

339. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâil 83, fat 81—me 98, met 95—pine 103, pin 107—nô 162, môte 1

- RITUALIST**, rî'tshù-â-lîst, *s.* One skilled in the ritual.
- RIVAL**, rî'vâl, *s.* 88. One who is in pursuit of the same thing which another man pursues; a competitor; a competitor in love.
- RIVAL**, rî'vâl, *a.* Standing in competition, making the same claim, emulous.
- To RIVAL**, rî'vâl, *v. a.* To stand in competition with another, to oppose; to emulate, to endeavor to equal or excel.
- To RIVAL**, rî'vâl, *v. n.* To be in competition.
- RIVALRY**, rî-vâl'é-té, }  
**RIVALRY**, rî'vâl-ré, } *s.* Competition, emulation.
- RIVALSHIP**, rî'vâl-shîp, *s.* The state or character of a rival.
- To RIVE**, rî've, *v. a.* Part. *Riven*. To split, to cleave, to divide by a blunt instrument.
- To RIVEL**, rî'vê, *v. a.* 102. To contract into wrinkles and corrugations.
- RIVEN**, rî'vên, 103. Part of *Rive*.
- RIVER**, rî'vêr, *s.* 98. A land-current of water larger than a brook.
- RIVER-DRAGON**, rî'vêr-drâg'ûn, *s.* A crocodile; a name given by Milton to the king of Egypt.
- RIVER-GOD**, rî'vêr-gôd, *s.* Tutelary deity of a river.
- RIVER-HORSE**, rî'vêr-hôrse, *s.* Hippopotamus.
- RIVET**, rî'vî't, *s.* 99. A fastening pin clinched at both ends.
- To RIVET**, rî'vî't, *v. a.* To fasten with rivets; to fasten strongly, to make immovable.
- RIVULET**, rî'vû-lét, *s.* A small river, a brook, a streamlet.
- RIXDOLLAR**, rîks'dôl-lâr, *s.* A German coin worth four shillings and sixpence sterling.
- ROACH**, rô'tsh, *s.* 295. A fish.
- ROAD**, rô'de, *s.* 295. Large way, path; ground where ships may anchor; inroad, incursion—not used; journey.
- To ROAM**, rô'me, *v. n.* 295. To wander without any certain purpose, to ramble, to rove.
- To ROAM**, rô'me, *v. a.* To range, to wander over.
- ROAMER**, rô'mâr, *s.* 98. A rover, a rambler, a wanderer.
- ROAN**, rô'ne, *a.* 295. Bay, sorrel, or black, with grey or white spots interspersed.
- To ROAR**, rô're, *v. n.* To cry as a lion or other wild beast; to cry in distress; to sound as the wind or sea; to make a loud noise.
- ROAR**, rô're, *s.* 295. The cry of a lion or other beast; an outcry of distress; a clamour of merriment; the sound of the wind or sea; any loud noise.
- ROARY**, rô'rê, *a.* Dewy.
- To ROAST**, rô'st, *v. a.* 295. To dress meat, by turning it round before the fire; to dress at the fire without water; to heat any thing violently; to rule the Roast, to govern, to manage, to preside.
- It is a little singular that instead of the participle of this verb we should use the verb itself for the adjective, in *roast beef*, a *roast fowl*; whilst we say a *roasted apple*, a *roasted potatoe*, and, as Shakspeare has it, a *roasted egg*.
- ROB**, rô'b, *s.* Insipiated juices.
- To ROB**, rô'b, *v. a.* To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, to plunder; to take away unlawfully.
- ROBER**, rô'bâr, *s.* 98. A thief, one that robs by force, or steals by secret means.
- ROBBERY**, rô'bâr-ê, *s.* Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy.
- ROBE**, rô'be, *s.* A gown of state, a dress of dignity.
- To ROBE**, rô'be, *v. a.* To dress pompously, to invest.
- ROBIN**, rô'bîn, }  
**ROBIN-RED-BREAST**, rô'b-bîn-rêd-brêst, } *s.*  
 A bird so named from his red breast.
- ROBUST**, rô-bûst', }  
**ROBUSTIOUS**, rô-bûst'yûs, } *a.*  
 Strong, vigorous, boisterous, violent.
- ROBUSTNESS**, rô-bûst'nês, *s.* Strength, vigour
- ROCAMBOLE**, rôk'âm-bôle, *s.* A sort of wild garlic.
- ROCHE-ALUM**, rô'tsh-âllûm, *s.* A purer kind of alum.
- ROCK**, rôk, *s.* A vast mass of stone; protection, defence, a scriptural sense; a distaff held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twirling a ball below.
- To ROCK**, rôk, *v. a.* To shake, to move backwards and forwards; to move the cradle in order to procure sleep; to lull, to quiet.
- To ROCK**, rôk, *v. n.* To be violently agitated, to reel to and fro.
- ROCK-DOE**, rôk'dô, *s.* A species of deer.
- ROCK-RUBY**, rôk'rôô-bê, *s.* The garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a fair cast of the blue.
- ROCK-SALT**, rôk'sâlt, *s.* Mineral salt.
- ROCKER**, rôk'kâr, *s.* 98. One who rocks the cradle.
- ROCKET**, rôk'kî't, *s.* 99. An artificial firework.
- ROCKLESS**, rôk'lês, *a.* Being without rocks.
- ROCKROSE**, rôk'rôze, *s.* A plant.
- ROCKWORK**, rôk'wûrk, *s.* Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the asperities of rocks.
- ROCKY**, rôk'kê, *a.* Full of rocks; resembling a rock; hard, stony, obdurate.
- ROD**, rôd, *s.* A long twig; any thing long and slender; an instrument for measuring; an instrument of correction made of twigs.
- RODE**, rô'de. Pret. of *Ride*.
- RODOMONTADE**, rô-dô-môn-tâ'de, *s.* An empty noisy bluster or boast, a rant.
- ROE**, rô, *s.* A species of deer; the female of the hart.
- ROE**, rô, *s.* The eggs of fish.
- ROGATION**, rô-gâ'shûn, *s.* Litany, supplication.
- ROGATION-WEEK**, rô-gâ'shûn-wêek, *s.* The week immediately preceding Whitsunday.
- ROGUE**, rôg, *s.* 337. A vagabond; a knave, a villain, a thief; a name of slight tenderness and endearment; a wag.
- To ROGUE**, rôg, *v. n.* To wander, to play the vagabond; to play knavish tricks.
- ROGUERY**, rô'gûr-ê, *s.* 98. Knavish tricks; waggery, arch tricks.
- ROGUESHIP**, rôg'shîp, *s.* The qualities or personage of a rogue.
- ROGUISH**, rô'gîsh, *a.* Knavish, fraudulent; waggish, slightly mischievous.
- ROGUISHLY**, rô'gîsh-lê, *ad.* Like a rogue, knavishly, wantonly.
- ROGUISHNESS**, rô'gîsh-nês, *s.* The qualities of a rogue.
- ROGUY**, rô'gê, *a.* 345. Knavish, wanton.
- To ROIST**, rô'îst, }  
**To ROISTER**, rô'îstâr, } *v. n.*  
 To behave turbulently, to act at discretion, to be a free quarter, to bluster.
- ROISTER**, rô'îstâr, *s.* 299. A turbulent, brutelawless, blustering fellow.
- To ROLL**, rô'le, *v. a.* 406. To move any thing by volutation, or successive application of the different parts of the surface to the ground; to move any thing round upon its axis; to move in a circle; to produce a periodical revolution; to wrap round upon itself; to inwrap, to involve in bandage; to form by rolling into round mazes; to pour in a stream or waves.
- To ROLL**, rô'le, *v. n.* To be moved by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground; to run on wheels; to perform a periodical revolution; to move with appearance of circular direction; to float in rough water; to move as waves or volumes of water;

to fluctuate, to move tumultuously; to revolve on its axis; to be moved tumultuously.

**ROLL, rôle, s.** The act of rolling, the state of being rolled; the thing rolling; mass made round; writing rolled upon itself; a round body rolled along; public writing; a register, a catalogue; chronicle.

**ROLLER, rôlûr, s. 98.** Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy stone to level walks; bandage, fllet.

**ROLLINGPIN, rôlling-pîn, s.** A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paste is moulded.

**ROLLYPOOLY, rôlê-pô-lê, s.** A corruption of roll ball into the pool. A sort of game, in which when a ball rolls into a certain place it wins.

**ROMAGE, rûm'midje, s. 90.** A tumult, a bustle, an active and tumultuous search for any thing.

**ROMANCE, rô-mânse', s.** A military fable of the middle ages, a tale of wild adventures in war and love; a lie, a fiction.

*To ROMANCE, rô-mânse', v. n.* To lie, to forge.

**ROMANCER, rô-mân'sûr, s. 98.** A liar, a forger of tales.

*To ROMANIZE, rô-mân-ize, v. a.* To Latinize, to fill with modes of the Roman speech.

**ROMANTICK, rô-mân'tik, a.** Resembling the tales of romances, wild; improbable, false; fanciful, full of wild scenery.

**ROMAN, rô-mân, a. 88.** Belonging to Rome.

**ROME, rôôm, s.** The capital city of Italy, supposed to have been founded by Romulus, and once the mistress of the world.

The o in this word seems irrevocably fixed in the English sound of that letter in *move, prove, &c.* Pope, indeed, rhymes it with *domé*,

"Thus when we view some well-proportion'd *domé*,  
The world's just wonder, and ev' a *tiâne*, O *Rome!*"

But, as Mr Nares observes, it is most probable that he pronounced this word as if written *doom*, as he rhymes *Rome* with *doom* afterwards in the same poem.

"From the same fates at last both felt their *doom*;  
And the same age saw learning fall and *Rome*."

*Essay on Criticism, v. 685.*

The truth is, nothing certain can be concluded from the rhyming of poets. It may serve to confirm an established usage, but can never direct us where usage is various and uncertain. But the pun which Shakspeare puts into the mouth of Cassius in Julius Cæsar decidedly shows what was the pronunciation of this word in his time:

"Now it is *Rome*, indeed, and *room* enough,  
When there is in it but one only man."

And the Grammar in Queen Anne's time, recommended by Steele, says, the city *Rome* is pronounced like *Room*; and Dr Jones, in his Spelling Dictionary, 1704, gives it the same sound.

**ROMP, rômp, s.** A rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl; rough, rude play.

*To ROMP, rômp, v. n.* To play rudely, noisily, and boisterously.

**RONDEAU, rôn-dô, s.** A kind of ancient poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight have one rhyme and five another; it is divided into three parts, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the Rondeau is repeated in an equivocal sense.

**RONION, rôn'yûn, s. 113.** A fat bulky woman.

**RONT, rônt, s. 165.** An animal stunted in the growth.

**ROOD, rôdd, s. 306.** The fourth part of an acre in square measure; a pole, a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure; the cross.

**ROOF, rôôf, s. 306.** The cover of a house; the vault, the inside of the arch that covers a building; the palate, the upper part of the mouth.

*To ROOF, rôôf, v. a.* To cover with a roof; to enclose in a house.

**ROOFY, rôôfê, a.** Having roofs.

**ROOK, rôôk, s. 306.** A bird resembling a crow; it feeds not on carrion but grain; a piece at chess; a cheat, a trickish rapacious fellow.

*To ROOK, rôôk, v. n.* To rob, to cheat.

**ROOKERY, rôôk'ûr-ê, s.** A nursery of rooks.

**ROOKY, rôôk'ê, a.** Inhabited by rooks.

**ROOM, rôôm, s. 306.** Space, extent of place; space or place unoccupied; way unobstructed; place of another, stead; unobstructed opportunity; an apartment in a house.

**ROOMAGE, rôôm'idje, s. 90.** Space, place.

**ROOMINESS, rôôm'ê-nês, s.** Space, quantity of extent.

**ROOMY, rôôm'ê, a.** Spacious, wide, large.

**ROOST, rôôst, s. 306.** That on which a bird sits to sleep; the act of sleeping.

*To ROOST, rôôst, v. n.* To sleep as a bird; to lodge, in burlesque.

**ROOT, rôôt, s. 306.** That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment; the bottom, the lower part; a plant o which the root is esculent; the original, the first cause; the first ancestor; fixed residence; impression, durable effect.

*To ROOT, rôôt, v. n.* To fix the root, to strike far into the earth; to turn up earth.

*To ROOT, rôôt, v. a.* To fix deep in the earth; to impress deeply; to turn up out of the ground; to eradicate; to extirpate; to destroy, to banish.

**ROOTED, rôôt'êd, a.** Fixed deep, radical.

**ROOTEDLY, rôôt'êd-lê, ad.** Deeply, strongly.

**ROOTY, rôôt'ê, a.** Full of roots.

**ROPE, rôpe, s.** A cord, a string, a halter; any row of things depending, as a rope of onions.

*To ROPE, rôpe, v. n.* To draw out in a line as viscous matter.

**ROPEDANCER, rôpê'dâns-ûr, s.** An artist who dances on a rope.

**ROPINESS, rôpê-nês, s.** Viscosity, glutinousness.

**ROPEMAKER, rôpê-mâ-kûr, s.** One who makes ropes to sell.

**ROPERY, rôpê'ûr-ê, s.** Rogue's tricks. Not used.

**ROPETRICK, rôpê'trik, s.** Probably rogue's trick, trick that deserves the halter. An old cant word.

**ROPY, rôpê, a.** Viscous, tenacious, glutinous.

**ROQUELAURE, rôk-ê-lôr', s. French.** A cloak for men.

**RORIFEROUS, rô-rîfêr-ûs, a.** Producing dew.

**RORIFLUENT, rô-rîfû-ênt, a. 518.** Flowing with dew.

**ROSARY, rôzâr-ê, s. 440.** A string of beads, on which prayers are numbered. A place abounding with roses.

**ROSCID, rôs'sid, a.** Dewy, abounding with dew.

**ROSE, rôze, s.** A flower; to speak under the Rose, to speak any thing with safety, so as not afterwards to be discovered.

**ROSE, rôze, Pret. of Rise.**

**ROSEATE, rôzhê-ât, a. 91. 452.** Rosy, full of rose; blooming, fragrant, as a rose.

**ROSE-CRÉC, a. 359.** Crimsoned, flushed.

**ROSE-MAR, rôzê-mâ-rê, s. A plant.**

**ROSE-NÔLE, rôzê-nô-bl, s.** An English gold coin, in value anciently sixteen shillings.

**ROSE-WATER, rôzê-wâ-tûr, s.** Water distilled from roses.

**ROSET, rôzêt, s.** A red colour for painters.

**ROSin, rôz'zîn, s.** Impassated turpentine, a juice of the pine; any inspissated matter of vegetables that dissolve in spirit.

When this word is used in a general or philosophical sense for the fat sulphurous part of vegetables, it is generally termed *resin*; when in a more confined sense, signifying the inspissated juice of turpentine, it is called *rosin*:

"Bouschus who could sweetly sing,  
Or with the *rosin's* boy torment the string." *Gay*.

*To ROSIN, rôz'zîn, v. a.* To rub with rosin.

**ROSINY, rôz'zîn-ê, a.** Resembling rosin.

**ROSSEL, rôs'sil, s. 99.** Light land.

**ROSTRATED, rôs'trâ-têd, a.** Adorned with beaks of ships.

559. Fâte 73, râr 77, fâil 83, fât 81—mê 93,

mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, mëve 164,

**ROSTRUM** rôs'trûm, *s.* The beak of a bird; the beak of a ship; the scaffold whence orators harangued; the pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembics.

**ROSY**, rôz'é, *a.* 438. Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance.

**To ROT**, rô't, *v. n.* To putrefy, to lose the cohesion of its parts.

**To ROT**, rô't, *v. a.* To make putrid, to bring to corruption.

**Rot**, rô't, *s.* A distemper among sheep in which their lungs are wasted, putrefaction, putrid decay.

**ROTARY**, rô'tâ-ré, *a.* Whirling as a wheel.

**ROTATED**, rô'tâ-têd, *a.* Whirled round.

**ROTATION**, rô-tâ'shôn, *s.* The act of whirling round like a wheel; revolution; the act of taking any thing in turn.

**ROTATOR**, rô-tâ'tûr, *s.* 166. That which gives a circular motion.

**ROTE**, rô'te, *s.* Words uttered by mere memory without meaning, memory of words without comprehension of the sense.

**To ROTE**, rô'te, *v. a.* To fix in the memory without informing the understanding.

**ROTGUT**, rô'tgât, *s.* Bad small beer. A low term.

**ROTTEN**, rô't'n, *a.* 103. Putrid, carious; not trusty, not sound.

**ROTTENNESS**, rô't'n-nê's, *s.* State of being rotten, cariousness, putrefaction.

**ROTUND**, rô-tâ'nd, *a.* Round, circular, spherical.

**ROTUNDFOLIOLUS**, rô-tûn-dê-fô'lê-lû's, *a.* Having round leaves.

**ROTUNDITY**, rô-tûn'dê-tê, *s.* Roundness, circularity.

**ROTUNDO**, rô-tûn'dô, *s.* A building formed round both in the inside and outside, such as the Pantheon at Rome.

**To ROVE**, rô've, *v. n.* To ramble, to range, to wander.

**To ROVE**, rô've, *v. a.* To wander over.

**ROVER**, rô'vûr, *s.* 98. A wanderer, a ranger; a fickle inconstant man; a robber, a pirate.

**ROUGE**, rôozhe, *s.* French. Red paint to paint the face.

**ROUGH**, rôf, *a.* 314. 391. Not smooth, rugged; austere to the taste; harsh to the ear; rugged of temper, inelegant of manners; hurt to the mind, severe; hard featured; not polished; rugged, disordered in appearance; stormy, boisterous.

**To ROUGHCAST**, rôf'kâst, *v. a.* To mould without nicety or elegance, to form with asperities and inequalities; to plaster with rough mortar; to form any thing in its first rudiments.

**ROUGHCAST**, rôf'kâst, *s.* A rude model, a form in its rudiments; a kind of rough plaster.

**ROUGHDRAUGHT**, rôf'drâft, *s.* A draught in its rudiments.

**To ROUGHDRAW**, rôf'drâw, *v. a.* To trace coarsely.

**To ROUGHEN**, rôf'f'n, *v. a.* 103. To make rough.

**To ROUGHNEW**, rôf'hû, *v. a.* To give to any thing the first appearance of form.

**ROUGHNEW**, rôf'hûnê, *part. a.* Rugged, unpolished, uncivil, unrefined; not yet nicely finished.

**ROUGHLY**, rôflê, *ad.* With uneven surface, with asperities on the surface; harshly, uncivily, rudely; severely, without tenderness; austere to the taste; boisterously, tempestuously; harshly to the ear.

**ROUGHNESS**, rôf'nê's, *s.* Superficial asperity, unevenness of surface; austerity to the taste; taste of astringency; harshness to the ear; ruggedness of temper; coarseness of manners, tendency to rudeness; absence of delicacy; severity, violence of discipline; violence of operation in medicines; unpolished or unfinished state; inelegance of dress or appearance; tempestuousness, storminess; coarseness of features.

**ROUGH-RIDER**, rôf-rî'dûr, *s.* One that breaks horses for riding.

**ROUGHT**, rôwt, 319. (Old pret. of *Reach*.) Reached. **To ROUGHWORK**, rôf'wûrk, *v. a.* To work coarsely over without the least nicety.

**ROUNCEVAL**, rôûn'sê-vâl, *s.* 313. A species of pea.

**ROUND**, rôûnd, *a.* 313. Cylindrical; circular, spherical; not broken; large, not inconsiderable plain, candid, open; quick, brisk; plain, free without delicacy, almost rough.

**ROUND**, rôûnd, *s.* A circle, a sphere, an orb; rundle, step of a ladder; the time in which any thing has passed through all hands, and comes back to the first; a revolution, a course ending at the point where it began; a walk performed by a guard or officer, to survey a certain district.

**ROUND**, rôûnd, *ad.* Every way, on all sides; in a revolution; circularly; not in a direct line.

**ROUND**, rôûnd, *prep.* On every side of; about, circularly about; all over.

**To ROUND**, rôûnd, *v. a.* To surround, to encircle; to make spherical or circular; to raise to a relief; to move about any thing; to mould into smoothness.

**To ROUND**, rôûnd, *v. n.* To grow round in form; to whisper; to go round.

**ROUNDBOUT**, rôûnd'â-bôût, *a.* Ample, circuitous; indirect, loose.

**ROUNDEL**, rôûnd'dêl, } *s.*

**ROUNDELAY**, rôûn'dê-lâ, } *s.* A kind of ancient poetry; a round form or figure.

**ROUNDER**, rôûnd'ûr, *s.* 98. Circumference, enclosure. Not used.

**ROUNDHEAD**, rôûnd'hêd, *s.* A puritan, so named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round.

**ROUNDHOUSE**, rôûnd'hôûse, *s.* The constable's prison, in which disorderly persons found in the street are confined.

**ROUNDISH**, rôûnd'îsh, *a.* Somewhat round, approaching to roundness.

**ROUNDLY**, rôûndlê, *ad.* In a round form, in a round manner; openly, plainly, without reserve; briskly, with speed; completely, to the purpose; vigorously, in earnest.

**ROUNDNESS**, rôûnd'nê's, *s.* Circularity, sphericity, cylindrical form; smoothness; honesty, openness, vigorous measures.

**To ROUSE**, rôûze, *v. a.* 313. To wake from rest; to excite to thought or action; to put into action; to drive a beast from his lair.

**To ROUSE**, rôûze, *v. n.* To awake from slumber; to be excited to thought or action.

**ROUSE**, rôûze, *s.* A dose of liquor rather too large.

**ROUSER**, rôûzûr, *s.* One who rouses.

**ROUT**, rôût, *s.* 313. A clamorous multitude, a rabble, a tumultuous crowd; confusion of an army defeated or dispersed.

**To ROUT**, rôût, *v. a.* To dissipate and put into confusion by defeat.

**ROUTE**, rôût, or rôût, *s.* Road, way.

↳ Upon a more accurate observation of the best usage, I must give the preference to the first sound of this word, notwithstanding its coincidence in sound with another word of a different meaning; the fewer French sounds of this diphthong we have in our language, the better; nor does there appear any necessity for retaining the final *e*.—See *Bowl*. Mr Sheridan and Mr Smith make a difference between *route*, a rabble, and *route*, a road; Mr Scott gives both sounds, but seems to prefer the first; W. Johnston, Dr Keurick, and Mr Perry, pronounce both alike, and with the first sound.

**ROUTINE**, rôû-têên', *s.* 112.

↳ This is a French word adopted to express any practice, proceeding in the same regular way, without any alteration according to circumstances.

**ROW**, rô, *s.* 324. A rank or file, a number of things ranged in a line.

**To ROW**, rô, *v. n.* To impel a vessel in the water by oars.

**To ROW**, rô, *v. a.* To drive or help forward by oars.

**ROWEL**, rôwél, *s.* 322. The points of a spur turning on an axis; a seton, a roll of hair or silk put into a wound to hinder it from healing and provoke a discharge.

**To ROWEL**, rôwél, *v. a.* To pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel.

**ROWER**, rôwér, *s.* 98. One that manages an oar.

**ROYAL**, rôyal, *a.* 329. Kingly, belonging to a king, becoming a king, regal; noble, illustrious.

**ROYALIST**, rôyal-íst, *s.* Adherent to a king.

**To ROYALIZE**, rôyal-íze, *v. a.* To make royal.

**ROYALLY**, rôyal-é, *ad.* In a kingly manner, regally, as becomes a king.

**ROYALTY**, rôyal-té, *s.* Kingship, character or office of a king; state of a king; emblems of royalty.

**ROYNISH**, rôynish, *a.* 329. Paltry, sorry, mean, rude. Not used.

**To RUB**, rûb, *v. a.* To clean or smooth any thing by passing something over it, to scour, to wipe; to move one body upon another; to remove by friction; to touch hard; to rub down, to clean or curry a horse; to rub up, to excite, to awaken; to polish, to retouch.

**To RUB**, rûb, *v. n.* To fret, to make a friction; to get through difficulties.

**RUB**, rûb, *s.* Collision, hindrance, obstruction; act of rubbing; inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl; difficulty, cause of uneasiness.

**RUB-STONE**, rûb-stone, *s.* A stone to scour or sharpen.

**RUBBER**, rûb-bûr, *s.* 98. One that rubs, the instrument with which one rubs; a coarse file; a game, a contest, two games out of three.

**RUBBAGE**, rûb-bidje, } *s.* 90.

**RUBBISH**, rûb-bish, }

Ruins of a building, fragments of matter used in building; confusion, mingled mass; any thing vile and worthless.

