTO**, rîd'ôt'tò, *s.* An entertainment of singing; a kind of opera.
- RIE**, rî, *s.* An esculent grain.
- RIFE**, rîfe, *a.* Prevalent, abounding. It is now only used of epidemical distempers.
- RIFELY**, rîfe'lê, *ad.* Prevalently, abundantly.
- RIFENESS**, rîfe'nêss, *s.* Prevalence, abundance.
- To RIFLE**, rîfl, *v. a.* 405. To rob; to pillage, to plunder.
- RIFLER**, rîfl'ûr, *s.* Robber, plunderer, pillager.
- RIFT**, rîft, *s.* A cleft, a breach, an opening.
- To RIFT**, rîft, *v. a.* To cleave, to split.
- To RIFT**, rîft, *v. n.* To burst, to open; to belch, to break wind.
- To RIG**, rîg, *v. a.* To dress, to accoutre; to fit with tackling.
- RIGADOON**, rîg-â-dôon', *s.* A dance.
- RIGATION**, rî-gî'shûn, *s.* The act of watering.
- RIGGER**, rîg'gûr, *s.* 382. One that rigs or dresses.
- RIGGING**, rîg'îng, *s.* 410. The sails or tackling of a ship.
- RIGGISH**, rîg'îsh, *a.* 382. Wanton, whorish.
- To RIGGLE**, rîg'gl, *v. n.* 405. To move backward and forward, as shrinking from pain; properly, *Wriggle*.
- RIGHT**, rîte, *a.* 393. Fit, proper, becoming, true; not mistaken, just, honest; convenient, not left; straight, not crooked.
- RIGHT**, rîte, *interj.* An expression of approbation.
- RIGHT**, rîte, *ad.* Properly, justly, exactly, according to truth; in a direct line; in a great degree, very; not used except in titles, as, Right honourable, Right reverend.
- RIGHT**, rîte, *s.* Justice, freedom from error; just claim; that which justly belongs to one; property, interest; power, prerogative; immunity, privilege;

nör 167, nôt 163—tåbe 171, tåb 172, bål 173—ðil 299—pðand 313—thin 466, this 469.

the side not left; to rights, in a direct line, straight; deliverance from error.

**To RIGHT, rite, v. a.** To do justice to, to establish in possessions justly claimed, to relieve from wrong.

**RIGHTeous, rí'tshé-ús, a.** 263. 464. Just, honest, virtuous, uncorrupt; equitable.

**RIGHTeously, rí'tshé-ús-lé, ad.** Honestly, virtuously.

**RIGHTeouSNESS, rí'tshé-ús-nés, s.** Justice, honesty, virtue, goodness.

**RIGHTFUL, ritefúl, a.** Having the right, having the just claim; honest, just.

**RIGHTFULLY, ritefúl-lé, ad.** According to right, according to justice.

**RIGHT-HAND, rite-hánd, s.** Not the left.

**RIGHTFULNESS, ritefúl-nés, s.** Moral rectitude.

**RIGHTLY, rite'lé, ad.** According to truth, properly, suitably, not erroneously; honestly, uprightly, exactly; straightly, directly.

**RIGHTNESS, rite'nés, s.** Conformity to truth, exemption from being wrong, rectitude; straightness.

**RIGID, rí'djíd, a.** 380. Stiff, not to be bent, unpliant; severe, inflexible; sharp, cruel.

**RIGIDITY, rí-jíd-é-té, s.** Stiffness; stiffness of appearance, want of easy or airy elegance.

**RIGIDLY, rí'djíd-lé, ad.** Stiffly, unpliantly; severely, inflexibly.

**RIGIDNESS, rí'djíd-nés, s.** Severity, inflexibility.

**RIGOL, rí'gól, s.** A circle; in Shakspeare, a diadem. Not used.

**RIGOUR, rí'gúr, s.** 314. 544. Cold stiffness; a convulsive shuddering with sense of cold; severity, sternness, want of condescension to others; severity of conduct; strictness, unabated exactness, hardness.