**RUBBLE-STONE**, rûb-bl-stone, *s.* A stone rubbed and worn by the water at the latter end of the deluge.

**RUBICUND**, rôb-bé-kûnd, *a.* 339. Inclined to redness.

**RUBIED**, rôb-bid, *a.* 283. Red as a ruby.

**RUBIFICK**, rôb-bifík, *a.* 509. Making red.

**RUBIFORM**, rôb-bé-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of red.

**To RUBIFY**, rôb-bé-fl, *v. a.* 183. To make red.

**RUBIOUS**, rôb-bé-ús, *a.* 314. Ruddy, red. Not used.

**RUBRICATED**, rôb-bré-kâ-téd, *a.* Smear'd with red.

**RUBRICK**, rôb-brík, *s.* Directions printed in books of law, and in prayer-books, so termed, because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink.

**RUBY**, rôb-bé, *s.* A precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness and value to a diamond; redness; any thing red; a blotch, a carbuncle.

**RUBY**, rôb-bé, *a.* Of a red colour.

**RUCTATION**, rûk-tâ-shûn, *s.* A belching arising from wind and indigestion.

**RUDDER**, rûd-dûr, *s.* 98. The instrument at the stern of a vessel by which its course is governed; any thing that guides or governs the course.

**RUDDINESS**, rûd-dé-nés, *s.* The quality of approaching to redness.

**RUDDLE**, rûd-dl, *s.* 405. Red earth.

**RUDDOCK**, rûd-dûk, *s.* A kind of bird.

**RUDDY**, rûd-dé, *a.* Approaching to redness, pale red; yellow.

**RUE**, rôd, *a.* 339. Rough, coarse of manners, brutal, violent, turbulent; harsh, inclement; raw, untaught; rugged, shapeless, artless, inelegant; such as may be done with strength without art.

**RUELY**, rôd-lé, *ad.* In a rude manner; unskillfully; violently, boisterously.

**RUDENESS**, rôd-nés, *s.* Coarseness of manners, incivility; violence, boisterousness.

**RUDSBY**, rôd-dz-bé, *s.* An uncivil turbulent fellow. Obsolete.

**RUDIMENT**, rôd-dé-mént, *s.* The first principles; the first elements of a science; the first part of education; the first inaccurate, unshapen beginning.

**RUDIMENTAL**, rôd-dé-mént-ál, *a.* Initial, relating to first principles.

**To RUE**, rôd, *v. a.* 339. To grieve for, or regret; to lament.

**RUE**, rôd, *s.* An herb called Herb of Grace, because holy water was sprinkled with it.

**RUEFUL**, rôd-fûl, *a.* 174. Mournful, woful, sorrowful.

**RUEFULLY**, rôd-fûl-é, *ad.* Mournfully, sorrowfully.

**RUEFULNESS**, rôd-fûl-nés, *s.* Sorrowfulness, mournfulness.

**RUELLE**, rôd-él, *s.* French. A circle, an assembly at a private house.

**RUFF**, rûf, *s.* A puckered linen ornament formerly worn about the neck; a small river fish; a state of roughness.

**RUFFIAN**, rûf-yân, *s.* 113. A brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow; a cut-throat, a robber, a murderer.

**RUFFIAN**, rûf-yân, *a.* Brutal, savagely boisterous.

**To RUFFLE**, rûf-fl, *v. a.* 405. To disorder, to put out of form, to make less smooth; to discompose, to put out of temper; to contract into plaits.

**To RUFFLE**, rûf-fl, *v. n.* To grow rough or turbulent; to be in loose motion, to flutter.

**RUFFLE**, rûf-fl, *s.* Plaited linen used as an ornament; disturbance, contention, tumult.

**RUFERHOOD**, rûf-tûr-hûd, *s.* In Falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.

**RUG**, rûg, *s.* A coarse nappy woollen cloth; a coarse nappy coverlet used for mean beds; a rough woolly dog.

**RUGGED**, rûg-gid, *a.* 99. 366. Rough, full of unevenness and asperity; savage of temper; stormy, rude, rough or harsh to the ear; surly; boisterous; rough, shaggy.

**RUGGEDLY**, rûg-gid-lé, *ad.* In a rugged manner.

**RUGGEDNESS**, rûg-gid-nés, *s.* The state or quality of being rugged.

**RUGOSE**, rôd-gôse, *a.* Wrinkled.

**RUIN**, rôd-ín, *s.* 176. 339. The fall or destruction of cities or edifices; the remains of a building demolished; destruction, loss of happiness or fortune, overthrow; mischief, bané.

**To RUIN**, rôd-ín, *v. a.* To subvert, to demolish; to destroy, to deprive of felicity or fortune; to impoverish.

**To RUIN**, rôd-ín, *v. n.* To fall in ruins; to run to ruin; to be brought to poverty or misery. Little used.

**To RUINATE**, rôd-ín-âte, *v. a.* To subvert, to demolish. Obsolete.

**RUINATION**, rôd-ín-â-shûn, *s.* Subversion, demolition. Vulgar. Obsolete.

**RUINOUS**, rôd-ín-ús, *a.* 314. Fallen to ruin, dilapidated; pernicious, baneful, destructive.

**RUINOUSLY**, rôd-ín-ús-lé, *ad.* In a ruinous manner.

**RULE**, rôd, *s.* 339. Government, sway, suprem command; an instrument by which lines are drawn canon, precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed; regularity, propriety of behaviour.

**To RULE**, rôd, *v. a.* To govern, to control, to manage with power and authority; to settle as by rule.

**To RULE**, rôd, *v. n.* To have power or command.

**RULER**, rôd-lûr, *s.* 98. Governor, one that has the supreme command; an instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.

**RUM**, rûm, *s.* A country parson; a kind of spirit distilled from molasses.

**To RUMBLE**, rûm-bl, *v. n.* 405. To make a hoarse low continued noise.

**RUMBLER**, rûm-bl-ûr, *s.* The person or thing that rumbles.

559. Flåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81,—mê 93, mêt 95—plnc 105, pin 107—nô 162, nôve 164,

**RUMINANT**, rôô'mé-nànt, *a.* 339. Having the property of chewing the cud.

**To RUMINATE**, rôô'mé-nâte, *v. n.* To chew the cud; to muse, to think again and again.

**To RUMINATE**, rôô'mé-nâte, *v. a.* To chew over again; to muse on, to meditate over and over again.

**RUMINATION**, rôô'mé-nâ'shûn, *s.* The property or act of chewing the cud; meditation, reflection.

**To RUMMAGE**, rûm'mîdje, *v. a.* 90. To search, to plunder, to evacuate.

**To RUMMAGE**, rûm'mîdje, *v. n.* To search places.

**RUMMER**, rûm'mûr, *s.* 98. A glass, a drinking cup.

**RUMOUR**, rôô'mûr, *s.* 314. 339. Flying or popular report, bruit, fame.

**To RUMOUR**, rôô'mûr, *v. a.* To report abroad, to bruit.

**RUMOURER**, rôô'mûr-ûr, *s.* Reporter, spreader of news.

**RUMP**, rûmp, *s.* The end of the back bone; the buttocks.

**To RUMPLE**, rûm'pl, *v. a.* 405. To crush or contract into puckers or creases.

**RUMPLE**, rûm'pl, *s.* 405. Pucker, rough plait.

**To RUN**, rûn. Pret. *Ran*, *v. n.* To move swiftly, to ply the legs in such a manner as that both feet are at every step off the ground at the same time; to rush violently; to take a course at sea; to contend in a race; to stream, to flow; to be liquid, to be fluid; to be fusible, to melt; to pass, to proceed; to have a legal course, to be practised; to have a course in any direction; to pass in thought or speech; to have a continual tenour of any kind; to be popularly known; to have reception, success, or continuance; to proceed in a certain order; to be in force; to be generally received; to have a track or course; to make a gradual progress; to exert on plus or matter; to become irregular, to change to something wild; to get by artifice or fraud; to fall, to pass; to have a general tendency; to proceed on as a ground or principle; to run after, to search for, to endeavour at thought out of the way; to run away with, to hurry without consent; to run in with, to close, to comply; to run on, to be continued; to run over, to be so full as to overflow; to be so much as to overflow; to run out, to be at an end; to spread exuberantly; to expatiate; to be wasted or exhausted.

**To RUN**, rûn, *v. a.* To pierce, to stab; to force, to drive; to force into any way or form; to drive with violence; to melt; to incur; to venture, to hazard; to import or export without duty; to prosecute in thought; to push; to run down, to chase to weariness; to crush, to overbear; to run over, to recount cursorily, to consider cursorily; to run through, to pierce to the farther surface; to spend one's whole estate.

**RUN**, rûn, *s.* The act of running, as, the play has a great run, I have had a run of ill luck.

**RUNGATE**, rûn'nâ-gâte, *s.* A fugitive, rebel, apostate.

**RUNAWAY**, rûn'â-wâ, *s.* One who flies from danger, a fugitive.

**RUNDEL**, rûn'dl, *s.* 405. A round, a step of a ladder; a petriochium, something put round an axle.

**RUNDLET**, rûnd'lît, *s.* 99. A small barrel.

**RUNG**, rûng. Pret. and part. pass. of *Ring*.

**RUNIC**, rû'nîk, *a.* Denoting the old Scandinavian language.

**RUNNEL**, rûn'nîl, *s.* 99. A rivulet, a small brook. Little used.

**RUNNER**, rûn'nûr, *s.* 98. One that runs, a racer; a messenger; a shooting sprig; one of the stones of a mill; a bird.

**RUNNET**, rûn'nît, *s.* 99. A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese.

**RUNNION**, rûn'yûn, *s.* 113. A paltry scurvy wretch. Out of use.

**RUNT**, rûnt, *s.* Any small animal below the natural growth of the kind.

**RUPTION**, rûp'shûn, *s.* Breach, solution of continuity.

**RUPTURE**, rûp'tshûre, *s.* 461. The act of breaking, state of being broken; a breach of peace, open hostility; burstiness; preternatural eruption of the gut.

**To RUPTURE**, rûp'tshûre, *v. a.* To break, to burst, to suffer disruption.

**RUPTUREWORT**, rûp'tshûr-wûrt, *s.* A plant.

**RURAL**, rôô'râl, *a.* 88. 339. Country, existing in the country, not in cities; suiting the country, resembling the country.

**RURALITY**, rôô-râl'é-té, }  
**RURALNESS**, rôô-râl-nês, } *s.*

The quality of being rural.

**RUSH**, rûsh, *s.* A plant; any thing proverbially worthless.

**RUSH-CANDLE**, rûsh-kân'dl, *s.* A small blinking taper, made by stripping a rush.

**To RUSH**, rûsh, *v. n.* To move with violence, to go on with tumultuous rapidity.

**RUSH**, rûsh, *s.* A violent course.

**RUSHY**, rûsh'é, *a.* Abounding with rushes; made of rushes.

**RUSK**, rûsk, *s.* Hard bread for stores.

**RUSSET**, rûs'sît, *a.* 99. Reddish brown; Newton seems to use it for grey; coarse, homespun, rustick.

**RUSSETING**, rûs'sît-îng, *s.* A name given to several sorts of pears or apples, from their colour.

**RUST**, rûst, *s.* The red incrustation of iron; the tarnished or corroded surface of any metal; loss of power by inactivity; matter bred by corruption or degeneration.

**To RUST**, rûst, *v. n.* To gather rust, to have the surface tarnished or corroded; to degenerate in idleness.

**To RUST**, rûst, *v. a.* To make rusty; to impair by time or inactivity.

**RUSTICAL**, rûs'té-kâl, *a.* 88. Rough, boisterous, rude.

**RUSTICALLY**, rûs'té-kâl'é, *ad.* Rudely, inelegantly.

**RUSTICALNESS**, rûs'té-kâl-nês, *s.* The quality of being rustical, rudeness.

**To RUSTICATE**, rûs'té-kâte, *v. n.* To reside in the country.

**To RUSTICATE**, rûs'té-kâte, *v. a.* To banish into the country.

**RUSTICITY**, rûs-tîs'é-té, *s.* Qualities of one that lives in the country, simplicity, artlessness, rudeness, rural appearance.

**RUSTICK**, rûs'tîk, *a.* Rural, country; rude, untaught, inelegant; artless, honest, simple; plain, unadorned.

**RUSTICK**, rûs'tîk, *s.* A clown, a swain, an inhabitant of the country.

**RUSTINESS**, rûs'té-nês, *s.* The state of being rusty

**To RUSTLE**, rûs'rl, *v. n.* 472. To make a low continued rattle.

**RUSTY**, rûs'té, *a.* Covered with rust, infected with rust; impaired by inactivity.

**To RUT**, rût, *v. n.* To desire to come together. Used of deer.

**RUT**, rût, *s.* Copulation of deer; the track of a cart-wheel.

**RUTH**, rôôth, *s.* 339. Pity, tenderness, sorrow for the misery of another.

**RUTHFUL**, rôôth'fûl, *a.* Rueful, woful, sorrowful

**RUTHFULLY**, rôôth'fûl'é, *ad.* Wofully, sadly; sorrowfully, mournfully; wofully, in irony.

**RUTHLESS**, rôôth'lês, *a.* Cruel, pitiless.

**RUTHLESSNESS**, rôôth'lês-nês, *s.* Want of pity, cruelty.

**RUTHLESSLY**, rôôth'lês-lê, *ad.* Without pity, cruelly.

**RUTTISH**, rût'tîsh, *a.* Wanton, blûdnou' lecherous

nôr 167, nôl 163—tåbe 171, tûb 172, báll 173—ðil 299—pðund 313—thin 466, this 469

**RYDER**, rî'dûr, *s.* A clause added to an act of parliament at its third reading.

**RYE**, rî, *s.* A coarse kind of bread corn.

**RYEGRASS**, rî'grås, *s.* A kind of strong grass.

## S

**SABBATH**, sâ'bâth, *s.* A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for public worship; the seventh day, set apart from works of labour, to be employed in piety; intermission of pain or sorrow, time of rest.

**SABBATHBREAKER**, sâ'bâth-brâ-kûr, *s.* Violator of the sabbath by labour or wickedness.

**SABBATICAL**, sâb-bât'tê-kâl, *a.* Resembling the sabbath, enjoying or bringing intermission of labour.

**SABBATISM**, sâ'bâ-tîzm, *s.* Observance of the sabbath superstitiously rigid.

**SABINE**, sâ'bîn, *s.* 110. A plant, savin.

**SABLE**, sâ'bl, *s.* 405. Fur.

**SABLE**, sâ'bl, *a.* Black.

**SABRE**, sâ'bêr, *s.* 416. A scimitar, a short sword with a convex edge, a falchion.

**SABULOSITY**, sâ'b-u-lôs'é-tê, *s.* Grittiness, sandiness.

**SABULOUS**, sâ'b'u-lôs, *a.* 314. Gritty, sandy.

**SACCADE**, sâk-kâdê, *s.* A violent check the rider gives his horse by drawing both the reins suddenly.

**SACCHARINE**, sâk'kâ-rhê, *a.* 149. 353. Having the taste or any other of the chief qualities of sugar.

**SACERDOTAL**, sâs-êr-dô'tâl, *a.* 88. Priestly, belonging to the priesthood.

**SACHEL**, sâtsh'îl, *s.* 99. A small sack or bag.

**SACHEM**, sâtshêm, *s.* The title of some American chiefs.

**SACK**, sâk, *s.* A bag, a pouch, commonly a large bag; the measure of three bushels; a woman's loose robe.

**To SACK**, sâk, *v. a.* To put in bags; to take by storm, to pillage, to plunder.

**SACK**, sâk, *s.* Storm of a town, pillage, plunder; a kind of sweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries.

**SACKBUT**, sâk'bût, *s.* A kind of pipe.

**SACKCLOTH**, sâk'klôth, *s.* Cloth of which sacks are made, coarse cloth, sometimes worn in mortification.

**SACKER**, sâk'kûr, *s.* 98. One that takes a town.

**SACKFUL**, sâk'fûl, *s.* A sack quite filled.

**SACKPOSET**, sâk-pôs'sêt, *s.* A posset made of milk and sack.

**SACRAMENT**, sâk'krâ-mênt, *s.* An oath, any ceremony producing an obligation; an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace; the eucharist, the holy communion.

☞ This word, with *sacrifice*, *sacrilege*, and *sacristy*, is sometimes pronounced with the *a* in the first syllable long, as in *sacred*; but this is contrary to one of the clearest analogies in the language, which is that the antepenultimate accent in simples, not followed by a diphthong, always shortens the vowel it falls upon. See Principles, No. 503.

Mr Elphinston, Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, W. Johnston, Kenrick, Perry, and Entick, pronounce these words as I have marked them.

**SACRAMENTAL**, sâk-krâ-mênt'âl, *a.* Constituting a sacrament, pertaining to a sacrament.

**SACRAMENTALLY**, sâk-krâ-mênt'âl-lê, *ad.* After the manner of a sacrament.

**SACRED**, sâ'krêd, *a.* Devoted to religious uses, holy; consecrated · inviolable.

**SACREDLY**, sâ'krêd-lê, *ad.* Inviolably, religiously.

**SACREDNESS**, sâ'krêd-nês, *s.* The state of being sacred, state of being consecrated to religious uses, holiness, sanctity.

**SACRIFIC**, sâ-krîfîk, *a.* 509. Employed in sacrifice.

**SACRIFICABLE**, sâ-krîf'ê-kâ-bl, *a.* Capable of being offered in sacrifice.

**SACRIFICATOR**, sâk-krê-fê-kâ'tûr, *s.* Sacrificer, offerer of sacrifice.

**SACRIFICATORY**, sâk-krîf'fê-kâ-tûr-ê, *a.* 512. Offering sacrifice.

**To SACRIFICE**, sâk'krê-fîze, *v. a.* 351. To offer to Heaven, to immolate; to destroy or give up for the sake of something else; to destroy, to kill; to devote with loss.

**To SACRIFICE**, sâk'krê-fîze, *v. n.* To make offerings, to offer sacrifice.

**SACRIFICE**, sâk'krê-fîze, *s.* 351. 142. The act of offering to Heaven; the thing offered to Heaven, or immolated; any thing destroyed or quitted for the sake of something else; any thing destroyed.

**SACRIFICER**, sâk'krê-fî-zûr, *s.* 98. One who offers sacrifice, one that immolates.

**SACRIFICIAL**, sâk-krê-fîsh'âl, *a.* Performing sacrifice, included in sacrifice.

**SACRILEGE**, sâk'krê-lêdje, *s.* The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing Heaven.—See *Sacrament*.

**SACRILEGIOUS**, sâk-krê-lê'jûs, *a.* Violating things sacred, polluted with the crime of sacrilege.

**SACRILEGIOUSLY**, sâk-krê-lê'jûs-lê, *ad.* With sacrilege.

**SACRING**, sâ'krîng, *part.* 410. Consecrating.

**SACRIST**, sâ'krîst, }  
**SACRISTAN**, sâk'ris-tân, } *s.*

He that has the care of the utensils or moveables of the church.—See *Sacrament*.

**SACRISTY**, sâk'krîst-tê, *s.* An apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are deposited.

**SAD**, sâd, *a.* Sorrowful, habitually melancholy; afflictive, calamitous; bad; inconvenient; vexatious; dark coloured.

**To SADDEN**, sâd'dn, *v. a.* 103. To make sad; to make melancholy, to make gloomy.

**SADDLE**, sâd'dl, *s.* 405. The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider.

**To SADDLE**, sâd'dl, *v. a.* To cover with a saddle; to load, to burden.

**SADDLEBACKED**, sâd'dl-bâkt, *a.* Horses saddle-backed, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck.

**SADDLEMAKER**, sâd'dl-mâ-kûr, }  
**SADDLER**, sâd'lûr.—See *Codde*. } *s.*

One whose trade is to make saddles.

**SADLY**, sâd'lê, *ad.* Sorrowfully, mournfully; calamitously, miserably.

**SADNESS**, sâd'nês, *s.* Sorrowfulness, dejection of mind; melancholy look.

**SAFE**, sâfe, *a.* Free from danger or hurt; conferring security; no longer dangerous, reposed out of the power of doing harm.

**SAFE**, sâfe, *s.* A buttery, a pantry.

**SAFECONDUCT**, sâfe-kôn'dûkt, *s.* Convoy, guard through an enemy's country; pass, warrant to pass.

**SAFEGUARD**, sâfe'gârd, *s.* Defence, protection, security; convoy, guard through any interdicted road, granted by the possessor; pass, warrant to pass.

**SAFELY**, sâfe'lê, *ad.* In a safe manner, without danger; without hurt.

**SAFENESS**, sâfe'nês, *s.* Exemption from danger.

**SAFETY**, sâfe'tê, *s.* Freedom from danger; exemption from hurt; custody, security from escape.—See *Nicety*.

**SAFFRON**, sâffûrn, *s.* 417. A plant.

**SAFFRON**, sâffûrn, *a.* Yellow, having the colour of saffron.

♣ 559. Fåte 73, får 77 fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pîn 107—nô 162, môve 164,

To SAG, sâg, v. n. To hang heavy. Not in use.

SAGACIOUS, sâ-gâ'shûs, a. Quick of scent; quick of thought, acute in making discoveries.

SAGACIOUSLY, sâ-gâ'shûs-lê, ad. With quick scent; with acuteness of penetration.

SAGACIOUSNESS, sâ-gâ'shûs-nês, s. The quality of being sagacious.

SAGACITY, sâ-gâ'sê-tê, s. Quickness of scent; acuteness of discovery.

SAGE, sâdje, s. A plant.

SAGE, sâd'e, a. Wise, grave, prudent.

SAGE, sâdje, s. A philosopher, a man of gravity and wisdom.

SAGELY, sâd'jê-lê, ad. Wisely, prudently.

SAGENESS, sâd'jê-nês, s. Gravity, prudence.

SAGITTAL, sâd'jê-tâl, a. Belonging to an arrow; in Anatomy, a suture so called from its resemblance to an arrow.

SAGITTARY, sâd'jê-tâ-rê, s. A centaur, an animal half man half horse, armed with a bow and quiver. *Sagittarius*, one of the signs of the Zodiac.

SAGO, sâgô, s. A kind of eatable grain.

SAID, sêd, 203. 222. Pret. and part pass. of *Say*. Aforesaid; declared, showed.

♣ This word, with *paid* and *avid*, are a scandal to our orthography. It appeared so to Cooke, the translator of Hesiod, who spelled them regularly *sayed*, *posed*, and *layed*. "*Perseus is sayed to have been sent by Pallas to slay Medusa.*" &c. page 156.

SAIK, sâik, s. A Turkish vessel proper for the carriage of merchandise.

SAIL, sâle, s. 202. The expanded sheet which catches the wind and carries on the vessel through the water; wings; a ship, a vessel; Sail is a collective word, noting the number of ships; to strike Sail, to lower the sail, a proverbial phrase for abating of pomp or superiority.

To SAIL, sâle, v. n. To be moved by the wind with sails; to pass by sea; to swim; to pass smoothly along.

To SAIL, sâle, v. a. To pass by means of sails; to fly through.

SAILER, } sâilûr, s. 166.

SAILOR, }  
A seaman, one who practises or understands navigation.

♣ The first of these words is generally applied to the ship, and the second to the mariner. Whatever may be the reason for this distinction to the eye, the ear is quite insensible of it, and the ship and the man are both pronounced alike.—See Principles, No. 416.

SAILYARD, sâle'yârd, s. The pole on which the sail is extended.

SAINFOIN, sânfôin, s. A kind of herb.

SAINT, sânt, s. 202. A person eminent for piety and virtue.

To SAINT, sânt, v. a. To number among saints, to reckon among saints by a publick decree, to canonize.

To SAINT, sânt, v. n. To act with a show of piety.

SAINTED, sânt'êd, a. Holy, pious, virtuous.

SAINTLIKE, sânt'lîke, a. Suiting a saint, becoming a saint; resembling a saint.

SAINTLY, sânt'lê, a. Like a saint, becoming a saint.

SAINTSHIP, sânt'shîp, s. The character or qualities of a saint.

SAKE, sâke, s. Final cause, end, purpose; account, regard to any person or thing.

SAKERET, sâk'er-ît, s. 99. The male of a saker-hawk.

SAL, sâl, s. Salt. A word often used in Pharmacy.

SALACIOUS, sâ-lâ'shûs, a. Lustful, lecherous.

SALACIOUSLY, sâ-lâ'shûs-lê, ad. Lecherously, lustfully.

SALACITY, sâ-lâ'sê-tê, s. Lust, lechery.

SALAD, sâl'lâd, s. Food of raw herbs.

♣ This word is often pronounced as if written *sallet*:

the true pronunciation is, however, more in use and less poetick than that of *asparagus* and *cucumber* would be.

SALAMANDER, sâl'lâ-mân-dûr, s. An animal supposed to live in the fire.

SALAMANDRINE, sâl'lâ-mân'drin, a. 140. Resembling a salamander.

SALARY, sâl'lâ-rê, s. Stated hire, annual or periodical payment.—See *Granary*.

SALE, sâle, s. The act of selling; vent, power of selling; market; a publick and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market; auction; state of being venal, price.

SALEABLE, sâl'lâ-bl, a. 405. Vendible, fit for sale, marketable.

SALEABLENESS, sâl'lâ-bl-nês, s. The state of being saleable.

SALEABLY, sâl'lâ-blê, ad. In a saleable manner.

SALEBROUS, sâl'lê-brûs, a. Rough, uneven, rugged.

SALESMAN, sâl'l'mân, s. 88. One who sells clothes ready made.

SALÉWORK, sâl'wûrk, s. Works for sale, work carelessly done.

SALIENT, sâl'ê-ênt, a. 113. Leaping, bounding, beating, panting, springing or shooting with a quick motion.

SALINE, sâ-lîne', or sâl'lîne, a. Consisting of salt.

♣ As this word is derived from the Latin *salinus* by dropping a syllable, the accent ought, according to the general rule of formation, 503, to remove to the first. This accentuation, however, is adopted only by Dr Johnson, Buchanan, and Bailey; as Sheridan, Kenrick, Ash, Nares, W. Johnston, Scott, Perry, Barclay, Fenning, Entick, and Smith, accent the second syllable.

SALINOUS, sâl-lî'nûs, a. Consisting of salt, constituting salt.

♣ Dr Johnson, in his folio Dictionary, accents this word on the first syllable, in which he is followed by his publishers in the quarto: but as this word may be easily derived from the Latin word *salinus*, and with the same number of syllables, it ought to be accented on the second. 503, e.

SALIVA, sâl-lî'vâ, s. 503, b. Every thing that is spit up, but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival.

♣ As this word is a perfect Latin word, all our Dictionaries very properly accent it on the second syllable, 503. But *salival*, which is a formative of our own, has no such title to the penultimate accent: this pronunciation, however, is adopted by Mr Sheridan, Dr Ash, Dr Kenrick, Scott, Barclay, Fenning, Entick, and Johnson's quarto; but Mr Perry and Dr Johnson's folio place the accent on the first syllable, and, in my opinion, more correctly.

SALIVAT, sâl'lê-vâl, or sâl-lî'vâl, } a.

SALIVARY, sâl'lê-vâ-rê, }  
Relating to spittle.—See *Saliva*.

To SALIVATE, sâl'lê-vâte, v. a. To purge by the salival glands.

SALIVATION, sâl-lê-vâ'shûn, s. A method of cure much practised in venereal cases.

SALIVOUS, sâl-lî'vûs, or sâl'lê'vûs, a. Consisting of spittle, having the nature of spittle.—See Principles, No. 103, p.

♣ As this word has somewhat more of a Latin aspect than *salival*, and is probably derived from *salivous*, the learnedly polite, or the politely learned, snatch at the shadow of Latin quantity to distinguish themselves from mere English speakers. Hence in all the words of this termination they preserve the penultimate *i* long, and place the accent on it, and thus we are obliged to go the same in this word under pain of appearing illiterate. This penalty, however, Dr Ash and Mr Perry have incurred, by placing the accent on the first syllable; but Dr Johnson, Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Barclay, Fenning, and Entick, follow the learned majority, though evidently wrong.

SALLET, sâl'lît, 99. } s.

SALLETING, sâl'lît-îng, }  
Corrupted from salad.

SALLIANCE, sâl'lê-ânse, s. 113. The act of issuing forth, sally

nör 167, nôt 163—túbe 171, túb 172, túll 173—ðil 299—pöund 313—úin 466, thís 469.

**SALLOW**, sálló, *s.* 327. A tree of the genus of willow.

**SALLOW**, sálló, *a.* Sickly, yellow.

**SALLOWNESS**, sálló-nés, *s.* Yellowness, sickness, paleness.

**SALLY**, sállé, *s.* Eruption; issue from a place besieged, quick egress; range, excursion; slight, volatile or sprightly exertion; levity, extravagant flight, frolic.

**SALLYPORT**, sállé-pört, *s.* Gate at which sallies are made.

**SALMAGUNDI**, sál-má-gún'dé, *s.* A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings, with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

**SALMON**, sám'mún, *s.* 401. The salmon is accounted the king of freshwater fish.

**SALMONTROUT**, sám-mún-tróút, *s.* A trout that has some resemblance to a salmon, a samlet.

**SALSOACID**, sál-sò-ás'síd, *a.* 84. Having a taste compounded of saltiness and sourness.

**SALSUGINOUS**, sál-sò'jé-nús, *a.* Salty, somewhat salt.

**SALT**, sált, *s.* 84. Salt is a body whose two essential properties seem to be dissolubility in water and a pungent sapor; taste; smack; wit, merriment.

**SALT**, sált, *a.* Having the taste of salt, as salt fish; impregnated with salt; abounding with salt; lecherous, salacious.

To **SALT**, sált, *v. a.* To season with salt.

**SALT-PAN**, sált'pán, } *s.* Pit where salt is got.

**SALT-PIT**, sált'pít, }

**SALTATION**, sál-tá'shún, *s.* 84. The act of dancing or jumping; beat, palpitation.

As this word comes immediately from the Latin, and the *t* is carried off to commence the second syllable, the *a* has not the broad sound as in *salt*, but goes into the general sound of that letter; in the same manner as the *u* in *fulminate*, is not pronounced like the peculiar sound of that letter in *full*, but like the *u* in *dull*. 177.

**SALTCAT**, sált'kát, *s.* A lump of salt.

**SALTELLAR**, sált'sél-lór, *s.* 88. Vessel of salt set on the table.

**SALTER**, sált'úr, *s.* 98. One who salts; one who sells salt.

**SALTERN**, sált'érn, *s.* A salt work.

**SALTISH**, sált'ish, *a.* Somewhat salt.

**SALTLESS**, sált'lés, *a.* Insipid, not tasting of salt.

**SALTY**, sált'lé, *ad.* With taste of salt; in a salt manner.

**SALTNESS**, sált'nés, *s.* Taste of salt.

**SALTPETRE**, sált-pé'túr, *s.* 416. Nitre.

**SALVABILITY**, sál-vá-bíl'é-té, *s.* Possibility of being received to everlasting life.

**SALVABLE**, sál-vá-bl, *a.* 405. Possible to be saved.

**SALVAGE**, sál'vidje, *s.* 90. A recompense allowed to those who have assisted in saving goods or merchandise from a wreck.

**SALVATION**, sál-vá'shún, *s.* Preservation from eternal death, reception to the happiness of heaven.

**SALVATORY**, sál-vá-túr-é, *s.* 512. A place where any thing is preserved.

**SALUBRIOUS**, sál-lú-bré-ús, *a.* Wholesome, healthful, promoting health.

**SALUBRITY**, sál-lú-bré-té, *s.* Wholesomeness, healthfulness.

**SALVE**, sálv, *s.* 78. A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts, an emollient; help, remedy.

Dr Johnson tells us, that this word is originally and properly *salv*, which having *salves* in the plural, the singular, in time, was borrowed from it: *sealf*, Saxon, undoubtedly from our orthoepists about the *l* in this word and its verb. Mr Sheridan marks it to be pronounced; Mr Smith, W. Johnston, and Barclay, make it mute; Mr Scott, and Mr Perry give it both ways; and Mr Nares says it is mute in the noun, but sounded in the verb. The mute *l* is certainly countenanced in this word by *calve* and *halve*; but as they are very irregular,

and are the only words where the *l* is silent in this situation, for *calve*, *delve*, *salve*, &c. have the *l* pronounced; and as this word is of Latin original, the *l* ought certainly to be preserved in both words: for to have the same word sounded differently, to signify different things, is a defect in language that ought as much as possible to be avoided.—See *Bowl* and *Fault*.

To **SALVE**, sálv, *v. a.* To cure with medicaments applied; to help, to remedy; to help or save by a salvo, an excuse, or reservation.

**SALVER**, sál'vúr, *s.* 98. A plate on which any thing is presented.

**SALVO**, sál'vó, *s.* An exception, a reservation, an excuse.—See *Salutation*.

**SALUTARINESS**, sál-lú-tá-ré-nés, *s.* Wholesomeness, quality of contributing to health or safety.

**SALUTARY**, sál-lú-tá-ré, *a.* Wholesome, healthful, safe, advantageous, contributing to health or safety.

**SALUTATION**, sál-lú-tá'shún, *s.* The act or style of saluting; greeting.

To **SALUTE**, sá-lú'té, *v. a.* To greet, to hail; to kiss.

**SALUTE**, sá-lú'té, *s.* Salutation, greeting; a kiss.

**SALUTER**, sá-lú'túr, *s.* 98. One who salutes.

**SALUTIFEROUS**, sál-lú-tífér-ús, *a.* Healthy, bringing health.

**SAME**, sáme, *a.* Identical, being of the like kind, sort, or degree; mentioned before.

**SAMENESS**, sáme'nés, *s.* Identity.

**SAMLET**, sám'lét, *s.* A little salmon.

**SAMPHIRE**, sám'fir, *s.* 140. A plant preserved in pickle.

**SAMPLE**, sám'pl, *s.* 405. A specimen, a part shown, that judgment may be made of the whole.

**SAMPLER**, sám'pl-úr, *s.* 98. A pattern of work; a piece worked by young girls for improvement.

**SANABLE**, sán'ná-bl, *a.* 535. Curable, susceptible of remedy, remediable.

Mr Nares, Buchanan, and W. Johnston, pronounce the *a* in the first syllable of this word long; but Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, and Entick, more properly, short. Buchanan only makes the same *a* in *sanable* long; but Mr Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, short. Mr Sheridan and Buchanan, are the only orthoepists from whom we can gather the sound of this vowel in *sanable*, which the latter marks long, and the former short as it ought to be, from the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent.—See *Granary*.

**SANATION**, sán'ná'shún, *s.* The act of curing.

**SANATIVE**, sán'ná-tív, *a.* 158. Powerful to cure, healing.—See *Donative*.

**SANATIVENESS**, sán'ná-tív-nés, *s.* Power to cure.

**SANCTIFICATION**, sánk'k-té-fé-ká'shún, *s.* 408. The state of being freed, or act of giving freedom from the dominion of sin for the time to come; the act of making holy, consecration.

**SANCTIFIER**, sánk'k-té-í-l-úr, *s.* He that sanctifies or makes holy.

To **SANCTIFY**, sánk'k-té-í, *v. a.* To free from the power of sin for the time to come; to make holy, to make a means of holiness; to make free from guilt, to secure from violation.

**SANCTIMONIOUS**, sánk'k-té-mó'né-ús, *a.* Saintry, having the appearance of sanctity.

**SANCTIMONY**, sánk'k-té-mó-né, *s.* Holiness, scrupulous austerity, appearance of holiness.

**SANCTION**, sánk'k'shún, *s.* 408. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power, ratification; a law, a decree ratified.

**SANCTITUDE**, sánk'k-té-túde, *s.* Holiness, goodness, saintliness.

**SANCTITY**, sánk'k-té-té, *s.* Holiness, goodness, godliness; saint, holy being.

To **SANCTUARISE**, sánk'k'tshú-á-ríze, *v. n.* To shelter by means of sacred privileges.

**SANCTUARY**, sánk'k'tshú-á-ré, *s.* 463. A holy place, holy ground; a place of protection; a sacred asylum; shelter, protection.

**SAND**, sánd, *s.* Particles of stone not conjoined or



☞ 559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

stone broken to powder; barren country covered with sands.

SANDAL, sând'al, s. 88. A loose shoe.

SANDRACH, or SANDARAC, sând'râk, s. A mineral resembling red arsenic; the gum of the juniper tree.

SANDBLIND, sând'blînd, a. Having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear before them.

SANDBOX-TREE, sând'bôks-trê, s. A plant.

SANDED, sând'dêd, a. Covered with sand, barren; marked with small spots, variegated with dusky specks.

SANDISH, sând'îsh, a. Approaching to the nature of sand, loose, not close, not compact.

SANDSTONE, sând'stôn, s. Stone of a loose and friable kind.

SANDY, sând'î, a. Abounding with sand, full of sand; consisting of sand, unsolid.

SANE, sâne, a. Sound, healthy.

SANG, sâng. The pret. of *Sing*.

SANGUIFEROUS, sâng-gwî'fêr-ûs, a. Conveying blood.

SANGUIFICATION, sâng-gwê'fê-kâ'shûn, s. The production of blood; the conversion of the chyle into blood.

SANGUIFER, sâng'gwê'fî-ûr, s. Producer of blood.

To SANGUIFY, sâng'gwê'fî, v. n. 340. To produce blood.

SANGUINARY, sâng'gwê'nâ-rê, a. Cruel, bloody, murderous.

SANGUINE, sâng'gwîn, a. 340. Red, having the colour of blood; abounding with blood more than any other humour, cheerful; warm, ardent, confident.

SANGUINENESS, sâng'gwîn-nês, } s.

SANGUINITY, sâng'gwîn'ê-tê, } s.

Ardour, heat of expectation, confidence.

SANGUINEOUS, sâng'gwîn'ê-ûs, a. Constituting blood; abounding with blood.

SANHEDRIM, sânhê'drîm, s. The chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high-priest presided.

SANICLE, sâ'n'ê-kl, s. 405. A plant.

SANIES, sâ'nê-lz, s. Thin matter, serous excretion.

SANIOUS, sâ'nê-ûs, a. 314. Running a thin serous matter, not a well-digested pus.

SANITY, sâ'n'ê-tê, s. Soundness of mind.

SANK, sângk. The pret. of *Sink*.

SANS, sânz, prep. Without. Obsolete.

SAP, sâp, s. The vital juice of plants, the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.

To SAP, sâp, v. a. To undermine, to subvert by digging, to mine.

To SAP, sâp, v. n. To proceed by mine, to proceed invisibly.

SAPID, sâp'id, a. 544. Tasteful, palatable, making a powerful stimulation upon the palate.

SAPIDITY, sâ'pîd'ê-tê, } s.

SAPIDNESS, sâp'id-nês, } s.

Tastefulness, power of stimulating the palate.

SAPIENCE, sâ'pê-ênse, s. Wisdom, sageness, knowledge.

SAPIENT, sâ'pê-ênt, a. Wise, sage.

SAPLESS, sâp'lês, a. Wanting sap, wanting vital juice; dry, old, husky.

SAPLING, sâp'lîng, s. A young tree, a young plant.

SAPONACEOUS, sâp-ô'nâ'shûs, 851. } a.

SAPONARY, sâp'pô'nâ-rê, } a.

Soap, resembling soap, having the qualities of soap.

SAPOR, sâ'pôr, s. 166. Taste, power of affecting or stimulating the palate.

SAPORIFICK, sâp-ô-rîfîk, a. 530. Having the power to produce tastes.

SAPPHIRE, sâ'fîr, s. 140. 415. A precious stone of a blue colour.

SAPPHIRINE, sâ'fîr-înc, a. 149. Made of sapphire, resembling sapphire.

SAPPINESS, sâp'pê-nês, s. The state or the quality of abounding in sap, succulence, juiciness.

SAPPY, sâp'pê, a. Abounding in sap, juicy, succulent; young, weak.

SARABAND, sâr'râ-bând, s. 524. A Spanish dance.

SARCASM, sâr'kâzm, s. A keen reproach, a taunt, a gibe.

SARCASTICALLY, sâr-kâs'tê-kâl-ê, ad. Tauntingly, severely.

SARCASTICAL, sâr-kâs'tê-kâl, } a.

SARCASTICK, sâr-kâs'tîk, 509. } a.

Keen, taunting, severe.

SARCENET, sâr'sê'nê't, s. Fine thin-woven silk.

SARCOCELE, sâr'kô-sê'le, s. An excrescence of the testicles.—See *Hydrocele*.

SARCOMA, sâr-kô'mâ, s. 92. A fleshy excrescence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils.

SARCOPHAGOUS, sâr-kô'fâ-gûs, a. 581. Flesh-eating, feeding on flesh. Hence a tomb, where the human flesh is consumed and eaten away by time, is called a *Sarcophagus*.

SARCOPHAGY, sâr-kô'fâ-jê, s. 518. The practice of eating flesh.

SARCOTICK, sâr'kô'tîk, s. 509. A medicine which fills up ulcers with new flesh, the same as an incarnative.

SARDEL, sâr'dêl, } s.

SARDINE, sâr'dîne, 140. } s.

SARDIUS, sâr'dê-ûs, or sâr'jê-ûs, 293, 294. } s.

A sort of precious stone.

SARDONYX, sâr'dô-nîks, s. A precious stone.

SARSA, sâr'sâ, } s.

SARSAPARELLA, sâr-sâ-pâ-rê'lâ, } s.

Both a tree and a plant.

SASH, sâsh, s. A belt worn by way of distinction, a silken band worn by officers in the army; a window so formed as to be let up and down by pulleys.

SASSAFRAS, sâs'sâ-frâs, s. A tree, one of the species of the cornelian cherry.

SAT, sât. The pret. of *Sit*.

SATAN, sâ'tân, or sât'tân, s. The prince of hell, any wicked spirit.

☞ This word is frequently pronounced as if written *Sattan*; but making the first syllable long is so agreeable to analogy that it ought to be indulged wherever custom will permit, and particularly in proper names. *Cato, Plato, &c.* have now universally the penultimate a long and slender; and no good reason can be given why the word in question should not join this class: if the short quantity of the *a* in the original be alleged, for an answer to this see Principles, No. 544, and the word *Satine*. Mr Nares and Buchanan only adopt the second sound; but Mr Elphinston, Mr Sheridan, Dr Kenrick, Mr Scott, W. Johnston, Mr Perry, Entick, and, if we may judge by the position of the accent, Dr Ash and Bailey, the first.—See *The Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin and Scripture Proper Names* under the word.

SATANICAL, sâ-tân'ê-kâl, } a.

SATANICK, sâ-tân'nik, 509. } a.

Devilish, infernal.

SATCHEL, sâ'tsh'îl, s. 99. A little bag used by school-boys.

To SATIATE, sâ'te, v. a. To satiate, to glut, to pall, to feed beyond natura desire.

SATELLITE, sâ'têl-lîte, s. 155. A small planet revolving round a larger.

☞ Pope has, by the license of his art, accented the plural of this word upon the second syllable, and, like the Latin plural, has given it four syllables:

"Or ask of yonder argen' fields above,  
Why Jove's *Satellites* are less than Jove."

Essay on Man.

This, however, is only pardonable in poetry, and, it may be added, in good poetry.—See *Antipodes* and *Miltepêd*

nör 167, nôt 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ðîll 299—pöund 313—thin 466, thîis 469.

**SATELLITIÖUS**, sät-têl-lîsh'ûs, *a.* Consisting of satellites.

**To SATIATE**, sâ'shê-âte, *v. a.* To satisfy, to fill; to glut, to pall; to gratify desire; to saturate, to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.

**SATIATE**, sâ'shê-âte, *a.* 91. Glutted, full to satiety.

**SATIETY**, sâ-tî'ê-tê, *s.* 460. Fulness beyond desire or pleasure, more than enough, state of being palled.

♣ The sound of the second syllable of this word has been grossly mistaken by the generality of speakers; nor is it much to be wondered at. *Ti*, with the accent on it, succeeded by a vowel, is a very uncommon predicament for an English syllable to be under; and therefore it is not surprising that it has been almost universally confounded with an apparently similar, but really different, assemblage of accent, vowels, and consonants. So accustomed is the ear to the aspirated sound of *t*, when followed by two vowels, that whenever these appear we are apt to annex the very same sound to that letter, without attending to an essential circumstance in this word, which distinguishes it from every other in the language. There is no English word of exactly the same form with *satiety*, and therefore it cannot, like most other words, be tried by its peers; but analogy, that grand resource of reason, will as clearly determine, in this case, as if the most positive evidence were produced.

In the first place, then, the sound commonly given to the second syllable of this word, which is that of the first of *si-lence*, as if written *sa-sê-ty*, is never found annexed to the same letters throughout the whole language. *T*, when succeeded by two vowels, in every instance but the word in question, sounds exactly like *sh*; thus *satiare*, *expatriate*, &c. are pronounced as if written *sa-she-ate*, *ex-pa-she-ate*, &c. and not *sa-se-ate*, *ex-pa-se-ate*, &c. and therefore if the *t* must be aspirated in this word, it ought at least to assume that aspiration which is found among similar assemblages of letters, and instead of *sa-sê-ty*, it ought to be sounded *sa-shi-e-ty*: in this mode of pronunciation a greater parity might be pleaded; nor should we introduce a new aspiration to reproach our language with needless irregularity. But if we once cast an eye on those conditions, on which we give an aspirated sound to the dentals, *t*, *d*, *c*, we shall find both these methods of pronouncing this word equally remote from analogy. In almost every termination where the consonants, *t*, *d*, *c*, and *s*, precede the vowels *ea*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, &c. as in *martial*, *soldier*, *suspicion*, *confusion*, *anxious*, *prescience*, &c. the accent is on the syllable immediately before these consonants, and they all assume the aspiration; but in *Egyptiacum*, *elephantiasis*, *hendiadys*, *society*, *anxiety*, *science*, &c. the accent is immediately after these consonants, and the *t*, *d*, *c*, and *s*, are pronounced as free from aspiration as the same letters in *tiar*, *diet*, *cion*, *Ision*, &c. the position of the accent makes the whole difference. But if analogy in our own language were silent, the uniform pronunciation of words from the learned languages, where these letters occur, would be sufficient to decide the dispute. Thus in *elephantiasis*, *Miltiades*, *satiates*, &c. the antepenultimate syllable *ti* is always pronounced like the English noun *tie*; nor should we dream of giving *ti* the aspirated sound in these words, though there would be exactly the same reason for it as in *satiety*: for, except in very few instances, as we pronounce Latin in the analogy of our own language, no reason can be given that we should pronounce the antepenultimate syllable in *satiates* one way, and that in *satiety* another.

I should have thought my time thrown away in so minute an investigation of the pronunciation of this word, if I had not found the best judges disagree about it. That Mr Sheridan supposed it ought to be pronounced *sa-ti-e-ty*, is evident from his giving this word as an instance of the various sounds of *t*, and telling us that here it sounds *s*. Mr Garrick, whom I consulted on this word, told me, if there were any rules for pronunciation, I was certainly right in mine; but that he and his literary acquaintance pronounced in the other manner. Dr Johnson likewise thought I was right, but that the greater number of speakers were against me; and Dr Lowth told me, he was clearly of my opinion, but that he could get nobody to follow him. I was much flattered to find my sentiments confirmed by so great a judge, and much more flattered when I found my reasons were entirely new to him.

But, notwithstanding the tide of opinion was some years ago so much against me, I have since had the pleasure of finding some of the most judicious philolo-

gists on my side. Mr Elphinston, Dr Kenrick, and Mr Perry, mark the word as I have done; and Mr Nares is of opinion it ought to be so pronounced, though for a reason very different from those I have produced, namely, in order to keep it as distinct as may be from the word *society*. While Mr Fry frankly owns, it is very difficult to determine the proper pronunciation of this word.

Thus I have ventured to decide where "Doctors disagree," and have been induced to spend so much time on the correction of this word, as the improper pronunciation of it does not, as in most other cases, proceed from an evident caprice of custom, as in *busy* and *bury*, or from a desire of drawing nearer to the original language, but from an absolute mistake of the principles on which we pronounce our own.

**SATIN**, sât'in, *s.* A soft, close, and shining silk.

**SATIRE**, sât'ûr, sât'ûr, *s.* A satire, or sât'ûre, *s.*

A poem in which wickedness or folly are censured.

♣ The first mode of pronouncing this word is adopted by Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Dr Ash, and Mr Smith. The short quantity of the first vowel is adopted by Mr Nares, Mr Elphinston, Buchanan, and Estick; but the quantity of the second syllable they have not marked. The third is adopted by Mr Perry and Dr Kenrick; and for the fourth we have no authorities.

But though the first mode of pronouncing this word is the most general, and the most agreeable to an English ear, the second seems to be that which is most favoured by the learned; because, say they, the first syllable in the Latin *satyra* is short. But if this reasoning were to hold good, we ought to pronounce the first syllable of *silence*, *local*, *label*, *libel*, *locust*, *paper*, and many others short, because *silentius*, *localis*, *labellus*, *lucellus*, *locustus*, *papyrus*, &c. have all the first syllables short in Latin. But to furnish the learned with an argument which perhaps may not immediately occur to them, it may be said, that in the instances I have adduced, none of the Latin words have the initial syllable accented as well as short, which is the case with the word *satyra*: but it may be answered, if we were to follow the quantity of the Latin accented vowel, we must pronounce *fetid*, *mimic*, *frigid*, *spualid*, *comic*, *resin*, *credit*, *spirit*, and *liby*, with the first vowel long, because it is the case in the Latin words *fetidus*, *mimicus*, *frigidus*, *spualidus*, *comicus*, *resina*, *creditus*, *spiritus*, and *libanus*.