**RIGOROUS, rí'gúr-ús, a.** Severe, allowing no abatement.

**RIGOROUSLY, rí'gúr-ús-lé, ad.** Severely, without tenderness or mitigation.

**RILL, ríl, s.** A small brook, a little streamlet.

**To RILL, ríl, v. n.** To run in small streams.

**RILLET, rí'lít, s.** 99. A small stream.

**RIM, rín, s.** A border, a margin; that which encircles something else.

**RIME, ríme, s.** Hoar frost, not used; a hole, a chink.

**To RIMPLE, rím'pl, v. a.** 405. To pucker, to contract into corrugations.

**RIND, rínd, s.** 105. Bark, husk.

**RING, ríng, s.** 57. A circle; a circle of gold or some other matter worn as an ornament; a circle of metal to be held by; a circular course; a circle made by persons standing round; a number of bells harmonically tuned; the sound of bells or any other sonorous body; a sound of any kind.

**To RING, ríng, v. a.** To strike bells or any other sonorous body, so as to make it sound; to encircle; to fit with a ring; to restrain a hog by a ring in his nose.

**To RING, ríng, v. n.** To sound as a bell or sonorous metal; to practise the art of making music with bells; to sound, to resound; to utter as a bell; to tinkle; to be filled with a bruit or report.

**RING-BONE, ríng'bóne, s.** A hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse; it sometimes goes quite round like a ring.

**RINGDOVE, ríng'dóv, s.** A kind of pigeon.

**RINGER, ríng'úr, s.** 98. 409. He who rings.

**RINGLEADER, ríng'lé-dúr, s.** The head of a riotous body.

**RINGLET, ríng'lét, s.** 99. A small ring; a circle; a curl.

**RINGSTREAKED, ríng'strékt, a.** Circularly streaked.

**RINGTAIL, ríng'tále, s.** A kind of kite.

**RINGWORM, ríng'wórm, s.** A circular tetter.

**To RINSE, rínse, v. a.** To wash, to cleanse by washing; to wash the soap out of clothes.

**RINSE, ríns'úr, s.** 98. One that washes or rinses a washer.

**RIOT, rí'ót, s.** 166. Wild and loose festivity; a sedition, an uproar; to run riot, to move or act without control or restraint.

**To RIOT, rí'ót, v. n.** To revel, to be dissipated in luxurious enjoyments; to luxuriate, to be tumultuous; to banquet luxuriously; to raise a sedition or uproar.

**RIOTER, rí'ót-úr, s.** 98. One who is dissipated in luxury; one who raises an uproar.

**RIOTOUS, rí'ót-ús, a.** 314. Luxurious, wanton, licentiously festive; seditious, turbulent.

**RIOTOUSLY, rí'ót-ús-lé, ad.** Luxuriously, with licentious luxury; seditiously, turbulently.

**RIOTOUSNESS, rí'ót-ús-nés, s.** The state of being riotous.

**To RIP, ríp, v. a.** To tear, to lacerate; to undo any thing sewed; to disclose; to bring to view.

**RIPE, rípe, a.** Brought to perfection in growth, mature; complete; proper for use; advanced to the perfection of any quality; brought to the point of taking effect, fully matured; fully qualified by gradual improvement.

**To RIPE, rípe, v. n.** To ripen, to grow ripe, to be matured.

**To RIPE, rípe, v. a.** To mature, to make ripe. Not used.

**RIPELY, rípe'lé, ad.** Maturely, at the fit time.

**To RÍPEN, rí'pn, v. n.** 103. To grow ripe.

**To RÍPEN, rí'pn, v. a.** To mature, to make ripe.

**RÍPENESS, rípe'nés, s.** The state of being ripe, maturity.

**RIPPER, ríp'púr, s.** 98. One who rips, one who tears, one who lacerates.

**To RÍPPLÉ, ríp'pl, v. n.** 405. To fret on the surface, as water swiftly running.

**RÍPPLING, ríp'plíng, s.** A moving roughness on the surface of a running water.

**To RÍSE, ríze, v. n.** To change a jacent or recumbent to an erect posture; to get up from rest; to get up from a fall; to spring; to grow up; to gain elevation of rank or fortune; to swell; to ascend, to move upwards; to break out from below the horizon as the sun; to begin to act; to be excited; to break into military commotions, to make insurrections; to be roused, to be excited to action, to increase in price; to elevate the style; to be revived from death; to be elevated in situation.

**RÍSE, ríze, s.** 437. 560. The act of rising; elevated place; appearance of the sun in the east; increase of price; beginning, original; elevation, increase of sound.

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