The only shadow of an argument therefore that remains is, that though we do not adopt the Latin quantity of the accented antepenultimate vowel when it is long, except the vowel *u*, 507, 508, 509, we do when it is short. For though we have many instances where an English word of two syllables has the first short, though derived from a Latin word where the first two syllables are long; as *civil*, *legate*, *solemn*, &c. from *civilis*, *legatus*, *solemnis*, &c. yet we have no instance in the language where a word of three syllables in Latin with the first two vowels short, becomes an English dissyllable with the first syllable long. Hence the shortness of the first syllables of *platane*, *zephyr*, *atom*, &c. from *platanus*, *zephyrus*, *atomus*, &c. which are short, not only from the custom of carrying the short sound we give to the Latin antepenultimate vowel into the penultimate of the English word derived from it, but from the affectation of shortening the initial vowel, which this custom has introduced, in order to give our pronunciation a Latin air, and furnish us with an opportunity of showing our learning by appealing to Latin quantity; which, when applied to English, is so vague and uncertain, as to put us off of all fear of detection if we happen to be wrong. The absurd custom, therefore, of shortening our vowels, ought to be discontinued as much as possible, since it is supported by such weak and desultory arguments; and our own analogy in this, as well as in similar words, ought to be preferred to such a shadow of analogy to the quantity of the Latin language, as I have charitably afforded to those who are ignorant of it. See Principles, No. 544.

With respect to the quantity of the last syllable, though custom seems to have decided it in this word, it is not so certain in other words of a similar form. To which we may add, that although poets often bend the rhyme to their verse, when they cannot bring their verse to the rhyme, yet where custom is equivocal, their example is certainly of some weight. In this view we may look upon the couplet in Pope's Essay on Criticism,

"Leave dang'rous truths to unsuccessful authors;  
And flattery to fulsome dedicators."

See *Empire*.

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

**SATIRICAL**, sâ-tîr'ê-kâl, }  
**SATRICK**, sâ-tîr'îk, } a.  
 Belonging to satire, employed in writing invective;  
 censorious, severe in language.

**SATIRICALLY**, sâ-tîr'ê-kâl-ê, ad. With invective,  
 with intention to censure or vilify.

**SATRIST**, sât'tîr-îst, s. One who writes satires.  
 See *Patroness*.

**To SATIRIZE**, sât'tîr-îze, v. a. To censure as in  
 a satire.

**SATISFACTION**, sât-tis-fâk'shûn, s. The act of  
 pleasing to the full; the state of being pleased; release  
 from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness; gratification,  
 that which pleases; amends, atonement for a  
 crime, recompense for an injury.

**SATISFACTIVE**, sât-tis-fâk'tiv, a. Giving satisfac-  
 tion.

**SATISFACTORILY**, sât-tis-fâk'tîr-ê-lê, ad. In a sa-  
 tisfactory manner.

**SATISFACTORINESS**, sât-tis-fâk'tîr-ê-nês, s.  
 Power of satisfying, power of giving content.

**SATISFACTORY**, sât-tis-fâk'tîr-ê, a. Giving satisfac-  
 tion, giving content; atoning, making amends.

For the o, see *Domestic*.

**To SATISFY**, sât'tis-fi, v. a. To content, to please  
 to such a degree as that nothing more is desired; to  
 feed to the fill; to recompense, to pay, to content; to  
 free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense; to convince.

**To SATISFY**, sât'tis-fi, v. n. To make payment.

**SATRAP**, sâ'trâp, s. A nobleman in ancient Persia  
 who governed a province.

**SATURABLE**, sât'tshû-râ-bl, a. Impregnable with  
 any thing till it will receive no more.

**SATURANT**, sât'tshû-rânt, a. Impregnating to the  
 fill.

**To SATURATE**, sât'tshû-râte, v. a. To impregnate  
 till no more can be received or imbibed.

**SATURDAY**, sât'tîr-dê, s. 223. The last day of the  
 week.

**SATURITY**, sâ-tûr'ê-tê, s. Fulness; the state of being  
 saturated, repletion.

**SATURN**, sât'ûrn, or sât'tûrn, s. The remotest  
 planet of the solar system; in Chymistry, lead.

This was supposed to be the remotest planet when  
 Dr Johnson wrote his Dictionary; but Mr Herschel  
 has since discovered a planet still more remote, which  
 will undoubtedly be called hereafter by his own name.

The first pronunciation of this word is not the most  
 general, but by far the most analogical; and for the  
 same reason as in *Satan*; but there is an additional  
 reason in this word, which will weigh greatly with the  
 learned, and that is, the a is long in the original. Mr

Elphinston, Dr Kenrick, Perry, and Entick, adopt the  
 second pronunciation of this word; and Mr Sheridan,  
 Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and, if we may guess by  
 the position of the accent, Dr Ash and Bailey, the first.

**SATURNINE**, sât'tîr-nine, a. 148. Gloomy, melan-  
 choly, severe of temper.

**SATURNIAN**, sâ-tûr'nê-ân, a. Happy, golden.

**SATYR**, sât'tîr, or sât'ûr, s. A sylvan god.

This word, and *satire*, a poem, are pronounced  
 exactly alike, and for similar reasons.

**SAVAGE**, sâv'îdje, a. 90. Wild, uncultivated; un-  
 civilized, barbarous.

**SAVAGE**, sâv'îdje, s. A man untaught and unci-  
 lized, a barbarian.

**SAVAGELY**, sâv'îdje-lê, ad. Barbarously, cruelly.

**SAVAGENESS**, sâv'îdje-nês, s. Barbarousness,  
 cruelty, wildness.

**SAVAGERY**, sâv'îd-jêr-rê, s. Cruelty, barbarity;  
 wild growth.

**SAVANNA**, sâ-vân'nâ, s. 92. An open meadow with-  
 out wood.

**SAUCE**, sâwse, s. 218. Something eaten with food  
 to improve its taste; to serve one the same Sauce, a  
 vulgar phrase, to retaliate one injury with another.

**To SAUCE**, sâwse, v. a. To accompany meat with  
 something of higher relish; to gratify with rich tastes,  
 to intermix, or, accompany with any thing good, or,  
 ironically, with any thing bad.

**SAUCEBOX**, sâwse'bòks, s. An impertinent or petu-  
 lant fellow.

**SAUCEPAN**, sâwse'pân, s. A small skillet with a  
 long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled.

**SAUCER**, sâw'sûr, s. 98. 218. A small pan or  
 platter on which sauce is set on the table; a piece or  
 platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.

**SAUCILY**, sâw'sê-lê, ad. Impudently, impertinently,  
 petulantly.

**SAUCINESS**, sâw'sê-nês, s. Impudence, petulance,  
 impertinence.

**SAUCY**, sâw'sê, a. 218. Pert, petulant, insolent.

The regular sound of this diphthong must be care-  
 fully preserved, as the Italian sound of a given to it in  
 this word, and in *sauce, saucer, daughter*, &c. is only  
 heard among the vulgar.

**To SAVE**, sâve, v. a. To preserve from danger or  
 destruction; to preserve finally from eternal death;  
 not to spend, to hinder from being spent; to reserve  
 or lay by; to spare, to excuse; to save.

**To SAVE**, sâve, v. n. To be cheap.

**SAVE**, sâve, ad. Except, not including.

**SAVEALL**, sâve'âll, s. 406. A small pan inserted  
 into a candlestick to save the ends of candles.

**SAVER**, sâv'ûr, s. 98. Preserver, rescuer; one  
 who escapes loss, though without gain; one who lays  
 up and grows rich.

**SAVIN**, sâv'în, s. A plant.

**SAVING**, sâv'îng, a. 410. Frugal, parsimonious,  
 not lavish; not turning to loss, though not gainful.

**SAVING**, sâv'îng, ad. With exception in favour of.

**SAVING**, sâv'îng, s. Escape of expense, somewhat  
 preserved from being spent, exception in favour.

**SAVINGLY**, sâv'îng-lê, ad. With parsimony.

**SAVINGNESS**, sâv'îng-nês, s. Parsimony, frugality;  
 tendency to promote eternal salvation.

**SAVIOUR**, sâve'yûr, s. 113. Redeemer, he that  
 has saved mankind from eternal death.

**To SAUNTER**, sân'tûr, or sâvn'tûr, v. n. To  
 wander about idly, to loiter, to linger.

The first mode of pronouncing this word is the  
 more agreeable to analogy, if not in the most general  
 use; but where use has formed so clear a rule as in  
 words of this form, it is wrong not to follow it. See  
 Principles, No. 214.

Mr Elphinston, Dr Kenrick, Mr Nares, and Mr Scott,  
 are for the first pronunciation; and Mr Sheridan and  
 W. Johnston for the last. Mr Perry gives both; but,  
 by placing them as I have done, seems to give the pre-  
 ference to the first.

**SAVORY**, sâv'ûr-ê, s. 314. A plant.

**SAVOUR**, sâv'ûr, s. A scent, odour; taste, power  
 of affecting the palate.—See *Honour*.

**To SAVOUR**, sâv'ûr, v. n. To have any particular  
 smell or taste; to betoken, to have an appearance or  
 taste of something.

**To SAVOUR**, sâv'ûr, v. a. To like; to exhibit  
 taste of.

**SAVOURILY**, sâv'ûr-ê-lê, ad. With gust, with  
 appetite; with a pleasing relish.

**SAVOURINESS**, sâv'ûr-ê-nês, s. Taste, pleasing  
 and piquant; pleasing smell.

**SAVOURY**, sâv'ûr-ê, s. Pleasing to the smell;  
 piquant to the taste.

**SAVOY**, sâ-vôé, s. A sort of colewort.

**SAUSAGE**, sâw'sîdje, or sâs'sîdje, s. A roll or  
 ball made commonly of pork or veal minced very  
 small, with salt and spice.

This word is pronounced in the first manner by  
 correct, and in the second, by vulgar speakers. Among  
 this number, however, I do not reckon Mr Sheridan,  
 Mr Smith, and Mr Scott, who adopt it; but, in my  
 opinion, Dr Kenrick and Mr Perry, who prefer the first,  
 are not only more agreeable to rule, but to the best  
 usage. In this opinion I am confirmed by Mr Nares, who  
 says it is commonly pronounced in the second manner.  
 See Principles, No. 218.

**SAW**, sâw, 219. The pret. of *See*.

**SAW SÂW** s. A dentated instrument, by the attri-

nör 167, nót 163—tåbe 171, tåb 172, búll 173—ðil 299—pöund 313—thin 466, THIS 469.

tion of which wood or metal is cut; a saying, a sentence, a proverb.

**To SAW, sáv, v. a.** Part. *Sawed* and *Sawn*.

To cut timber or other matter with a saw.

**SAWDUST, sáv'dúst, s.** Dust made by the attrition of the saw.

**SAWFISH, sáv'fish, s.** A sort of fish.

**SAWPIE, sáv'pít, s.** Pit over which timber is laid to be sawn by two men.

**SAW-WORT, sáv'wúrt, s.** A plant.

**SAW-WREST, sáv'rést, s.** A sort of tool. With the saw-wrest they set the teeth of the saw.

**SAWER, sáv'úr, s.**

**SAWYER, sáv'yúr, 113. } s.**

One whose trade is to saw timber into boards or beams.

**SAXIFRAGE, sák'sé-frádjé, s.** A plant.

**SAXIFRAGOUS, sák-sífrá-gús, a.** Dissolvent of the stone.

**To SAY, sá, v. a.** 220. Pret. *Said*. To speak, to utter in words, to tell; to tell in any manner.

**SAYING, sá'ing, s.** 410. Expression, words, opinion sententiously delivered.

**SAYS, séz, s.** Third person of *To Say*.

↳ This seems to be an incorrigible deviation. 90.

**SCAB, skáb, s.** An incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter; the itch or mange of horses; a paltry fellow, so named from the itch.

**SCABBARD, skáb'búrd, s.** 418. The sheath of a sword.

**SCABBED, skáb'béd, or skábd, a.** 366. Covered or diseased with scabs; paltry, sorry.

↳ This word, like *learned, blessed*, and some others, when used as an adjective, is always pronounced in two syllables, and when a participle, in one. See Principles, No. 362.

**SCABBEDNESS, skáb'béd-nés, s.** The state of being scabbéd.

**SCABBINESS, skáb'bé-nés, s.** The quality of being scabby.

**SCABBY, skáb'bé, a.** Diseased with scabs.

**SCABIOUS, skáb'bé-ús, a.** Itchy, leprosy.

**SCABROUS, skáb'brús, a.** 314. Rough, rugged, pointed on the surface; harsh, unmusical.

**SCABWORT, skáb'wúrt, s.** A plant.

**SCAD, skád, s.** A kind of fish; probably the same as *Shad*.

**SCAFFOLD, ská'ffúld, s.** 166. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators; the gallery raised for execution of great malefactors; frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen.

**SCAFFOLDAGE, ská'ffúld-díjé, s.** 90. Gallery, hollow floor.

**SCAFFOLDING, ská'ffúld-díng, s.** 410. Building slightly erected.

**SCALADE, ská-láde', } s.**

**SCALADO, ská-lá'dó, } s.**  
A storm given to a place by raising ladders against the walls.—See *Lumbago*.

**SCALARY, skál'á-ré, a.** Proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.

**To SCALD, skáld, v. a.** 84. To burn with hot liquor

**SCALD, skáld, s.** Scurf on the head.

**SCALD, skáld, a.** Paltry, sorry.

**SCALDHEAD, skáld'héd', s.** A loathsome disease, a kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a scab.

**SCALE, skále, s.** A balance, a vessel suspended by a beam against another; the sign *Libra* in the Zodiac; the small shells or crusts which, lying one over another, make the coats of fishes; any thing exfoliated, a thin lamina; ladder, means of ascent; the act of storming by ladders; regular gradation; a regular series rising like a ladder; a figure subdivided by lines like the steps of a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the thing represented; the series of

harmonic or musical proportions; any thing marked at equal distances.

**To SCALE, skále, v. a.** To climb as by ladders; to measure or compare, to weigh; to take off in a thin lamina; to pare off a surface.

**To SCALE, skále, v. n.** To peel off in thin particles.

**SCALED, skáld, a.** 359. Squamous, having scales like fishes.

**SCALENE, ská-léne', s.** In Geometry, a triangle that has three sides unequal to each other.

**SCALINESS, ská-lé-nés, s.** The state of being scaly.

**SCALL, skávl, s.** 84. Leprosy, morbid baldness.

**SCALLION, skál'yún, s.** 113. A kind of onion.

**SCALLOP, skól'lóp, s.** 166. A fish with a hollow pectinated shell.

↳ This word is irregular; for it ought to have the *a* in the first syllable like that in *tailor*; but the deep sound of *a* is too firmly fixed by custom to afford any expectation of a change. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith, pronounce the *a* in the manner I have given it, and Mr. Perry only as in *tailor*.

**To SCALLOP, skól'lóp, v. a.** To mark on the edge with segments of circles.

**SCALP, skálp, s.** The skull, the cranium, the bone that encloses the brain; the integuments of the head.

**To SCALP, skálp, v. a.** To deprive the skull of its integuments.

**SCALPEL, skálp'pél, s.** An instrument used to scrape a bone.

**SCALY, ská'le, a.** Covered with scales.

**To SCAMBLE, skám'bl, v. n.** 405. To be turbulent and rapacious, to scramble, to get by struggling with others; to shift awkwardly. Little used.

**SCAMMONIATE, skám-món'é-áte, a.** 91. Made with scammony.

**SCAMMONY, skám'mò-né, s.** The name of a plant; a concreted juice drawn from an Asiatic plant.

**To SCAMPER, skám'púr, v. n.** 93. To fly with speed and trepidation.

**To SCAN, skán, v. a.** To examine a verse by counting the feet; to examine nicely.

**SCANDAL, skán'dál, s.** 88. Offence given by the faults of others; reproachful aspersion, opprobrious censure, infamy.

**To SCANDAL, skán'dál, v. a.** To treat opprobriously, to charge falsely with faults.

**To SCANDALIZE, skán'dá-líze, v. a.** To offend by some action supposed criminal; to reproach, to disgrace, to defame.

**SCANDALOUS, skán'dá-lús, a.** 314. Giving public offence; opprobrious, disgraceful; shameful, openly vile.

**SCANDALOUSLY, skán'dá-lús-lé, ad.** Censoriously, opprobriously; shamefully, ill to a degree that gives public offence.

**SCANDALOUSNESS, skán'dá-lús-nés, s.** The quality of giving public offence.

**SCANDALUM MAGNATUM, skán'dá-lúm mág-ná-túm, s.** An offence given to a person of dignity by opprobrious speech or writing; a writ to recover damages in such cases.

**SCANSION, skán'shán, s.** The act or practice of scanning a verse.

**To SCANT, skánt, v. a.** To limit, to straiten.

**SCANT, skánt, a.** Parsimonious; less than what is proper or competent.

**SCANTILY, skán'té-lé, ad.** Sparingly, niggardly; narrowly.

**SCANTINESS, skán'té-nés, s.** Narrowness, want of space; want of amplitude or greatness.

**SCANTLET, skánt'lét, s.** A small pattern, a small quantity, a little piece.

**SCANTLING, skánt'líng, s.** 410. A quantity cut for a particular purpose; a certain proportion; a small quantity.

**SCANTLY, skánt'lé, ad.** Scarcely; narrowly, penuriously.

559 Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mé 93, mét 95—pine 105, pin 107—nó 162, möve 164,

SCANTNESS, skánt'nés, *s.* Narrowness, meanness, smallness.

SCANTY, skánt'té, *a.* Narrow, small, short of sufficient quantity; sparing, niggardly.

To SCAPE, skápe, *v. a.* To escape, to shun, to fly.

To SCAPE, skápe, *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger.

SCAPE, skápe, *s.* Escape, flight from hurt or danger; negligent freak; loose act of vice or lewdness.

SCAPULA, skáp'ù-lá, *s.* 92. The shoulder-blade.

SCAPULARY, skáp'ù-lá-ré, *a.* Relating or belonging to the shoulders.

SCAR, skár, *s.* 78. A mark made by hurt or fire, a cicatrix.

To SCAR, skár, *v. a.* To mark as with a sore or wound.

SCARAB, skár'áb, *s.* A beetle, an insect with sheathed wings.

SCARAMOUCH, skár'á-móútsh, *s.* A buffoon in motley dress.

SCARCE, skárse, *a.* Not plentiful; rare, not common.

SCARCE, skárse, } *ad.*

SCARCELY, skársé'lé, } *ad.*

SCARCENESS, skársé'nés, } *s.*

SCARCITY, skársé-té, 511. } *s.*

Smallness of quantity, not plenty, penury; rareness, unfrequency, not commonness.

To SCARE, skáre, *v. a.* To frighten, to terrify; to strike with sudden fear.

SCARECROW, skáre'kró, *s.* An image or clapper set up to fright birds.

SCARP, skárf, *s.* Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress.

To SCARP, skárf, *v. a.* To throw loosely on; to dress in any loose vesture.

SCARFSKIN, skárf'skin, *s.* The cuticle; the epidermis.

SCARIFICATION, skár-é-fé-ká'shûn, *s.* Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument.

SCARIFICATOR, skár-é-fé-ká'tûr, *s.* One who scarifies.

SCARIFIER, skár-ré-fl-ûr, *s.* 98. He who scarifies; the instrument with which scarifications are made.

To SCARIFY, skár-ré-fl, *v. a.* 183. To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping-glasses.

SCARLET, skárlét, *s.* 99. A beautiful bright red colour, cloth dyed with a scarlet colour.

SCARLET, skárlét, *a.* Of the colour of scarlet.

SCARLETOAK, skár-lét-óke', *s.* The flex, a species of oak.

SCARP, skárp, *s.* The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields.

SCATE, skáte, *s.* A kind of wooden shoe on which people slide.

To SCATE, skáte, *v. n.* To slide on skates.

SCATE, skáte, *s.* A fish of the species of thornback.

SCATEBOUS, skát'té-brûs, *a.* Abounding with springs.

To SCATH, skáth, *v. a.* To waste, to damage, to destroy.

SCATH, skáth, *s.* Waste, damage, mischief.

SCATHFUL, skáth'fûl, *a.* Mischievous, destructive.

To SCATTER, skát'tûr, *v. a.* 98. To throw loosely about, to sprinkle, to dissipate, to disperse.

To SCATTER, skát'tûr, *v. n.* To be dissipated, to be dispersed.

SCATTERINGLY, skát'tûr-îng-lé, *ad.* Loosely, dispersedly.

SCAVENGER, skáv'in-jûr, *s.* 98. A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean; a villain, a wicked wretch.

SCENERY, séen'é-r-é, *s.* The appearances of places or things; the representation of the place in which an

action is performed; the disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play.

SCENE, séen, *s.* The stage, the theatre of dramatick poetry; the general appearance of any action, the whole contexture of objects, a display, a series, a regular disposition; part of a play; the place represented by the stage; the hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.

SCENICK, sén'ník, *a.* Dramatick, theatrical.

From the general tendency of the antepenultimate accent to shorten the vowel, and the particular propensity to contract every vowel but *a* before the termination in *ical*, we find those in *ic*, which may be looked upon as abbreviations of the other, preserve the same shortening power with respect to the vowels which precede: and though the word in question might plead the long sound of the *e* in the Latin *scenicus*, yet, if this plea were admitted, we ought for the same reason to alter the sound of *o* in *comic*; nor should we know where to stop. As a plain analogy, therefore, is formed by *epic*, *topic*, *tragic*, *tonic*, &c. it would be absurd to break in upon it, under pretence of conforming to Latin quantity; as this would disturb our most settled usages, and quite unning the language.—See Principles, No. 544.

SCENOGRAPHICAL, sén-ò-gráf'fè-kál, *a.* Drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRAPHICALLY, sén-ò-gráf'fè-kál-é, *ad.* In perspective.

SCENOGRAPHY, sé-nòg'gráf-é, *s.* 518. The art of perspective.

SCENT, sént, *s.* The power of smelling, the smell; the object of smell, odour good or bad; chace followed by the smell.

To SCENT, sént, *v. a.* To smell, to perceive by the nose; to perfume, or to imbue with odour good or bad.

SCENTLESS, sént'lés, *a.* Having no smell.

SCETRE, sép'tûr, *s.* 416. The ensign of royalty borne in the hand.

SCETRED, sép'tûrd, *a.* 359. Bearing a scetpre.

SCETTICK, skép'tík, *s.*—See *Sheptick*.

SCHEDIASM, skéd'é-ázim, *s.* (From the Greek *σχέδιασμα*.)

Cursory writing on a loose sheet.

This word is not in Johnson, but, from its utility, is certainly worthy of a niche in all our other Dictionaries as well as Ash's, where it is to be found. The Latins have their *Schediasma*, the French have their *Feuille volante*, and why should not the English have their *Schediasm*, to express what is written in an extemporary way on a loose sheet of paper, without the formality of composition?

SCHEDULE, séd'jûle, or skéd'jûle, *s.* A small scroll; a little inventory.

In the pronunciation of this word we seem to depart both from the Latin *schedula* and the French *schedule*. If we follow the first, we ought to pronounce the word *skedule*, 353; if the last, *shedule*; but entirely sinking the *ch* in *schedule* seems to be the prevailing

and too firmly fixed by custom to be altered in favour of either of its original words. Dr Kenrick, Mr Perry, and Buchanan, pronounce it *skedule*; but Mr Elphinston, Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Mr Nares, Barclay, Fenning, and Shaw, *sedule*; though if we may believe Dr Jones, it was pronounced *skedule* in Queen Anne's time.

SCHEME, skéme, *s.* 353. A plan, a combination of various things into one view, design, or purpose; a project, a contrivance, a design; a representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies, any lineal or mathematical diagram.

SCHEMER, skémûr, *s.* 98. A projector, a contriver.

SCHESIS, ské'sis, *s.* A habitude, the relative state of a thing, with respect to other things; a rhetorical figure, in which a supposed affection or inclination of the adversary is introduced in order to be exposed.

SCHISM, sízim, *s.* A separation or division in the church.

The common pronunciation of this word is contrary to every rule for pronouncing words from the learned languages, and ought to be altered. *Ch* in English words, coming from the Greek words with *ch* ought always to be pronounced like *k*; and I believe the word in question is almost the only exception throughout the language. However strange, therefore, *skizm* may

sound, it is the only true and analogical pronunciation; and we might as well pronounce *schisme*, *seme*, as *schism*, *sizm*, there being exactly the same reason for both. But when once a false pronunciation is fixed as this is, it requires some daring spirit to begin the reformation: but when once begun, as it has, what seldom happens, truth, novelty, and the appearance of Greek erudition on its side, there is no doubt of its success. Whatever, therefore, may be the fate of its pronunciation, it ought still to retain its spelling. This must be held sacred, or the whole language will be metamorphosed; for the very same reason that induced Dr Johnson to spell *sceptick*, *skeptick*, ought to have made him spell *schism*, *sizm*, and *schedule*, *sedule*. All our orthoepists pronounce the word as I have marked it.

**SCHISMATICAL**, *siz-mât-té-kál*, *a.* Implying schism, practising schism.

**SCHISMATICALLY**, *siz-mât-té-kál-é*, *ad.* In a schismatical manner.

**SCHISMATICK**, *siz-mâ-tík*, *s.* One who separates from the true church.

**SCHOLAR**, *skô-lâr*, *s.* 88. §53. One who learns of a master, a disciple; a man of letters; a pedant, a man of books; one who has a lettered education.

**SCHOLARSHIP**, *skô-lâr-shîp*, *s.* Learning, literature, knowledge; literary exhibition; exhibition or maintenance for a scholar.

**SCHOLASTICAL**, *skô-lâs-té-kál*, *a.* Belonging to a scholar or school.

**SCHOLASTICALLY**, *skô-lâs-té-kál-é*, *ad.* According to the niceties or method of the schools.

**SCHOLASTICK**, *skô-lâs-tík*, *a.* Pertaining to the school, practised in the schools; befitting the school, suitable to the school, pedantick.

**SCHOLIAST**, *skô-lé-âst*, *s.* 353. A writer of explanatory notes.

**SCHOLION**, *skô-lé-ôn*, } *s.*

**SCHOLIUM**, *skô-lé-ôm*, } *s.*

A note, an explanatory observation.

**SCHOOL**, *skô-ôl*, *s.* 353. A house of discipline and instruction; place of literary education; a state of instruction; a system of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.

**To SCHOOL**, *skô-ôl*, *v. a.* To instruct; to train; to teach with superiority, to tutor.

**SCHOOLBOY**, *skô-ôl-bô-é*, *s.* A boy that is in his rudiments at school.

**SCHOOLDAY**, *skô-ôl-dâ*, *s.* Age in which youth is kept at school.

**SCHOOLFELLOW**, *skô-ôl-fêl-lô*, *s.* One bred at the same school.

**SCHOOLHOUSE**, *skô-ôl-hô-ûse*, *s.* House of discipline and instruction.

**SCHOOLMAN**, *skô-ôl-mân*, *s.* 88. One versed in the niceties and subtleties of academical disputation; one skilled in the divinity of the schools.

**SCHOOLMASTER**, *skô-ôl-mâs-târ*, *s.* One who preaches and teaches in a school.

**SCHOOLMISTRESS**, *skô-ôl-mîs-trîs*, *s.* A woman who governs a school.

**SCIATICA**, *si-â-té-kâ*, } *s.* 509. The hip gout.

**SCIATICK**, *si-â-tík*, } *s.* 509. The hip gout.

**SCIATICAL**, *si-â-té-kál*, *a.* Afflicting the hip.

**SCIENCE**, *si-ên-se*, *s.* Knowledge; certainty grounded on demonstration; art attained by precepts, or built on principles; any art or species of knowledge.

**SCIENTIAL**, *si-ên-shâl*, *a.* Producing science.

**SCIENTIFICALLY**, *si-ên-tîfîk-kál-é*, *ad.* In such a manner as to produce knowledge.

**SCIMITAR**, *sim-mé-târ*, *s.* 88. A short sword with a convex edge.

**To SCINTILLATE**, *sin-tîl-lâ-te*, *v. n.* To sparkle, to emit sparks.

**SCINTILLATION**, *sin-tîl-lâ-shûn*, *s.* Th. act of sparkling, sparks emitted.

**SCIOLIST**, *si-ô-lîst*, *s.* One who knows things superficially.

**SCIOLOUS**, *si-ô-lûs*, *a.* Superficially or imperfectly knowing.

**SCIOMACHY**, *si-ôm-mâ-ké*, *s.* Battle with a shadow.—See *Monomachy*.

Mr. Nares questions whether the *c* should not be pronounced hard in this word, (or as it ought rather to be *schiamachy*; and if so, he says, ought we not to write *skiamachy*, for the same reason as *skeptick*? I answer, Exactly.—See *Scirrhus* and *Skeptick*.

Dr. Johnson's folio accents this word properly on the second syllable (see Principles, No. 518) but the quarto on the first.

**SCION**, *si-ûn*, *s.* 166. A small twig taken from one tree to be ingrafted into another.

**SCIRE FACIAS**, *si-ré-fâ-shâs*, *s.* A writ judicial in law.

**SCIRRHEUS**, *skîr-rûs*, *s.* 109. An indurated gland.

This word is sometimes, but improperly, written *schirrus*, with the *h* in the first syllable instead of the last; and Bailey and Fenning have given us two aspirations, and spelt it *schirrus*; both of which modes of spelling the word are contrary to the general analogy of orthography; for as the word comes from the Greek *scirrus*, the latter *r* only can have the aspiration, as the first of these double letters has always the *spiritus lenis*; and the *c* in the first syllable, as it arises from the Greek *z*, and not the *z*, no more reason can be given for placing the *h* after it, by spelling it *schirrus*, than there is for spelling *scene* from *σκηνή*, *schene*; or *sceptre* from *σκήπτρον*, *scheptre*. The most correct Latin orthography confirms this opinion, by spelling the word in question *scirrhus*; and, according to the most settled analogy of our own language, and the constant method of pronouncing words from the Greek and Latin, the *c* ought to be soft before the *i* in this word, and the first syllable should be pronounced like the first of *spring*, *Sir-i-us*, &c.

Whatever might have been the occasion of the false orthography of this word, its false pronunciation seems fixed beyond recovery; and Dr Johnson tells us it ought to be written *skirrus*, not merely because it comes from *scirrus*, but because *c* in English has before *e* and *i* the sound of *s*. Dr Johnson is the last man that I should have suspected of giving this advice. What! because a false orthography has obtained, and a false pronunciation in consequence of it, must both these errors be confirmed by a still grosser departure from analogy? A little reflection on the consequences of so pernicious a practice would, I doubt not, have made Dr Johnson retract his advice. While a true orthography remains, there is some hope that a false pronunciation may be reclaimed; but when once the orthography is altered, pronunciation is incorrigible; and we must bow to the tyrant, however false may be his title.—See Principles, No. 350, and the word *Skeptick*.

Mr Sheridan pronounces this word *skirrus*; Mr Scott, Mr Perry, and W. Johnston, have omitted it; neither Dr Kenrick, nor Buchanan, take any notice of the sound of *c*, and, according to them, it might be pronounced *s*; but Barclay writes it to be pronounced *skirrus*.

**SCIRRHUS**, *skîr-rûs*, *a.* 314. Having a gland indurated.

**SCIRRHOSITY**, *skîr-rôs-sé-té*, *s.* An induration of the glands.

**SCISSIBLE**, *sis-sé-bl*, *a.* Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

**SCISSILE**, *sis-il*, *a.* 140. Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

**SCISSION**, *sîzh-ûn*, *s.* The act of cutting.—See *Abscision*.

**SCISSORS**, *sîzh-zûz*, *s.* 166. A small pair of shears, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.

**SCISSURE**, *sîzh-ûre*, *s.* A crack, a rent, a fissure.

**SCLAVONIA**, *sklâ-vô-né-â*, *s.* 92. A province near Turkey in Europe.

**SCLAVONIC**, *sklâ-vôn-îk*, *a.* The Slavonian language.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 87—mê 93, mêt 95—plne 105, pln 107—nô 162, mðve 164,

**SCLEROTICK**, sklê-rôt'ik, *a.* Hard, an epithet of one of the coats of the eye.

To **SCOAT**, skôte, } *v. a.*

To **SCOTCH**, skôtsh, } *v. a.*  
To stop a wheel by putting a stone or piece of wood under it. N. B. The former of these words is the most in use.

To **SCOFF**, skôf, *v. n.* To treat with insolent ridicule, to treat with contumelious language.

**SCOFF**, skôf, *s.* 170. Contemptuous ridicule, expression of scorn, contumelious language.

**SCOFFER**, skôff'fûr, *s.* 98. Insolent ridiculer, saucy scorners, contumelious reproacher.

**SCOFFINGLY**, skôff'fing-lê, *ad.* In contempt, in ridicule.

To **SCOLD**, skôld, *v. n.* To quarrel clamorously and rudely.—See *Mould*.

**SCOLD**, skôld, *s.* A clamorous, rude, foul-mouthed woman.

**SCOLLOP**, skôll'ûp, *s.* 166. A pectinated shell fish.

**SCONCE**, skônse, *s.* A fort, a bulwark; the head; a pensile candlestick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light.

To **SCONCE**, skônse, *v. a.* To mulct, to fine.

**SCOOP**, skôôp, *s.* 306. A kind of large ladle, a vessel with a long handle used to throw out liquor.

To **SCOOP**, skôôp, *v. a.* To lade out; to carry off in any thing hollow; to cut hollow, or deep.

**SCOOPER**, skôôp'ûr, *s.* 98. One who scoops.

**SCOPE**, skôpe, *s.* Aim, intention, drift; thing aimed at, mark, final end; room, space, amplitude of intellectual view.

**SCORBUTICAL**, skôr-bu'tê-kâl, } *a.*

**SCORBUTICK**, skôr-bu'tik, 509. } *a.*  
Diseased with the scurvy.

**SCORBUTICALLY**, skôr-bu'tê-kâl-ê, *ad.* With tendency to the scurvy.

To **SCORCH**, skôr'tsh, *v. a.* 352. To burn superficially; to burn.

To **SCORCH**, skôr'tsh, *v. n.* To be burnt superficially, to be dried up.

**SCORDIUM**, skôr'dê-ûm, or skôr'jê-ûm, *s.* 293, 294. 37â. An herb.

**SCORE**, skóre, *s.* A notch or long incision; a line drawn; an account, which, when writing was less common, was kept by marks on tallies; account kept of something past; debt imputed; reason, motive; sake, account, reason referred to some one; twenty; a song in Score, the words with the musical notes of a song annexed.

To **SCORE**, skóre, *v. a.* To set down as a debt; to impute, to charge; to mark by a line.

**SCORIA**, skôr're-â, *s.* 92. Dross, excrement.

**SCORIOUS**, skôr're-ûs, *a.* 314. Drossy, recrementitious.

To **SCORN**, skôr'n, *v. a.* To despise, to revile, to vilify.

To **SCORN**, skôr'n, *v. n.* To scoff.

**SCORN**, skôr'n, *s.* Contempt, scoff, act of contumely.

**SCORNER**, skôr'n'ûr, *s.* 98. Contemner, despiser; scoffer, ridiculer.

**SCORNFUL**, skôr'n'fûl, *a.* Contemptuous, insolent; acting in defiance.

**SCORNFULLY**, skôr'n'fûl-ê, *ad.* Contemptuously, insolently.

**SCORPION**, skôr'pê-ûn, *s.* A reptile much resembling a small lobster with a very venomous sting; one of the signs of the Zodiac; a scourge so called from its cruelty; a sea fish.

**SCOT**, skôt, *s.* Shot, payment; Scot and lot, parish payments.

To **SCOTCH**, skôtsh, *v. a.* To cut with shallow incisions.

**SCOTCH**, skôtsh, *a.* Belonging to Scotland.

**SCOTCH COLLOPS**, }  
**SCOTCH'D COLLOPS**, } *s.*  
**SCORCH'D COLLOPS**, }

Veal cut into small pieces and fried.

The inspector may choose which of these he pleases. The first is most in use, and seems nearest the truth.

**SCOTCH HOPPERS**, skôtsh'hôp-pûrz, *s.* A play in which boys hop over lines in the ground.

**SCOTOMY**, skôt'tô-mê, *s.* A dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight.

**SCOUNDREL**, skôûn'drîl, *s.* 99. A mean rascal, a low petty villain.

To **SCOUR**, skôûr, *v. a.* 312. To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the surface; to purge violently; to cleanse; to remove by scouring; to range in order to catch or drive away something, to clear away; to pass swiftly over.

To **SCOUR**, skôûr, *v. n.* To perform the office of cleaning domestic utensils; to clean; to be purged or lax; to rove, to range; to run here and there; to run with great eagerness and swiftness, to scamper.

**SCOURER**, skôûr'ûr, *s.* One that cleans by rubbing; a purge; one who runs swiftly.

**SCOURGE**, skûrje, *s.* 314. A whip, a lash, an instrument of discipline; a punishment, a vindictive affliction; one that afflicts, harasses, or destroys; a whip for a top.

To **SCOURGE**, skûrje, *v. a.* To lash with a whip, to whip; to punish, to chastise, to chasten, to castigate.

**SCOURGER**, skûrj'ûr, *s.* 98. One that scourges, a punisher or chastiser.

**SCOUT**, skôût, *s.* 312. One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy.

To **SCOUR**, skôût, *v. n.* To go out in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately.

This word has been used latterly as a verb active in a very different sense, and in better company than one could have imagined. This sense, when applied to principles or opinions, is that of *reprobating or despising*; and we sometimes find, in parliamentary speeches, that certain opinions or principles are *scouted*; still, however, with me, it passed for irreproachable and demigalgar, till I found it used by one of the guardians of language as well as of religion and politics, the Anti-Jacobin Review. "The first is the admirable and judicious Hooker; who *scouts* the opinion of those, who, because the names of all church officers are words of relation, because a shepherd must have his flock, a teacher his scholars, a minister his company which he ministereth unto, therefore suppose that no man should be ordained a minister but for some particular congregation, and unless he be tied to some certain parish. 'Perceive they not,' says he, 'how by this means, they make it unlawful for the church to employ men at all in converting nations?'"

To **SCOWL**, skôûl, *v. n.* To frown, to pout, to look angry, sour and sullen.

**SCOWL**, skôûl, *s.* 322. Look of sullenness or discontent, gloom.

**SCOWLINGLY**, skôûl'ing-lê, *ad.* With a frowning and sullen look.

To **SCRABBLE**, skrâb'bl, *v. n.* 405. To paw with the hands.

**SCRAG**, skrâg, *s.* Any thing thin or lean.

**SCRAGGED**, skrâg'gêd, *a.* 366. Rough, uneven, full of protuberances or asperities.

**SCRAGGEDNESS**, skrâg'gêd-nês, } *s.*

**SCRAGGINES**, skrâg'gê-nês, } *s.*  
Leanness, unevenness, roughness, ruggedness.

**SCRAGGY**, skrâg'gê, *a.* 383. Lean, thin; rough rugged.

To **SCRAMBLE**, skrâm'bl, *v. n.* To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuously with the hands, to catch with haste, preventive of another; to climb by the help of the hands.

**SCRAMBLE**, skrâm'bl, *s.* 405. Eager contest for something; act of climbing by the help of the hands.

**SCRAMBLER**, skrâm'bl'ûr, *s.* 98. One that scrambles one that climbs by the help of the hands.

nör 167, nôt 163—tåbe 171, tåb 172, báll 173—ðil 299—pðand 313—tân 466, THIS 490.

- To SCRANCH**, skrånsh, *v. a.* To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth.
- SCRANNEL**, skrån'nill, *a.* 99. Grating by the sound.
- SCRAP**, skráp, *s.* A small particle, a little piece, a fragment; crumb, small particles of meat left at the table; a small piece of paper.
- To SCRAPE**, skrápe, *v. a.* To deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument; to take away by scraping, to erase; to act upon any surface with a harsh noise; to gather by great efforts or penurious or trifling diligence; to scrape acquaintance, a low phrase, to curry favour, or insinuate into one's familiarity.
- To SCRAPE**, skrápe, *v. n.* To make a harsh noise; to play ill on a fiddle.
- SCRAPE**, skrápe, *s.* Difficulty, perplexity, distress; an awkward bow.
- SCRAPER**, skrápúr, *s.* 98. Instrument with which any thing is scraped; a miser, a man intent on getting money, a scrapepenny; a vile fiddler.
- To SCRATCH**, skrátsh, *v. a.* To tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and uneven; to tear with the nails; to wound slightly; to hurt slightly with any thing pointed or keen; to rub with the nails; to write or draw awkwardly.
- SCRATCH**, skrátsh, *s.* An incision ragged and shallow; laceration with the nails; a slight wound.
- SCRATCHEE**, skrátsh'úr, *s.* 98. He who scratches.
- SCRATCHES**, skrátsh'íz, *s.* 99. Cracked ulcers or scabs on a horse's foot.
- SCRATCHINGLY**, skrátsh'ing-lé, *ad.* With the action of scratching.
- SCRAW**, skráw, *s.* 219. Surface or scurf.
- To SCRAWL**, skráwl, *v. a.* 219. To draw or mark irregularly or clumsily; to write unskilfully and inelegantly.
- SCRAWL**, skráwl, *s.* Unskilful and inelegant writing.
- SCRAWLER**, skráwl'úr, *s.* A clumsy and inelegant writer.
- SCRAY**, skrál, *s.* 220. A bird called a sea-swallow.
- To SCREAM**, skrême, *v. n.* 227. To make a shrill or harsh noise.
- To SCREAM**, skrême, *v. n.* 227. To cry out shrilly, as in terror or agony.
- SCREAM**, skrême, *s.* A shrill quick loud cry of terror or pain.
- To SCREECH**, skrêétsh, *v. n.* 246. To cry out as in terror or anguish; to cry as a night owl.
- SCREEHOWL**, skrêétsh'óil, *s.* An owl that hoots in the night, and whose voice is supposed to betoken danger, or death.
- SCREEN**, skrêén, *s.* 246. Any thing that affords shelter or concealment; any thing used to exclude cold or light; a riddle to sift sand.
- To SCREEN**, skrêén, *v. a.* To shelter, to conceal, to hide; to sift, to riddle.
- SCREW**, skröö, *s.* 265. One of the mechanical powers; a kind of twisted pin or nail which enters by turning.
- To SCREW**, skröö, *v. a.* To turn by a screw; to fasten with a screw; to deform by contortions; to force, to bring by violence; to squeeze, to press; to oppress by extortion.
- To SCRIBBLE**, skrib'bl, *v. a.* 405. To fill with artless or worthless writing; to write without use or elegance.
- To SCRIBBLE**, skrib'bl, *v. n.* To write without care or beauty.
- SCRIBBLE**, skrib'bl, *s.* Worthless writing.
- SCRIBBLER**, skrib'bl-úr, *s.* 98. A petty author, a writer without worth.
- SCRIBE**, skribe, *s.* A writer; a public notary.
- SCRIMER**, skri'múr, *s.* 98. A gladiator. Not in use.
- SCRIP**, skrip, *s.* A small bag, a satchel; a schedule; a small writing.
- SCRIPPAGE**, skrip'pláje, *s.* 90. That which is contained in a scrip.
- SCRIPTORY**, skrip'túr-é, *a.* 512. Written, not orally delivered.—See *Domestick*.
- SCRIPTURAL**, skrip'tshú-rál, *a.* Contained in the Bible, biblical.
- SCRIPTURE**, skrip'tshúre, *s.* 461. Writing; sacred writing, the Bible.
- SCRIVENER**, skri'v'núr, *s.* One who draws contracts; one whose business is to place money at interest. This word is irrevocably contracted into two syllables.—See *Clef* and *Nominative*.
- SCROFULA**, skröfú-lá, *s.* 92. A deprivation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores commonly called the king's evil.
- SCROFULOUS**, skröfú-lús, *a.* 314. Diseased with the scrofula.
- SCROLL**, skröle, *s.* 406. A writing rolled up.
- SCROYLE**, skröel, *s.* A mean fellow, a rascal, a wretch.
- To SCRUB**, skrüb, *v. a.* To rub hard with something coarse and rough.
- SCRUB**, skrüb, *s.* A mean fellow; any thing mean or despicable.
- SCRUBBED**, skrüb'bíd, 366. } *a.*  
**SCRUBBY**, skrüb'bé, }  
 Mean, vile, worthless, dirty, sorry.
- SCRUFF**, skrúf, *s.*  
 This word, by a metathesis usual in pronunciation, Dr Johnson supposes to be the same with scurf.
- SCRUPLE**, skröö'pl, *s.* 339. 405. Doubt; perplexity, generally about minute things; twenty grains, the third part of a dram; proverbially any small quantity.
- To SCRUPLE**, skröö'pl, *v. n.* To doubt, to hesitate.
- SCRUPLEB**, skröö'pl-úr, *s.* 98. A doubter, one who has scruples.
- SCRUPULOSITY**, skröö-pú-lús'é-té, *s.* Doubt, minute and nice doubtfulness; fear of acting in any manner, tenderness of conscience.
- SCRUPULOUS**, skröö'pú-lús, *a.* 314. Nicely doubtful, hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience; given to objections, captious; cautious.
- SCRUPULOUSLY**, skröö'pú-lús-lé, *ad.* Carefully, nicely, anxiously.
- SCRUPULOUSNESS**, skröö'pú-lús-nés, *s.* The state of being scrupulous.
- SCRUTABLE**, skröö'tá-bl, *a.* 405. Discoverable by inquiry.
- SCRUTATION**, skröö'tá'shún, *s.* Search, examination, inquiry.
- SCRUTATOR**, skröö'tá'túr, *s.* 166. Inquirer, searcher, examiner.
- SCRUTINIOUS**, skröö'tin-ús, *a.* Captious, full of inquiries.
- SCRUTINY**, skröö'té-né, *s.* 339. Inquiry, search, examination.
- To SCRUTINIZE**, skröö'tin-lze, *v. a.* To search, to examine.
- SCRUTOIRE**, skröö'tóre', *s.* A case of drawers for writing.
- To SCUD**, skúd, *v. n.* To fly, to run away with precipitation.
- To SCUDDLE**, skú'dl, *v. a.* To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation.
- SCUFFLE**, skú'fl, *s.* 405. A confused quarrel, a tumultuous broil.
- To SCUFFLE**, skú'fl, *v. n.* To fight confusedly and tumultuously.
- To SCULK**, skúlk, *v. n.* To lurk in hiding places, to lie close.
- SCULKER**, skúlk'úr, *s.* 98. A lurker, one that hides himself for shame or mischief.
- SCULL**, skúl, *s.* The bone which incases and defends the brain, the arched bone of the head; a small boat, a cockboat; one who rows a cockboat; a shoal of fish.



559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pln 107—nò 162, mðve 164,

**SCULLCAP**, skùl'kâp, *s.* A headpiece.  
**SCULLER**, skùl'tûr, *s.* 98. A cockboat, a boat in which there is but one rower; one that rows a cock-boat.  
**SCULLERY**, skùl'lûr-ê, *s.* The place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept.  
**SCULLION**, skùl'yûn, *s.* 113. The lowest domestick servant, that washes the kettles and the dishes in the kitchen.  
**SCULPTILE**, skùlp'til, *a.* 140. Made by carving.  
**SCULPTOR**, skùlp'tûr, *s.* 166. A carver, one who cuts wood or stone into images.  
**SCULPTURE**, skùlp'tshûre, *s.* 461. The art of carving wood, or hewing stone into images; carved work; the act of engraving.  
*To SCULPTURE*, skùlp'tshûre, *v. a.* To cut, to engrave.  
**SCUM**, skûm, *s.* That which rises to the top of any liquor; the dross, the refuse, the recrement.  
*To SCUM*, skûm, *v. a.* To clear off the scum.  
**SCUMMER**, skûm'mûr, *s.* 98. A vessel with which liquor is scummed.  
**SCUPPER HOLES**, skûp'pûr, *s.* 98. In a ship, small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea.  
**SCURF**, skûrf, *s.* A kind of dry miliary scab; soil or stain adherent; any thing sticking on the surface.  
**SCURFINENESS**, skûrf'ê-nês, *s.* The state of being scurfy.  
**SCURRIL**, skûr'rîl, *a.* Low, mean, grossly opprobrious.  
**SCURRILITY**, skûr-rîl'ê-tê, *s.* Grossness of reproach; low abuse.  
**SCURRILOUS**, skûr'rîl-ûs, *a.* 314. Grossly opprobrious, using such language as only the license of a buffoon can warrant.  
**SCURRILOUSLY**, skûr'rîl-ûs-lê, *ad.* With gross reproach, with low buffoonery.  
**SCURVILY**, skûr'vê-lê, *ad.* Vilely, basely, coarsely.  
**SCURVY**, skûr'vê, *s.* A distemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and among those who inhabit marshy, fat, low, moist soils.  
**SCURVY**, skûr'vê, *a.* Scabbed, diseased with the scurvy; vile, worthless, contemptible.  
**SCURVYGRASS**, skûr'vê-grâs, *s.* The spoonwort.  
**SCUT**, skût, *s.* The tail of those animals whose tails are very short.  
**SCUTAGE**, skût'âdje, *s.* 90. Shield money. A tax formerly granted to the king for an expedition to the Holy Land.  
**SCUTCHEON**, skûtsh'ûn, *s.* 259. The shield represented in heraldry.  
**SCUTIFORM**, skût'ê-fôrm, *a.* Shaped like a shield.  
**SCUTTLE**, skût'tl, *s.* 405. A wide shallow basket; a small grate; a quick pace, a short run, a pace of affected precipitation.  
*To SCUTTLE*, skût'tl, *v. n.* To run with affected precipitation.  
*To 'SDEIGN*, zdâne, *v. a.* To disdain. This contraction is obsolete.  
**SEA**, sé, *s.* The ocean, the water opposed to the land; a collection of water, a lake; proverbially for any large quantity; any thing rough and tempestuous; half Seas over, half drunk.  
**SEABEAT**, sé'bête, *a.* Dashed by the waves of the sea.  
**SEABOAT**, sé'bôte, *s.* Vessel capable to bear the sea.  
**SEABORN**, sé'bôrn, *a.* Born of the sea, produced by the sea.  
**SEABOY**, sé'bôê, *s.* Boy employed on shipboard.  
**SEABREACH**, sé'bretsh, *s.* Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.  
**SEABREEZE**, sé'brêze, *s.* Wind blowing from the sea.  
**SEABUILT**, sé'bîlt, *a.* Built for the sea.  
**SEAHOLLY**, sé-hôl'ê, *s.* A plant.

**SEACALF**, sé-kâlf, *s.* The seal.  
**SEACAP**, sé'kâp, *s.* Cap made to be worn on ship-board.  
**SEACHART**, sé-kârt', *s.* Map on which only the coasts are delineated.—See *Chart*.  
**SEACOAL**, sé'kôle, *s.* Coal so called, because brought to London by sea.  
**SEACOAST**, sé-kôst', *s.* Shore, edge of the sea.  
**SEACOMPASS**, sé-kûm'pâs, *s.* The card and needle of mariners.  
**SEACOW**, sé-kôû', *s.* The manatee, a very bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind.  
**SEADOG**, sé-dôg', *s.* Perhaps the shark.  
**SEAFARER**, sé-fâ-rûr, *s.* A traveller by sea, a mariner.  
**SEAFARING**, sé-fâ-rîng, *a.* 410. Travelling by sea.  
**SEAFENNEL**, sé-fên'nîl, *s.* 99. The same with *Sampfire*, which see.  
**SEAFIGHT**, sé-fîte', *s.* Battle of ships, battle on the sea.  
**SEAFOWL**, sé-fôûl', *s.* A bird that lives at sea.  
**SEAGIRT**, sé-gêrt, *a.* Girded or encircled by the sea.  
**SEAGREEN**, sé-grêen, *a.* Resembling the colour of the distant sea, cerulean.  
**SEAGULL**, sé-gûl', *s.* A sea bird.  
**SEAHEDGEHOG**, sé-hêdj'êhòg, *s.* A kind of sea shellfish.  
**SEAHOG**, sé-hòg', *s.* The porpus.  
**SEAHORSE**, sé-hôrs', *s.* The seahorse is a fish of a very singular form, it is about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest part; the morse; by the seahorse Dryden means the hippopotamus.  
**SEAMAID**, sé'mâde, *s.* Mermaid.  
**SEAMAN**, sé'mân, *s.* 88. A sailor, a navigator, a mariner; merman, the male of the mermaid.  
**SEAMARK**, sé'mârk, *s.* A point or conspicuous place distinguished at sea.  
**SEAMFOW**, sé-mûl', *s.* A fowl that frequents the sea.  
**SEAMONSTER**, sé-môn'stûr, *s.* A strange animal of the sea.  
**SEANYMPIA**, sé-nîmf', *s.* A goddess of the sea.  
**SEANION**, sé-ân'yûn, *s.* An herb.  
**SEAOOZE**, sé-ôoze', *s.* The mud in the sea or shore.  
**SEAPIECE**, sé'péêse, *s.* A picture representing any thing at sea.  
**SEAPOL**, sé'pôl, *s.* A lake of salt water.  
**SEAPORT**, sé'pôrt, *s.* A harbour.  
**SEARISQUE**, sé'rîsk, *s.* Hazard at sea.  
**SEAROCKET**, sé'rôk-kît, *s.* A plant.  
**SEAROOM**, sé'rôòm, *s.* Open sea, spacious main.  
**SEAROVER**, sé'rô-vûr, *s.* A pirate.  
**SEASERPENT**, sé-sêr'pênt, *s.* A serpent generated in the water.  
**SEASERVICE**, sé'sêr-vîs, *s.* Naval war.  
**SEASHARK**, sé-shârk', *s.* A ravenous sea fish.  
**SEASHELL**, sé-shêl', *s.* A shell found on the shore.  
**SEASHORE**, sé-shôre', *s.* The coast of the sea.  
**SEASICK**, sé'sîk, *a.* Sick, as new voyagers on the sea.  
**SEASIDE**, sé-sîde', *s.* The edge of the sea.  
**SEASURGEON**, sé'sûr-jûn, *s.* A chirurgion employed on shipboard.  
**SEATERM**, sé'têrm, *s.* Word of art used by th seamen.  
**SEAWATER**, sé-wâ-tûr, *s.* The salt water of the sea.  
**SEAL**, séle, *s.* 227. The seacalf.  
**SEAL**, séle, *s.* A stamp engraved with a particular impression, which is fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony; the impression made in wax; any act of confirmation.  
*To SEAL*, séle, *v. a.* To fasten with a seal; to confirm or attest by a seal; to confirm, to ratify, to settle; to close; to mark with a stamp

nör 167, nôt 163—tåbe 171, tåb 172, håll 173—åil 209—pöund 313—åin 466, this 469.

To SEAL, sæle, *v. n.* To fix a seal.

SEALER, sælår, *s.* 98. One who seals.

SEALINGWAX, sælling-wåks, *s.* Hard wax used to seal letters.

SEAM, sæme, *s.* 227. The edge of cloth where the threads are doubled, the suture where the two edges are sewed together; the juncture of planks in a ship; a cicatrix, a scar; grease, hog's lard. In this last sense not used.

To SEAM, sæme, *v. a.* To join together by suture or otherwise; to mark, to scar with a long cicatrix.

SEAMLESS, sæmælæs, *a.* Having no seam.

SEAMSTRESS, sæm'stræs, *s.* 234. 515. A woman whose trade is to sew.

SEAMY, sæmê, *a.* Having a seam, showing the seam.

SEAR, sære, *a.* 227. Dry, not any longer green.

To SEAR, sære, *v. a.* To burn, to cauterize.

SEARCE, særse, *s.* 234. A fine sieve or bolter.

To SEARCE, særse, *v. a.* To sift finely.

SEARCLOTH, sær'klòth, *s.* A plaster, a large plaster.

To SEARCH, særtsh, *v. a.* 234. To examine, to try, to explore, to look through; to inquire, to seek; to probe as a chirurgéon; to search out, to find by seeking.

To SEARCH, særtsh, *v. n.* To make a search; to make inquiry; to seek, to try to find.

SEARCH, særtsh, *s.* Inquiry by looking into every suspected place; inquiry, examination, act of seeking; quest, pursuit.

SEARCHER, særtsh'år, *s.* Examiner, inquirer, trier; officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death.

SEASON, sæzn, *s.* 227. 443. One of the four parts of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter; a time as distinguished from others; a fit time, an opportune concurrence; a time not very long; that which gives a high relish.

To SEASON, sæzn, *v. a.* 170. To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish; to give a relish; to qualify by admixture of another ingredient; to imbue, to tinge or taint; to fit for any use by time or habit, to mature.

To SEASON, sæzn, *v. n.* To be mature, to grow fit for any purpose.

SEASONABLE, sæzn-å-bl, *a.* 405. Opportune, happening or done at a proper time.

SEASONABLENESS, sæzn-å-bl-næs, *s.* Opportuneness of time; propriety with regard to time.

SEASONABLY, sæzn-å-blê, *ad.* Properly with respect to time.

SEASONER, sæzn-år, *s.* 98. He who seasons or gives a relish to any thing.

SEASONING, sæzn-ing, *s.* 410. That which is added to any thing to give it a relish.

SEAT, sæte, *s.* 227. A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may sit; a chair of state; tribunal; mansion, abode; situation, site.

To SEAT, sæte, *v. a.* To place on seats; to cause to sit down; to place in a post of authority, or place of distinction; to fix in any particular place or situation, to settle; to fix, to place firm.

SEAWARD, sæwård, *ad.* Towards the sea.

SECANT, sækánt, *s.* In Geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line called the tangent without it.

To SECEDE, sæ-sæddê, *v. n.* To withdraw from fellowship in any affair.

SECEDER, sæ-sæddår, *s.* 98. One who discovers his disapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himself.

SECErn, sæ-særn', *v. a.* To separate finer from grosser matter, to make the separation of substances in the body.

SECESSION, sæ-sæsh'ån, *s.* The act of departing; the act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

To SECLUDE, sæ-klùde', *v. a.* To confine from, to shut up apart, to exclude.

SECOND, sæk'kùnd, *s.* 166. The next in order to the first; the ordinal of two; next in value or dignity inferior.

SECOND-HAND, sæk'kùnd-hånd, 525. Possession received from the first possessor.

SECOND, sæk'kùnd, *s.* One who accompanies another in a duel, to direct or defend him; one who supports or maintains; the sixtieth part of a minute.

To SECOND, sæk'kùnd, *v. a.* To support, to forward, to assist, to come in after the act as a main tainer; to follow in the next place.

SECOND-SIGHT, sæk'kùnd-sít, *s.* The power of seeing things future, or things distant; supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islanders.

SECONDARILY, sæk'kùnd-då-rê-lê, *ad.* In the second degree, in the second order.

SECONDARINESS, sæk'kùnd-då-rê-næs, *s.* The state of being secondary.

SECONDARY, sæk'kùnd-då-rê, *a.* Not primary, not of the first rate; acting by transmission or deputation.

SECONDARY, sæk'kùnd-då-rê, *s.* A delegate, a deputy.

SECONDLY, sæk'kùnd-lê, *ad.* In the second place.

SECONDRATE, sæk'kùnd-råte, *s.* The second order in dignity or value; it is sometimes used adjectively.

SECRECY, sækrê-sê, *s.* Privacy, state of being hidden; solitude, retirement; forbearance of discovery; fidelity to a secret, taciturnity in violate, close silence.

SECRET, sækrit, *a.* 99. Kept hidden, not revealed; retired, private, unseen; faithful to a secret intrusted; privy, obscene.

SECRET, sækrit, *s.* Something studiously hidden; a thing unknown, something not yet discovered; privacy, secrecy.

SECRETARISHIP, sækrê-tå-rê-shíp, *s.* The office of a secretary.

SECRETARY, sækrê-tå-rê, *s.* One intrusted with the management of business, one who writes for another.

To SECRETE, sæ-krête', *v. a.* To put aside, to hide; in the animal economy, to secrete, to separate.

CRETION, sækrêshån, *s.* The part of the animal economy that consists in separating the various fluids of the body; the fluid secreted.

SECRETITIOUS, sæk-rê-tish'ås, *a.* 330. Parted by animal secretion.

SECRETIST, sækrê-tíst, *s.* A dealer in secrets.

SECRETLY, sækrit-lê, *ad.* Privately, privily, not openly, not publicly.

SECRETNESS, sækrit-næs, *s.* State of being hidden; quality of keeping a secret.

SECRETORY, sækrê-tår-ê, *a.* 512. Performing the office of secretion.

SECT, sækt, *s.* A body of men following some particular master, or united in some tenets.

SECTARISM, sæk'tå-rízsm, *s.* Disposition to petty sects in opposition to things established.

SECTARY, sæk'tå-rê, *s.* One who divides from public establishment, and joins with those distinguished by some particular whims; a follower, a pupil.

SECTOR, sæk'tår, *s.* 521. A follower, an imitator, a disciple.

SECTION, sæk'shån, *s.* The act of cutting or dividing; a part divided from the rest; a small and distinct part of a writing or book.

SECTOR, sæk'tår, *s.* 166. A mathematical instrument for laying down or measuring angles.

SECULAR, sæk'kù-lår, *a.* 88. Not spiritual, relating to affairs of the present world; in the church of Rome, not bound by monastic rules, happening or coming once in a century.

SECULARITY, sæk'kù-lår-ê-tê, *s.* Worldliness, attention to the things of the present life

539. Fåte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—plne 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,
- To SECULARIZE**, sêk'kù-là-rîze, *v. a.* To convert from spiritual appropriations to common use; to make worldly.
- SECULARLY**, sêk'kù-lâr-lê, *ad.* In a worldly manner.
- SECULARNESS**, sêk'kù-lâr-nês, *s.* Worldliness.
- SECUNDINE**, sêk'kûn-dîne, *s.* 149. The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped, the after-birth.
- SECURE**, sê-kûre', *a.* Free from fear, easy, assured; careless, wanting caution; free from danger, safe.
- To SECURE**, sê-kûre', *v. a.* To make certain, to put out of hazard, to ascertain; to protect, to make safe; to ensure; to make fast.
- SECURELY**, sê-kûre'lê, *ad.* Without fear, without danger, safely.
- SECUREMENT**, sê-kûre'mênt, *s.* The cause of safety, protection, defence.
- SECURITY**, sê-kû'rê-tê, *s.* Carelessness, freedom from fear; confidence, want of vigilance; protection, defence; any thing given as a pledge or caution; insurance; safety, certainty.
- SEDAN**, sê-dân', *s.* A kind of portable coach, a chair.
- SEDATE**, sê-dâte', *a.* Calm, unruffled, serene.
- SEDATELY**, sê-dâte'lê, *ad.* Calmly, without disturbance.
- SEDATENESS**, sê-dâte'nês, *s.* Calmness, tranquillity.
- SEDENTARINESS**, sêd'dên-tâ-rê-nês, *s.* The state of being sedentary, inactivity.
- SEDENTARY**, sêd'dên-tâ-rê, *a.* Passed in sitting still, wanting motion or action; torpid, inactive.
- ps** We sometimes hear this word with the accent on the second syllable; but I find this pronunciation only in Buchanan. Dr Johnson, Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, W. Johnston, Dr Ash, Dr Kenrick, Mr Perry, Bailey, Barclay, Fenning, Entick, and Smith, place the accent on the first syllable.
- SEDGE**, sêdje, *s.* A growth of narrow flags, a narrow flag.
- SEDGY**, sêd'jê, *a.* Overgrown with narrow flags.
- SEDIMENT**, sêd'ê-mênt, *s.* That which subsides or settles at the bottom.
- SEDITION**, sê-dîsh'ûn, *s.* A tumult, an insurrection, a popular commotion.
- SEDITIOUS**, sê-dîsh'ûs, *a.* Fictious with tumult, turbulent.
- SEDITIOUSLY**, sê-dîsh'ûs-lê, *ad.* Tumultuously, with factions turbulence.
- SEDITIOUSNESS**, sê-dîsh'ûs-nês, *s.* Turbulence, disposition to sedition.
- To SEDUCE**, sê-dûse', *v. a.* To draw aside from the right, to tempt, to corrupt, to deprave, to mislead, to deceive.
- SEDUCEMENT**, sê-dûse'mênt, *s.* Practice of seduction, art or means used in order to seduce.
- SEDUCER**, sê-dû'sûr, *s.* 98. One who draws aside from the right, a tempter, a corrupter.
- SEDUCIBLE**, sê-dû'sê-bl, *a.* 405. Corruptible, capable of being drawn aside.
- SEDUCTION**, sê-dûk'shûn, *s.* The act of seducing, the act of drawing aside.
- SEDULITY**, sê-dû'lê-tê, *s.* Diligent assiduity, laboriousness, industry, application.
- SEDULOUS**, sêd'û-lûs, or sêd'jû-lûs, *a.* 203, 204, 370. Assiduous, industrious, laborious, diligent, painful.
- SEDULOUSLY**, sêd'û-lûs-lê, *ad.* Assiduously, industriously, laboriously, diligently, painfully.
- SEDULOUSNESS**, sêd'û-lûs-nês, *s.* Assiduity, assiduousness, industry, diligence.
- SEE**, sêe, *s.* 246. The seat of episcopal power, the diocese of a bishop.
- To SEE**, sêe, *v. a.* To perceive by the eye; to observe, to find; to discover, to descry; to converse with.
- To SEE**, sêe, *v. n.* To have the power of sight, to have by the eye perception of things distant; to discern without deception; to inquire, to distinguish; to be attentive; to scheme, to contrive.
- SEE**, sêe, *interj.* Lo, look!
- SEED**, sêed, *s.* 246. The organized particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated; first principle, original; principle of production; progeny, offspring; race, generation.
- To SEED**, sêed, *v. n.* To grow to perfect maturity so as to shed the seed.
- SEEDCAKE**, sêed'kâke, *s.* A sweet cake interspersed with warm aromatic seeds.
- SEEDLIP**, sêed'lip, } *s.*  
**SEEDLOP**, sêed'lôp, }
- A vessel in which the sower carries his seed.
- SEEDPEARL**, sêed'pêrl, *s.* Small grains of pearls.
- SEEDPLOT**, sêed'plôt, *s.* The ground on which plants are sowed to be afterwards transplanted.
- SEEDTIME**, sêed'tîme, *s.* The season of sowing.
- SEEDLING**, sêed'ling, *s.* 410. A young plant just risen from the seed.
- SEEDSMAN**, sêedz'mân, *s.* 88. The sower, he that scatters the seed.
- SEEDY**, sêed'ê, *a.* 182. Abounding with seed.
- SEEING**, sêeing, *s.* 410. Sight, vision.
- SEEING**, sêeing, } *conj.*  
**SEEING THAT**, sêeing thât, }
- Since, it being so that.
- To SEEK**, sêek, *v. a.* Pret. *Sought.* Part. pass. *Sought.* To look for, to search for; to solicit, to endeavour to gain; to go to find; to pursue by secret machinations.
- To SEEK**, sêek, *v. n.* 246. To make search, to make inquiry; to endeavour; to make pursuit; to apply to, to use solicitation; to endeavour after.
- SEEKER**, sêek'ûr, *s.* 98. One who seeks, an inquirer.
- To SEEL**, sêel, *v. a.* 246. To close the eyes. A term of Falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time seeled.
- To SEEM**, sêem, *v. n.* 246. To appear, to make a show; to have semblance; to have the appearance of truth; it seems, there is an appearance, though no reality; it is sometimes a slight affirmation, it appears to be.
- SEEMER**, sêem'ûr, *s.* 98. One that carries an appearance.
- SEEMING**, sêem'ing, *s.* 410. Appearance, show, semblance; fair appearance; opinion.
- SEEMINGLY**, sêem'ing-lê, *ad.* In appearance, in show, in semblance.
- SEEMINGNESS**, sêem'ing-nês, *s.* Plausibility, fair appearance.
- SEEMLINESS**, sêem'lê-nês, *s.* Decency, handsomeness, comeliness, grace, beauty.
- SEEMLY**, sêem'lê, *a.* 182. Decent, becoming, proper, fit.
- SEEMLY**, sêem'lê, *ad.* In a decent manner, in a proper manner.
- SEEN**, sêen, *a.* 246. Skilled, versed.
- SEER**, sêer, *s.* One who sees; a prophet, one who foresees future events.
- SEERWOOD**, sêer'wûd, *s.* Dry wood.—See *Scarwood.*
- SEESAW**, sê'sâw, *s.* A reciprocating motion.
- To SEESAW**, sê'sâw, *v. n.* To move with a reciprocating motion.
- To SEETH**, sêeth, *v. a.* 246. To boil, to decoct in hot liquor.
- To SEETH**, sêeth, *v. n.* 467. To be in a state of ebullition, to be hot.
- SEETHER**, sêeth'ûr, *s.* 98. A boiler, a pot.
- SEGMENT**, sêg'mênt, *s.* A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.
- To SEGRGATE**, sêg'grê-gâte, *v. a.* To set apart, to separate from others. 91.

nđr 167, nôt 163—tùbe 171, túb 172, búll 173—đil 299—pđund 313—đin 466, tris 469.

- SEGREGATION**, sêg-grê-g'áshún, *s*. Separation from others.
- SEIGNEURIAL**, sê-nù-rê-ál, *a.* 250. Invested with large powers, independent.
- SEIGNIOR**, sê-nê-yúr, *s.* 166. A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.
- SEIGNIORY**, sê-nê-yúr-rê, *s.* 113. A lordship, a territory.
- SEIGNORAGE**, sê-nê-yúr-lđje, *s.* 90. Authority, acknowledgment of power.
- To SEIGNORIZE**, sê-nê-yúr-lze, *v. a.* To lord over.
- SEINE**, sê-ne, *s.* A net used in fishing.
- To SEIZE**, sê-ze, *v. a.* 250. To take possession of, to grasp, to lay hold on, to fasten on; to take forcible possession of by law.
- To SEIZE**, sê-ze, *v. n.* To fix the grasp or the power on any thing.
- SEIZIN**, sê-zin, *s.* The act of taking possession, the things possessed.
- SEIZURE**, sê-zhùre, *s.* 450. The act of seizing the thing seized; the act of taking forcible possession gripe, possession; catch.
- SELDOM**, sê-l'dùm, *ad.* 166. Rarely, not often.
- SELDOMNESS**, sê-l'dùm-nês, *s.* Uncommonness, rareness.
- To SELECT**, sê-lêkt', *v. a.* To choose in preference to others rejected.
- SELECT**, sê-lêkt', *a.* Nicely chosen, choice, culled out on account of superior excellence.
- SELECTION**, sê-lêk'shún, *s.* The act of culling or choosing, choice.
- SELECTNESS**, sê-lêkt'nês, *s.* The state of being select.
- SELECTOR**, sê-lêk'túr, *s.* 166. He who selects.
- SELENOGRAPHY**, sê-lê-nòg'gráf-ê, *s.* 518. A description of the moon.
- SELF**, sêlf, *pron.* Plural *Selves*. Its primary signification seems to be that of an adjective; very, particular, this above others; it is united both to the personal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun *It*, and is always added when they are used reciprocally, as, I did not hurt Him, he hurt Himself; the people hiss Me, but I clap Myself; compounded with *His* a pronoun substantive, *Self* is in appearance an adjective; joined to *My, Thy, Our, Your*, pronoun adjectives, it seems a substantive; it is much used in composition.
- SELFISH**, sêlf'ish, *a.* Attentive only to one's own interest, void of regard for others.
- SELFISHNESS**, sêlf'ish-nês, *s.* Attention to his own interest, without any regard to others; self-love.
- SELFISHLY**, sêlf'ish-lê, *ad.* With regard only to his own interest, without love of others.
- SELF-SAME**, sêlf'same, *a.* Exactly the same.
- To SELL**, sêll, *v. a.* To give for a price.
- To SELL**, sêll, *v. n.* To have commerce or traffick with one.
- SELLANDER**, sêl'án-dêr, *s.* 98. A dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern.
- SELLER**, sêl'ár, *s.* 98. The person that sells, vender.
- SELVAGE**, sêl'vidje, *s.* 90. The edge of cloth where it is closed by complicating the threads.
- SELVES**, sêlvz. The plural of *Self*.
- SEMBLABLE**, sêm'blá-bl, *a.* 405. Like, resembling.
- SEMBLABLY**, sêm'blá-blê, *ad.* With resemblance.
- SEMBLANCE**, sêm'blánsê, *s.* Likeness, similitude; appearance, show, figure.
- SEMBLANT**, sêm'blánt, *a.* Like, resembling, having the appearance of any thing. Little used.
- SEMBLATIVE**, sêm'blá-tív, *a.* 512. Resembling.
- To SEMBLE**, sêm'bl, *v. n.* 405. To represent, to make a likeness.
- SEMI**, sêm'mê, *s.* 152. A word which, used in composition, signifies half.
- SEMIANNULAR**, sêm-mê-án'nù-lár, *a.* Half round.
- SEMI-BRIEF**, sêm'mê-brêf, *s.* A note in musick relating to time.
- SEMICIRCLE**, sêm'mê-sêr-kl, *s.* A half round, part of a circle divided by the diameter.
- SEMICIRCLED**, sêm'mê-sêr-kld, *a.*
- SEMICIRCULAR**, sêm-mê-sêr'kù-lár, 88. 359. } a  
Half round.
- SEMICOLON**, sêm-mê-k'ólôn, *s.* Half a colon, a point made thus [;] to note a greater pause than that of a comma.
- SEMI-DIAMETER**, sêm-mê-dl-ám'é-túr, *s.* 98. Half the line, which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts.
- SEMI-FLUID**, sêm-mê-flú'íd, *a.* Imperfectly fluid.
- SEMI-LUNAR**, sêm-mê-lù'nár, 88. } a
- SEMI-LUNARY**, sêm-mê-lù'nár-ê, }  
Resembling in form a half moon.
- SEMI-METAL**, sêm'mê-mêt-tl, *s.* Half metal, imperfect metal.
- SEMINALITY**, sêm-ê-nál'ê-tê, *s.* The nature of seed; the power of being produced.
- SEMINAL**, sêm'ê-nál, *a.* 88. Belonging to seed; contained in the seed, radical.
- SEMINARY**, sêm'ê-nà-rê, *s.* 512. The ground where any thing is sown to be afterwards transplanted; the place or original stock whence any thing is brought; seminal state; original, first principles; breeding place, place of education from which scholars are transplanted into life.
- SEMINATION**, sêm-ê-ná'shún, *s.* The act of sowing.
- SEMINIFICAL**, sêm-ê-níf'ê-kál, }  
Productive of seed.
- SEMINIFICK**, sêm-ê-níf'ik, 509. } a
- SEMINIFICATION**, sêm-ê-níf-ê-ká'shún, *s.* The propagation from the seed to the seminal parts.
- SEMIOPACOUS**, sêm-mê-ò-pá'kùs, *a.* Half dark.
- SEMIORDINATE**, sêm-mê-òr'dê-náte, *s.* A line drawn at right angles to, and bisected by, the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to another.
- SEMIPEDAL**, sê-míp'ê-dál, *a.* 518. Containing half a foot.
- SEMIPELLUCID**, sêm-mê-pêl-lù'sld, *a.* Half clear, imperfectly transparent.
- SEMI-PERSPICUOUS**, sêm-mê-pêr-spík'ù-ùs, *a.* Half transparent, imperfectly clear.
- SEMIQUADRATE**, sêm-mê-kwá'drát, 91. } s
- SEMIQUARTILE**, sêm-mê-kwá'r'til, 140. }  
In Astronomy, an aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half.
- SEMIQUAVER**, sêm'mê-kwá-vêr, *s.* In Music, a note containing half the quantity of the quaver.
- SEMIQUINILE**, sêm-mê-kwín'til, *s.* 140. In Astronomy, an aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one another.
- SEMISEXILE**, sêm-mê-sêks'til, *s.* 140. A semi-sixth, an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one-twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees.
- SEMI-SHERICAL**, sêm-mê-sfêr'ê-kál, *a.* 88. Belonging to half a sphere.
- SEMI-SPHEROIDAL**, sêm-mê-sfê-ròid'ál, *a.* Formed like a half spheroid.
- SEMITERTIAN**, sêm-mê-têr'shún, *s.* An ague compounded of a tertian and quotidian.
- SEMI-VOWEL**, sêm'mê-vò'ù-ll, *s.* A consonant which has an imperfect sound of its own.
- SEMI-PITERNAL**, sêm-pê-têr'nál, *a.* Eternal in futurity, having beginning, but no end; in Poetry, it is used simply for eternal.
- SEMI-PITERNITY**, sêm-pê-têr'nê-tê, *s.* Future duration without end.
- SEMI-PRESS**, sêm'strês, *s.* 515. A woman whose business is to sew, a woman who lives by her needle. This word ought to be written *Seamstress*.

559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, plin 107—nô 162, môve 164.

**SENARY**, sên'nà-râ, *a.* Belonging to the number six, containing six.—See *Granary*.

**SENATE**, sên'nât, *s.* 91. An assembly of counselors, a body of men set apart to consult for the publick good.

**SENATEHOUSE**, sên'nât-hôuse, *s.* Place of publick counsel.

**SENATOR**, sên'nâ-târ, *s.* 166. A publick counselor.

**SENATORIAL**, sên-nâ-tô-rê-âl, } *a.*

**SENATORIAN**, sên-nâ-tô-rê-ân, }

Belonging to senators, belittling senators.

**To SEND**, sênd, *v. a.* To despatch from one place to another; to commission by authority to go and act; to grant as from a distant place; to inflict as from a distance; to omit; to omit; to diffuse, to propagate.

**To SEND**, sênd, *v. n.* To deliver or despatch a message; to send for, to require by message to come or cause to be brought.

**SENDER**, sênd'âr, *s.* 98. He that sends.

**SENESCENCE**, sê-nês-sênse, *s.* 510. The state of growing old, decay by time.

**SENESCHAL**, sên'nês-kâl, *s.* One who had in great houses the care of feasts, or domestic ceremonies.

Dr Kenrick pronounces the *cê* in this word like *ch*; but Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Buchanan, and Barclay, like *k*. As the word does not come from the learned languages, 352, if usage were equal, I should prefer Dr Kenrick's pronunciation. The rest of our orthoepists either have not the word, or do not mark the sound of these letters.

**SENILE**, sên'ille, *a.* 140. Belonging to old age, consequent on old age.

**SENIOR**, sên'ê-ôr, or sên'ê-yôr, *s.* 113. One older than another, one who on account of longer time has some superiority; an aged person.

**SENIORITY**, sê-nê-ôr'ê-tê, *s.* Eldership, priority of birth.

**SENNA**, sên'nâ, *s.* 92. A physical tree.

**SENNIGHT**, sên'nit, *s.* 144. The space of seven nights and days, a week.

**SENOULAR**, sê-nôk-kû-lâr, *a.* Having six eyes.

**SENSATION**, sên-sâ'shôn, *s.* Perception by means of the senses.

**SENSE**, sênse, *s.* 427. 431. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; perception by the senses, sensation; perception of intellect, apprehension of mind; sensibility, quickness or keenness of perception; understanding, soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason; reason, reasonable meaning; opinion, notion, judgment; consciousness, conviction; moral perception; meaning, import.

**SENSELESS**, sên'slês, *a.* Wanting sense, wanting life, void of all life or perception; unfeeling, wanting perception; unreasonable, stupid; contrary to true judgment; wanting sensibility, wanting quickness or keenness of perception; wanting knowledge, unconscious.

**SENSELESSLY**, sên'slês-lê, *ad.* In a senseless manner, stupidity, unreasonably.

**SENSELESSNESS**, sên'slês-nês, *s.* Folly, absurdity.

**SENSIBILITY**, sên-sê-bl'ê-tê, *s.* Quickness of sensation; quickness of perception.

**SENSIBLE**, sên'sê-bl, *a.* 405. Having the power of perceiving by the senses; perceptible by the senses; perceived by the mind; perceiving by either mind or senses; having moral perception; having quick intellectual feeling, being easily or strongly affected; convinced, persuaded; in low conversation, it has sometimes the sense of reasonable, judicious, wise.

**SENSIBLENESS**, sên'sê-bl-nês, *s.* Possibility to be perceived by the senses; actual perception by mind or body; quickness of perception, sensibility; painful consciousness.

**SENSIBLY**, sên'sê-blê, *ad.* Perceptibly to the senses; with perception of either mind or body; externally, by impression on the senses; with quick intellectual perception; in low language, judiciously, reasonably.

**SENSITIVE**, sên'sê-tiv, *a.* 157. Having sense or perception, but not reason.

**SENSITIVELY**, sên'sê-tiv-lê, *ad.* In a sensitive manner.

**SENSORIUM**, sên-sô-rê-ôm, } *s.*

**SENSORY**, sên'sô-rê, 557. }

The part where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind, the seat of sense; organ of sensation.

**SENSUAL**, sên'shû-âl, *a.* 452. Consisting in sense, depending on sense, affecting the senses, pleasuring to the senses, carnal, not spiritual; devoted to sense, lewd, luxurious.

**SENSUALIST**, sên'shû-âl-ist, *s.* A carnal person, one devoted to corporeal pleasures.

**SENSUALITY**, sên-shû-âl-ê-tê, *s.* Addiction to brutal and corporeal pleasures.

**To SENSUALIZE**, sên'shû-âl-lize, *v. a.* To sink to sensual pleasures, to degrade the mind into subjection to the senses.

**SENSUALLY**, sên'shû-âl-ê, *ad.* In a sensual manner.

**SENSUOUS**, sên'shû-ûs, *a.* 452. Tender, pathetic, full of passion.

**SENT**, sênt. The part. pass. of *Send*.

**SENTENCE**, sên'tênse, *s.* Determination or decision, as of a judge, civil or criminal; it is usually spoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; a maxim, an axiom, generally moral; a short paragraph, a period in writing.

**To SENTENCE**, sên'tênse, *v. a.* To pass the last judgment on any one; to condemn.

**SENTENTIOSITY**, sên-tên-shê-ôs'ê-tê, *s.* Comprehension in a sentence.

**SENTENTIOUS**, sên-tên'shûs, *a.* 292. 314. Abounding with short sentences, axioms, and maxims short and energetic.

**SENTENTIOUSLY**, sên-tên'shûs-lê, *ad.* In short sentences, with striking brevity.

**SENTENTIOUSNESS**, sên-tên'shûs-nês, *s.* Pithiness of sentences, brevity with strength.

**SENTERY**, sên'têr-ê, *s.* One who is sent to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army.

**SENTIENT**, sên'shê-ênt, *a.* 512. Perceiving, having perception.

**SENTIENT**, sên'shê-ênt, *s.* He that has perception.

**SENTIMENT**, sên'tê-mênt, *s.* Thought, notion, opinion; the sense considered distinctly from the language or things, a striking sentence in a composition.

**SENTINEL**, sên'tê-nêl, *s.* One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise.

**SENTRY**, sên'trê, *s.* A watch, a sentinel, one who watches in a garrison or army; guard, watch, the duty of a sentry.

**SEPARABILITY**, sêp-pâr-â-bl'ê-tê, *s.* The quality of admitting disunion or disjunction.

**SEPARABLE**, sêp-pâr-â-bl, *a.* 405. Susceptive of disunion, discernible; possible to be disjoined from something.

**SEPARABLENESS**, sêp-pâr-â-bl-nês, *s.* Capableness of being separable.

**To SEPARATE**, sêp-pâr-âte, *v. a.* To break, to divide into parts; to disunite, to disjoin; to sever from the rest; to set apart, to segregate; to withdraw.

**To SEPARATE**, sêp-pâr-âte, *v. n.* To part, to be disunited.

**SEPARATE**, sêp-pâr-âte, *a.* 91. Divided from the rest; disunited from the body, disengaged from corporeal nature.

**SEPARATELY**, sêp-pâr-ât-lê, *ad.* Apart, singly, distinctly.

**SEPARATENESS**, sêp-pâr-ât-nês, *s.* The state of being separate.

**SEPARATION**, sêp-pâr-â'shôn, *s.* The act of separating, disjunction, the state of being separate, disunion; the chymical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled; divorce, disjunction from a married state.

**SEPARATIST**, sêp-pâr-â-tist, *s.* One who divides from the Church, a schismatic.

nôr 167, nôđ 163—tùbe 171, túb 172, búl 173—đil 299—pồđud 313—thin 466, this 469.

**SEPARATOR**, sêp-pàr-à-từ, s. 521. One who divides, a divider.

**SEPARATORY**, sêp-pàr-à-từ-ê, a. 512. Used in separation.

**SEPOSITION**, sêp-pô-zish'ùn, s. 530. The act of setting apart, segregation.

**SEPT**, sêpt, s. A clan, a race, a generation.

**SEPTANGULAR**, sêp-tàng-gù-là, a. Having seven corners or sides.

**SEPTEMBER**, sêp-têm'bư, s. The ninth month of the year, the seventh from March.

**SEPTENARY**, sêp-tên-à-r-ê, a. 512. Consisting of seven.

**SEPTENARY**, sêp-tên-nà-r-ê, s. The number seven.

**SEPTENNIAL**, sêp-tên-nê-àl, a. 113. Lasting seven years; happening once in seven years.

**SEPTENTRION**, sêp-tên-trê-ùn, s. The north.

**SEPTENTRION**, sêp-tên-trê-ùn, } a.

**SEPTENTRIONAL**, sêp-tên-trê-ùn-àl, } a.

**SEPTENTRIONAL**, sêp-tên-trê-ùn-àl-ê-tê, s. Northern.

**SEPTENTRIONALITY**, sêp-tên-trê-ùn-àl-ê-tê, s. Northernness.

**SEPTENTRIONALLY**, sêp-tên-trê-ùn-àl-ê, ad. Towards the north, northerly.

**To SEPTENTRIONATE**, sêp-tên-trê-ò-nà-te, v. n. 91. To tend northerly.

**SEPTICAL**, sêp-tê-kàl, a. Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.

**SEPTILATERAL**, sêp-tê-làt'êr-àl, a. Having seven sides.

**SEPTUAGENARY**, sêp-tsh-à-dj-ê-nà-r-ê, a. 463. 528. Consisting of seventy.

**SEPTUAGESIMAL**, sêp-tsh-à-jês-sê-màl, a. Consisting of seventy.

**SEPTUAGINT**, sêp-tsh-à-jint, s. 463. The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters.

**SEPTUPLE**, sêp-tù-pl, a. 403. Seven times as much.

**SEPULCHRAL**, sê-pùl'kràl, a. Relating to burial, relating to the grave, monumental.

**SEPULCHRE**, sêp-pùl-kàr, s. 416. 177. A grave, a tomb.

☞ I consider this word as having altered its original accent on the second syllable, either by the necessity or caprice of the poets, or by its similitude to the generality of words of this form and number of syllables, 503, which generally have the accent on the first syllable. Dr Johnson tells us it is accented by Shakespeare and Milton on the second syllable, but by Jonson and Prior more properly on the first; and he might have added, as Shakespeare has sometimes done:

"Go to thy lady's grave and call her thence;

"Or at the least in hers, sepulchre thine." Shakespeare.

"I am glad to see that time survive,

"Where merit is not sepulchred alive." Ben Jonson.

"Thou as sepulchred in such pomp dost lie,

"That kings for such a tomb would wish to die." Milton.

"See the wide waste of all involving years;

"And Rome its own and sepulchre appears." Addison.

To accent this word on the second syllable, as Shakespeare and Milton have done, is agreeable to a very general rule, when we introduce into our own language a word from the Greek or Latin, and either preserve it entire, or with the same number of syllables; in this case we preserve the accent on the same syllable as in the original word. This rule has some exceptions, as will be seen in the Principles, No. 503, e, but has still a very great extent. Now *sepulchrum*, from which this word is derived, has the accent on the second syllable; and *sepulchre* ought to have it on the same; while *sepulture*, on the contrary, being formed from *sepulture*, by dropping a syllable, the accent removes to the first, see *Academy*. As a confirmation that the current pronunciation of *sepulchre* was with the accent on the second syllable, every old inhabitant of London can recollect all ways having heard the Church called by that name so pronounced; but the antepenultimate accent seems now so fixed as to make an alteration hopeless. Mr Forster,

in his Essay on Accent and Quantity, says that this is the common pronunciation of the present day; and Dr Johnson, Mr Elphinston, Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Dr Kenrick, Dr Ash, Mr Perry, Barclay, Entick, and W. Johnston, place the accent on the first syllable both of this word and *sepulture*. Fenning places the accent on the second syllable of *sepulchre* when a noun, and on the first when a verb. Mr Sheridan very properly reverses this order: W. Johnston places the accent on the second syllable of *sepulture*; and Bailey on the second of both. All our orthoepists place the accent on the second syllable of *sepulchre*, except Dr Ash and Barclay, who place it upon the same syllable as in *sepulchre*; and the uncouth pronunciation this accentuation produces, is a fresh proof of the impropriety of the common accent. 493.

**To SEPULCHRE**, sê-pùl'kư, v. a. 493. To bury, to entomb.

**SEPULTURE**, sêp-pùl-tư, s. 177. Interment, burial.

**SEQUAGIOUS**, sê-kwà'shùs, a. 414. Following, attendant; ductile, pliant.

**SEQUACITY**, sê-kwà's-ê-tê, s. Ductility, toughness.

**SEQUEL**, sê'kwêl, s. Conclusion, succeeding part; consequence, event; consequence inferred, consequentness.

**SEQUENCE**, sê'kwênsê, s. Order of succession; series, arrangement, method.

**SEQUENT**, sê'kwênt, a. Following, succeeding; consequential.

**To SEQUESTER**, sê-kwê'stư, v. a. To separate from others for the sake of privacy; to put aside, to remove; to withdraw, to segregate; to set aside from the use of the owner to that of others; to deprive of possessions.

**SEQUESTERABLE**, sê-kwê's-trà-bl, a. Subject to privation; capable of separation.

**To SEQUESTRATE**, sê-kwê's-trà-te, v. n. 91. To sequester, to separate from company.

**SEQUESTRATION**, sêk-wê's-trà'shùn, s. 530. Separation, retirement; disunion, disjunction; state of being set aside; deprivation of the use and profits of a possession.

**SEQUESTRATOR**, sêk-wê's-trà'tư, s. One who takes from a man the profits of his possession.

**SERAGLIO**, sê-ràl'yò, s. 388. A house of women kept for debauchery.

**SERAPH**, sê'ràf, s. 413. One of the orders of angels.

**SERAPHICAL**, sê-ràf'fê-kùl, } a.

**SERAPHICK**, sê-ràf'fêk, } a.

**SERAPHIM**, sê'rà-fim, s. pl. Angels of one of the heavenly orders.

**SERE**, sêrê, a. Dry, withered, no longer green.

**SERENADE**, sêr-ê-nàdê, s. Musick or songs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.

**To SERENADE**, sêr-ê-nàdê, v. a. To entertain with nocturnal musick.

**SERENE**, sê-rê-nê, a. Calm, placid; unruffled, even of temper.

**SERENELY**, sê-rê-nêlê, ad. Calmly, quietly; with unruffled temper, coolly.

**SERENITY**, sê-rê-nê-tê, s. Serenity.

**SERENITUDE**, sê-rê-nê-tùdê, s. Calmness, coolness of mind.

**SERENITY**, sê-rê-nê-tê, s. 530. Calmness, temperature; peace, quietness; evenness of temper.

**SERGE**, sêrjê, s. A kind of cloth.

**SERGEANT**, sêrjânt, s. 100. An officer whose business is to execute the commands of magistrates; a petty officer in the army; a lawyer of the highest rank under a judge; it is a title given to some of the king's servants, as, Sergeant chirurgons.

**SERGEANTY**, sêrjânt-tê, s. A peculiar service due to the king for the tenure of lands.

**SERGEANTSHIP**, sêrjânt-shíp, s. The office of a sergent.

**SERIES**, sêr-ê-z, s. Sequence, order; successive course.

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

**SERIOUS**, sêrê-ûs, *a.* 314. Grave, solemn; important.

**SERIOUSLY**, sêrê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Gravely, solemnly, in earnest.

**SERIOUSNESS**, sêrê-ûs-nês, *s.* Gravity, solemnity, earnest attention.

**SERMON**, sêr'môn, *s.* 100. 166. A discourse of instruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.

**SERMONIZE**, sêr'môn-ize, *v. n.* To preach or give instruction in a formal manner.

**SEROSITY**, sê-rôs-sê-tê, *s.* Thin or watery part of the blood.

**SEROUS**, sêrûs, *a.* Thin, watery, adapted to the serum.

**SERPENT**, sêr'pênt, *s.* An animal that moves by undulation without legs.

**SERPENTINE**, sêr'pên-tine, *a.* 149. Resembling a serpent; winding like a serpent.

**SERPIGINOUS**, sêr-pidjê-nûs, *a.* Diseased with a serpigo.

**SERPIGO**, sêr-pl'gô, or sêr-pê'gô, *s.* 112. A kind of tetter.—See *Vertigo*.

**SERRATE**, sêr'râte, 91. } *a.*

**SERRATED**, sêr'râ-têd, } *a.*

Formed with jags or indentures like the edge of a saw.

**SERRATURE**, sêr'râ-tûre, *s.* Indenture like teeth of a saw.

**To SERRY**, sêr'rê, *v. a.* To press close, to drive hard together.

**SERVANT**, sêr'vânt, *s.* 100. One who attends another, and acts at his command; one in a state of subjection; a word of civility used to superiors or equals.

☞ This is one of the few words which has acquired by time a softer signification than its original, *knave*; which originally signified only a servant, but is now degenerated into a *cheat*, while *servant*, which signified originally a person preserved from death by the conqueror, and reserved for slavery, signifies only an obedient attendant.

**To SERVE**, sêrv, *v. a.* 100. To attend at command; to bring as a menial attendant; to be subservient or subordinate to; to supply with any thing; to obey in military actions; to be sufficient to; to be of use to; to assist; to promote; to comply with; to satisfy, to content; to stand instead of any thing to one; to requite, as, he served me ungratefully; in Divinity, to worship the Supreme Being; to Serve a warrant, to seize an offender and carry him to justice.

**To SERVE**, sêrv, *v. n.* To be a servant, or slave; to be in subjection; to attend, to wait; to act in war; to produce the end desired; to be sufficient for a purpose; to suit, to be convenient; to conduce, to be of use; to officiate or minister.

**SERVICE**, sêr'vis, *s.* 142. Menial office, low business done at the command of a master; attendance of a servant; place, office of a servant; any thing done by way of duty to a superior; attendance on any superior; profession of respect uttered or sent; obedience, submission; act on the performance of which possession depends; actual duty, office; employment, business; military duty; a military achievement; purpose, use; useful office, advantage; favour; public office of devotion; course, order of dishes; a tree and fruit.

**SERVICEABLE**, sêr'vis-â-bl, *a.* Active, diligent, officious; useful, beneficial.

**SERVICEABLENESS**, sêr'vis-â-bl-nês, *s.* Officiousness, activity; usefulness, beneficialness.

**SERVILE**, sêr'vil, *a.* 140. Slavish, mean; fawning, cringing.

**SERVILELY**, sêr'vil-lê, *ad.* Meantly, slavishly.

**SERVILENESS**, sêr'vil-nês, } *s.*

Slavishness, involuntary obedience; meanness, dependence, baseness, slavery, the condition of a slave.

**SERVING-MAN**, sêr'ving-mân, *s.* A menial servant.

**SERVITOR**, sêr'vê-tûr, *s.* 166. Servant, attendant; one of the lowest order in the university

**SERVITUDE**, sêr'vê-tûde, *s.* Slavery, state of a slave, dependence; servants collectively.

**SERUM**, sê'rûm, *s.* The thin and watery part that separates from the rest in any liquor; the part of the blood which in coagulation separates from the grume.

**SESQUIALTER**, sês-kwê-âl'têr, } *a.*

**SESQUIALTERAL**, sês-kwê-âl'têr-âl, } *a.*

In Geometry, is a ratio, where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more; as six and nine.

**SESQUPLICATE**, sês-kwip'plê-kât, *a.* 91. In Mathematicks, is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one half.

**SESQUIPEDAL**, sês-kwip'pê-dâl, } *a.*

**SESQUIPEDALIAN**, sês-kwê-pê-dâlê-ân, 518, } *a.*

Containing a foot and a half.

**SESQUITERTIAN**, sês-kwê-têr'shûn, *a.* Having such a ratio as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more, as between six and eight.

**SESS**, sês, *s.* Rate, cess charged, tax.

**SESSION**, sêsh'ûn, *s.* The act of sitting; an assembly of magistrates or senators; the space for which an assembly sits, without intermission or recess; a meeting of justices, as, the Sessions of the peace.

**SESTERCE**, sês'têrse, *s.* Among the Romans, a sum of about eight pounds, one shilling, and five-pence half-penny sterling.

**To SET**, sêt, *v. a.* Pret. *I Set.* Part. pass. *I am Set.*

To place, to put in any situation or place; to put into any condition, state, or posture; to make motionless; to fix, to state by some rule; to regulate, to adjust, to set to music, to adapt with notes; to plant, not sow; to intersperse or mark with any thing; to reduce from a fractured or dislocated state; to appoint, to fix; to stake at play; to fix in metal; to embarrass, to distress; to apply to something; to fix the eyes; to offer for a price; to place in order, to frame; to station, to place; to oppose; to bring to a fine edge, as, to Set a razor; to Set about, to apply to; to Set against, to place in a state of enmity or opposition; to Set apart, to neglect for a season; to Set aside, to omit for the present; to reject; to abrogate, to annul; to Set by, to regard, to esteem; to reject or omit for the present; to Set down, to mention, to explain, to relate in writing; to Set forth, to publish, to promulgate, to make appear; to Set forward, to advance, to promote; to Set off, to recommend, to adorn, to embellish; to Set on or upon, to animate, to instigate, to incite; to attack, to assault; to fix the attention; to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution; to Set out, to assign, to allot; to publish; to mark by boundaries or distinctions of space; to adorn, to embellish; to raise, to equip; to Set up, to erect, to establish newly; to raise, to exalt; to place in view; to place in repute, to fix, to rest; to raise with the voice; to advance; to raise to a sufficient fortune.

**To SET**, sêt, *v. n.* To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening; to be fixed hard; to be extinguished or darkened, as the sun at night; to set music to words; to become not fluid; to go, or pass, or put one's self into any state or posture; to catch birds with a dog that sets them, that is, lies down and points them out; to plant, not sow; to apply one's self; to Set about, to fall to, to begin; to Set in, to fix in a particular state; to Set on or upon, to begin a march, or enterprise; to Set on, to make an attack; to Set out, to have beginning; to begin a journey; to begin the world; to Set to, to apply himself to; to Set up, to begin a trade openly.

**SET**, sêt, *part. a.* Regular, not lax; made in consequence of some formal rule.

**SET**, sêt, *s.* A number of things suited to each other; any thing not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground; the fall of the sun below the horizon; a wager at dice.

**SETACEOUS**, sê-tâ'shûs, *a.* 357. Bristly, set with strong hairs.

**SETON**, sê'tôn, *s.* 170. A seton is made when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that humours may vent themselves. Farriers call this operation in cattle Roweling.

**SETTEE**, sê't-tê', *s.* A large long seat with a back to it.

**SETTER**, sê't-tûr, *s.* 98. One who sets; a dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sportsmen; a man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out persons to be plundered; a bailiff's follower.

**SETTING-DOG**, sê't-tîng-dôg, *s.* A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsmen.

**SETTLE**, sê't-tl, *s.* 405. A long wooden seat with a back, a bench.

**To SETTLE**, sê't-tl, *v. a.* To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance; to fix in any way of life; to fix in any place; to establish, to confirm; to determine, to affirm, to free from ambiguity; to fix, to make certain or unchangeable; to make close or compact; to fix unalienably by legal sanctions; to affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom; to compose, to put into a state of calmness.

**To SETTLE**, sê't-tl, *v. n.* To subside, to sink to the bottom and repose there; to lose motion or fermentation; to fix one's self, to establish a residence; to choose a method of life, to establish a domestic state; to become fixed so as not to change; to take any lasting state; to grow calm; to make a jointure for a wife.

**SETTLEDNESS**, sê't-tl-d-nê's, *s.* The state of being settled, confirmed state.

**SETTLEMENT**, sê't-tl-mênt, *s.* The act of settling, the state of being settled; the act of giving possession by legal sanction; a jointure granted to a wife; subsistence, dregs; act of quitting a roving for a domestic and methodical life; a colony, a place where a colony is established.

↳ When this word means dregs, it would be better to write it *settling*.

**SEVEN**, sêv'vn, *a.* 103. Four and three, one more than six.

**SEVENFOLD**, sêv'vn-fôld, *a.* Repeated seven times, having seven doubles.

**SEVENFOLD**, sêv'vn-fôld, *ad.* Seven times.

**SEVENNIGHT**, sên'nî't, *s.* 144. A week, the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following. It happened on Monday was Sevennight, that is, on the Monday before last Monday; it will be done on Monday Sevennight, that is, on the Monday after next Monday.

**SEVENSORE**, sêv'vn-skôre, *a.* Seven times twenty.

**SEVENTEEN**, sêv'vn-têên, *a.* Seven and ten.

**SEVENTEENTH**, sêv'vn-têênth, *a.* The seventh after the tenth.

**SEVENTH**, sêv'vnth, *a.* The ordinal of seven, the first after the sixth; containing one part in seven.

**SEVENTHLY**, sêv'vnth-lê, *ad.* In the seventh place.

**SEVENTIETH**, sêv'vn-tê-êth, *a.* The tenth seven times repeated.

**SEVENTY**, sêv'vn-tê, *a.* 182. Seven times ten.

**To SEVER**, sêv'vûr, *v. a.* 98. To part by violence from the rest; to force asunder; to disjoin, to disunite; to keep distinct, to keep apart.

**To SEVER**, sêv'vûr, *v. n.* 98. To make a separation, to make a partition.

**SEVERAL**, sêv'ûr-âl, *a.* 88. Different, distinct, unlike one another; divers, many; particular, single; distinct, appropriate.

**SEVERAL**, sêv'ûr-âl, *s.* Each particular singly taken; any enclosed or separate place.

**SEVERALLY**, sêv'ûr-âl-ê, *ad.* Distinctly, particularly, separately.

**SEVERALTY**, sêv'ûr-âl-tê, *s.* State of separation from the rest.

**SEVERANCE**, sêv'ûr-ânse, *s.* Separation, partition.

**SEVERE**, sê-vêrê', *a.* Sharp, apt to punish, apt to blame, rigorous; austere, morose; cruel, inexorable; regulated by rigid rule, strict; grave, sober, sedate; rigidly exact; painful, afflictive; concise, not luxuriant.

**SEVERELY**, sê-vêrê'lê, *ad.* Painfully, afflictively, ferociously, horridly.

**SEVERITY**, sê-vêr-ê-tê, *s.* 511. Cruel treatment, sharpness of punishment; hardness, power of distressing; strictness, rigid accuracy; rigour, austerity, harshness.

**To SEW**, sô, *v. n.* 266. To join any thing by the use of the needle.

**To SEW**, sô, *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with a needle.

**SEWER**, sô'ûr, *s.* 266. An officer who serves up a feast.

**SEWER**, sô'ûr, *s.* He or she that uses a needle.

**SEWER**, shôre, *s.* A passage for the foul or useless water of a town to run through and pass off.

↳ The corrupt pronunciation of this word is become universal, though in Julius's time it should seem to have been confined to London; for, under the word *shore*, he says, "Common shore, Londinensibus ita corrupte dicitur, the common sewer." Johnson has given us no etymology of this word; but Skinner tells us, "Non infeliciter *Concellus* declinat a verb. *Issue*, dictumque putat quasi *Issuer* abjecta initiali syllaba." Nothing can be more natural than this derivation; the *s* going into *sh* before *u*, preceded by the accent, is agreeable to analogy, 432; and the *u* in this case being pronounced like *eu*, might easily draw the word into the common orthography, *sewer*; while the sound of *sh* was preserved, and the *ew* as in *shew*, *strew*, and *sew*, might soon slide into *o*, and thus produce the present anomaly.

**SEX**, sêks, *s.* The property by which any animal is male or female; womankind, by way of emphasis.

**SEXAGENARY**, sêks-âd-jên-âr-ê, *a.* Aged sixty years.

**SEXAGESIMA**, sêks-â-jês-sê-mâ, *s.* The second Sunday before Lent.

**SEXAGESIMAL**, sêks-â-jês-ê-mâl, *a.* Sixtieth, numbered by sixties.

**SEXANGLED**, sêks-âng-g'ld, 359. } *a.*

**SEXANGULAR**, sêks-âng-g'û-lâr, } *a.*

Having six corners or angles, hexagonal.

**SEXANGULARLY**, sêks-âng-g'û-lâr-lê, *ad.* With six angles, hexagonally.

**SEXENNIAL**, sêks-ên-nê-âl, *a.* 113. Lasting six years, happening once in six years.

**SEXTAIN**, sêks'tîn, *s.* 208. A stanza of six lines.

**SEXTANT**, sêks'tânt, *s.* The sixth part of a circle.

**SEXTILE**, sêks'til, *a.* 140. Is a position or aspect of two planets, when sixty degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from one another.

**SEXTON**, sêks'tôn, *s.* 170. An under officer of the church, whose business is to dig graves.

**SEXTONSHIP**, sêks'tôn-shîp, *s.* The office of a sexton.

**SEXTUPLE**, sêks'tû-pl, *a.* 405. Sixfold, six times told.

**SHABBLI**, shâb'bê-lê, *ad.* Meanly, reproachfully, despectably.

**SHABBINESS**, shâb'bê-nê's, *s.* Meanness, paltriness.

**SHABBY**, shâb'bê, *a.* Mean, paltry.

**To SHACKLE**, shâk'kl, *v. a.* 405. To chain, fetter, to bind.

**SHACKLES**, shâk'klz, *s.* (Wanting the singular.) Fetters, gyves, chains.

**SHAD**, shâd, *s.* A kind of fish.

**SHADE**, shâde, *s.* The cloud of darkness made by interception of the light; darkness, obscurity; coolness made by interception of the sun; an obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood by which the light is excluded; screen causing an exclusion of light or heat, umbrage; protection, shelter; the parts of a picture not brightly coloured; a colour, gradation of light; the figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body by which the light is intercepted; the soul separated from the body, so called as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch; a spirit, a ghost, names.

**To SHADE**, shâde, *v. a.* To overspread with darkness; to cover from the light or heat; to shelter, to



559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, möve 164,

hds; to protect, to cover, to screen; to mark with different gradations of colours; to paint in obscure colours

**SHADINESS**, shâ'dê-nês, *s.* The state of being shady, umbrageness.

**SHADOW**, shâ'dô, *s.* 327. 515. The representation of a body by which the light is intercepted; darkness, shade; shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air; obscure place; dark part of a picture; any thing perceptible only to the sight; an imperfect and faint representation, opposed to substance; type, mystical representation; protection, shelter, favour.

*To SHADOW*, shâ'dô, *v. a.* To cloud, to darken; to make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat; to conceal under cover, to hide, to screen; to screen from danger, to shroud; to mark with various gradations of colour or light; to paint in obscure colours; to represent imperfectly; to represent typically.

**SHADOWY**, shâ'dô-ê, *a.* Full of shade, gloomy; faintly representative, typical; unsubstantial, unreal; dark, opaque.

**SHADY**, shâ'dê, *a.* Full of shade, mildly gloomy; secure from the glare of light, or sultriness of heat.

**SHAFT**, shâft, *s.* An arrow, a missile weapon; a narrow, deep, perpendicular pit; any thing straight, the spire of a church.

**SHAG**, shâg, *s.* Rough woolly hair; a kind of cloth.

**SHAGGED**, shâg'gêd, 366. } *a.*

**SHAGGY**, shâg'gê, 383. }  
Ruggedly hairy, rough, rugged.

**SHAGREEN**, shâ-green', *s.* The skin of a kind of fish; or skin made rough in imitation of it.

*To SHAKE*, shâke, *v. a.* Pret. *Shook*. Part pass.

*Shaken* or *Shook*. To put into vibrating motion, to move with quick returns backwards and forwards, to agitate; to make to totter or tremble; to throw away, to drive off; to weaken, to put in danger; to drive from resolution, to depress, to make afraid; to Shake hands, this phrase, from the action used among friends at meeting and parting, signifies to join with, to take leave of; to Shake off, to rid himself, to free from, to divest of.

*To SHAKE*, shâke, *v. n.* To be agitated with a vibratory motion; to totter; to tremble, to be unable to keep the body still; to be in terrou, to be deprived of firmness.

**SHAKE**, shâke, *s.* Concussion; vibratory motion; motion given and received.

**SHAKER**, shâ'kâr, *s.* 98. The person or thing that shakes.

**SHALE**, shâle, *s.* A husk, the case of seeds in siliqueous plants.

**SHALL**, shâl, *v. def.* It has no tense but Shall future, and Should imperfect.—See *Been*.

Children are generally taught to pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *all*; and when they are fixed in this pronunciation, and come to read tolerably, they have this sound to break themselves of, and pronounce it like the first syllable of *shall-on*.

**SHALLOON**, shâl-lôon', *s.* A slight woollen stuff.

**SHALLOP**, shâl-lôp, *s.* A small boat.

**SHALLOW**, shâl-lô, *a.* 327. Not deep, not profound; trifling, futile, silly; not deep of sound.

**SHALLOW**, shâl-lô, *s.* A shelf, a sand, a flat, a shoal, a place where the water is not deep.

**SHALLOWBRAINED**, shâl-lô-brând, *a.* Foolish, futile, trifling.

**SHALLOWLY**, shâl-lô-lê, *ad.* With no great depth; simply, foolishly.

**SHALLOWNESS**, shâl-lô-nês, *s.* Want of depth; want of thought, want of understanding, futility.

**SHALM**, shâm, *s.* 403. *German*. A kind of musical pipe.

**SHALT**, shâl't. The second person of *Shall*.

*To SHAM*, shâm, *v. n.* To trick, to cheat, to fool with a fraud, to delude with false pretences; to obtrude by fraud or folly.

**SHAM**, shâm, *s.* Fraud, trick, false pretence, imposture.

**SHAM**, shâm, *a.* False, counterfeit, pretended.

**SHAMBLES**, shâm-blz, *s.* 359. The place where butchers kill or sell their meat, a butchery.

**SHAMELING**, shâm-bl'ng, *a.* 410. Moving awkwardly and irregularly.

**SHAME**, shâm, *s.* The passion felt when reputation is supposed to be lost, or on the detection of a bad action; the cause or reason of shame; disgrace, ignominy, reproach.

*To SHAME*, shâm, *v. a.* To make ashamed, to fill with shame; to disgrace.

*To SHAME*, shâm, *v. n.* To be ashamed.

**SHAMEFACED**, shâm'fâste, *a.* 359. Modest, bashful, easily put out of countenance.

**SHAMEFACEDLY**, shâm'fâste-lê, *ad.* Modestly, bashfully.

**SHAMEFACEDNESS**, shâm'fâste-nês, *s.* Modesty, bashfulness, timidity.

**SHAMEFUL**, shâm'fûl, *a.* Disgraceful, ignominious, reproachful.

**SHAMEFULLY**, shâm'fûl-ê, *ad.* Disgracefully, ignominiously, infamously.

**SHAMELESS**, shâm'lês, *a.* Wanting shame, impudent, immodest, audacious.

**SHAMELESSLY**, shâm'lês-lê, *ad.* Impudently, audaciously, without shame.

**SHAMELESSNESS**, shâm'lês-nês, *s.* Impudence, want of shame, immodesty.

**SHAMMER**, shâm'mûr, *s.* 98. A cheat, an impostor.

**SHAMMOIS**, shâm'mê, *s.* A kind of wild goat.—See *Chamois*.

**SHAMROCK**, shâm'rûk, *s.* 166. The Irish name for three-leaved grass.

**SHANK**, shângk, *s.* 408. The middle joint of the leg, that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee; the bone of the leg; the long part of any instrument.

**SHANKED**, shângkt, *a.* 359. Having a shank.

**SHANKER**, shângk'ûr, *s.* 98. A venereal excrescence.

*To SHAPE*, shâpe, *v. a.* To form, to mould with respect to external dimensions; to mould, to regulate; to image, to conceive.

**SHAPE**, shâpe, *s.* Form, external appearance; make of the trunk of the body; idea, pattern.

**SHAPELESS**, shâpe'lês, *a.* Wanting regularity or form, wanting symmetry of dimensions.

**SHAPELINESS**, shâpe'lê-nês, *s.* Beauty or proportion of form.

**SHAPELY**, shâpe'lê, *a.* Symmetrical, well formed.

**SHARD**, shârd, *s.* A fragment of an earthen vessel; a plant; a sort of fish.

**SHARDBORN**, shârd'bôrn, *a.* Born or produced among broken stones or pots.

**SHARDED**, shârd'êd, *a.* Inhabiting shards.

*To SHARE, shâre, *v. a.* To divide, to part among many; to partake with others; to cut, to separate, to share.*

*To SHARE*, shâre, *v. n.* To have part, to have a dividend.

**SHARE**, shâre, *s.* Part, allotment; dividend; a part; the blade of the plough that cuts the ground.

**SHAREBONE**, shâre'bône, *s.* The os pubis, the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.

**SHARER**, shâ'rûr, *s.* 98. One who divides or apportion to others, a divider; a partaker, one who participates any thing with others.

**SHARK**, shârk, *s.* A voracious sea fish; a greedy artful fellow, one who fills his pockets by sly tricks, trick, fraud, petty rapine.

*To SHARK*, shârk, *v. a.* To pick up hastily or slyly.

*To SHARK*, shârk, *v. n.* To play the petty thief; to cheat, to trick.

**SHARP**, shârp, *a.* Keen, piercing, having a keen edge, having an acute point; acute of mind, witty, ingenious, inventive; quick, as of sight or hearing;

nôr 167, nôl 163—tåbe 171, tåb 172, bål 173—ål 299—pådnd 313—åin 466, this 469.

shrill, piercing the ear with a quick noise, not flat; severe, biting, sarcastic; severely rigid; eager, hungry, keen upon a quest; painful, afflictive; fierce; attentive, vigilant; pinching, piercing, as the cold; subtle, witty, acute; among workmen, hard; emaciated, lean.

**SHARP**, shârp, *s.* A sharp or acute sound; a pointed weapon, small sword, rapier.

**To SHARP**, shârp, *v. a.* To make keen.

**To SHARP**, shârp, *v. n.* To play thievish tricks.

**To SHARPEN**, shârp'n, *v. a.* 103. To make keen, to edge, to point; to make quick, ingenious, or acute; to make quicker of sense; to make eager or hungry; to make fierce or angry; to make biting or sarcastic; to make less flat, more piercing to the ears; to make sour.

**SHARPER**, shârp'ûr, *s.* 98. A tricking fellow, a petty thief, a rascal.

**SHARPLY**, shârp'lê, *ad.* With keenness, with good edge or point; severely, rigorously; keenly, acutely, vigorously; afflictively, painfully; with quickness; judiciously, acutely, wittily.

**SHARPNESS**, shârp'nês, *s.* Keeness of edge or point; severity of language, satirical sarcasm; sourness; painfulness; afflictiveness; intellectual acuteness, ingenuity, wit; quickness of senses.

**SHARP-SET**, shârp-sêt, *a.* Eager, vehemently desirous.

**SHARP-VISAGED**, shârp-viz'idjd, *a.* 90. Having a sharp countenance.

**SHARP-SIGHTED**, shârp-sit'êd, *a.* Having quick sight.

**To SHATTER**, shât'tûr, *v. a.* 98. To break at once into many pieces, to break so as to scatter the parts; to dissipate, to make incapable of close and continued attention.

**To SHATTER**, shât'tûr, *v. n.* To be broken, or to fall, by any force, into fragments.

**SHATTER**, shât'tûr, *s.* One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.

**SHATTERBRAINED**, shât'tûr-brînd, 359. } *a.*

**SHATTERPATED**, shât'tûr-pâ-têd, } *a.*

Inattentive, not consistent.

**SHATTERY**, shât'tûr-ê, *a.* 182. Disunited, not compact, easily falling into many parts.

**To SHAVE**, shâve, *v. a.* Pret. *Shaved*. Part. pass. *Shaved* or *Shaven*. To pare off with a razor; to pare close to the surface; to skim, by passing near, or slightly touching; to cut in thin slices.

**SHAVEING**, shâve'ing, *s.* 410. A man shaved, a name of contempt for a friar or religious.

**SHAVER**, shâv'ûr, *s.* 98. A man that practises the art of shaving; a man closely attentive to his own interest.

**SHAVING**, shâv'ing, *s.* 410. Any thin slice pared off from any body.

**SHAWM**, shâwm, *s.* A hautboy, a cornet.

**SHE**, shê, *pron.* In oblique cases *Her*. The female pronoun demonstrative; the woman before mentioned; it is sometimes used for a woman absolutely; the female, not the male.

**SHEAF**, shêfe, *s.* 227. A bundle of stalks of corn bound together; any bundle or collection held together.

**To SHEAL**, shêle, *v. a.* 227. To shell.

**To SHEAR**, shêre, *v. a.* 227. Pret. *Shore* or *Shared*. Part. pass. *Shorn*. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet; to cut by interception.

**SHEARD**, shêrd, *s.* 234. A fragment.

**SHEARS**, shêrz, *s.* 227. An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on a pin.

**SHEARER**, shêr'ûr, *s.* 98. One that clips with shears, particularly one that fleeces sheep.

**SHEARMAN**, shêr'mân, *s.* 88. He that shears.

**SHEATH**, shêth, *s.* 227. The case of any thing, the scabbard of a weapon.

**To SHEATH**, shêth, } *v. a.*

**To SHEATHE**, 467. } *v. a.*

To enclose in a sheath or scabbard, to enclose in any case; to fit with a sheath; to defend the main body by an outward covering.

**SHEATHWINGED**, shêth'wingd, *a.* Having hard cases which are folded over the wings.

**SHEATHY**, shêth'ê, *a.* 182. Forming a sheath.

**To SHED**, shêd, *v. a.* To effuse, to pour out, spill; to scatter, to let fall.

**To SHED**, shêd, *v. n.* To let fall its parts.

**SHED**, shêd, *s.* A slight temporary covering; in Composition, effusion, as blood-shed.

**SHEDDER**, shêd'dûr, *s.* 98. A spiller, one who sheds.

**SHEEN**, shêên, 246. } *a.*

**SHEENY**, shêên'ê, 182. } *a.*

Bright, glittering, showy.

**SHEEN**, shêên, *s.* Brightness, splendour.

**SHEEP**, shêép, *s.* 246. The animal that bears wool; a foolish sly fellow.

**To SHEEPBITE**, shêép'bite, *v. n.* To use petty thefts, to injure slyly.

**SHEEPBITER**, shêép'bite-ûr, *s.* A petty thief, a sly injurer.

**SHEEPCOT**, shêép'kôt, *s.* A little enclosure for sheep.

**SHEEPFOLD**, shêép'fôld, *s.* The place where sheep are enclosed.

**SHEEPHOOK**, shêép'hôök, *s.* A hook fastened to a pole by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep.

**SHEEPISH**, shêép'ish, *a.* Bashful, oter-modest, timorously and meanly diffident.

**SHEEPISHNESS**, shêép'ish-nês, *s.* Bashfulness, mean and timorous diffidence.

**SHEEPMASER**, shêép'mâs-tûr, *s.* An owner of sheep.

**SHEEPSHEARING**, shêép'shêer'ing, *s.* The time of shearing sheep, the feast made when sheep are shorn.

**SHEEP'S-EYE**, shêéps-ÿ, *s.* A modest diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mistresses.

**SHEEPWALK**, shêép'wâwk, *s.* Pasture for sheep.

**SHEER**, shêre, *a.* 246. Pure, clear, unmingled.

**SHEER**, shêre, *ad.* 246. Clean, quick, at once.

**SHEERS**, shêérz, *s.*—See *Shears*.

**SHEET**, shêét, *s.* 246. A broad and large piece of linen; the linen of a bed; in a ship, ropes bent to the clews of the sails; as much paper as is made in one body; a single complication or fold of paper in a book; any thing expanded.

**SHEET-ANCHOR**, shêét-ângk'kûr, *s.* In a ship, is the largest anchor.

**To SHEET**, shêét, *v. a.* To furnish with sheets; to infold in a sheet; to cover as with a sheet.

**SHEKEL**, shêk'êl, *s.* 102. An ancient Jewish coin, in value about two shillings and sixpence.

**SHELF**, shêlf, *s.* A board fixed against a supporter, so that any thing may be placed upon it; a sand bank in the sea, a rock under shallow water.

**SHELFLY**, shêlf'ê, *a.* Full of hidden rocks or banks, full of dangerous shallows.

**SHELL**, shêl, *s.* The hard covering of any thing; the external crust; the covering of a testaceous or crustaceous animal; the covering of the seeds of silquous plants; the covering of kernels; the covering of an egg; the outer part of a house; it is used for a musical instrument in Poetry; the superficial part.

**To SHELL**, shêl, *v. a.* To take out of the shell, to strip off the shell.

**To SHELL**, shêl, *v. n.* To fall off as broken shells; to cast the shell.

**SHELLDUCK**, shêl'dôk, *s.* A kind of wild duck.

**SHELLFISH**, shêl'fish, *s.* Fish invested with a hard covering, either testaceous, as oysters, or crustaceous, as lobsters.

**SHELLY**, shêll'ê, *a.* Abounding with shells; consisting of shells.

559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pln 107—nô 162, môte 164,

**SHELTER**, shêltûr, s. 98. A cover from any external injury or violence; a protector, defender, one that gives security; the state of being covered, protection, security.

**To SHELTER**, shêltûr, v. a. To cover from external violence; to defend, to protect, to succour with refuge, to harbour; to betake to cover; to cover from notice.

**To SHELTER**, shêltûr, v. n. To take shelter; to give shelter.

**SHELTERLESS**, shêltûr-lês, a. Harbourless, without home or refuge.

**SHELVING**, shêlvîng, a. 410. Sloping, inclining, having declivity.

**SHELVE**, shêlvê, a. Shallow, rocky, full of banks.

**To SHEND**, shênd, v. a. Pret. and part. pass. *Shent*. To ruin, to disgrace; to surpass. Obsolete.

**SHEPHERD**, shêppûrd, s. 98. 515. One who tends sheep in the pasture; a swain; a rural lover; one who tends the congregation, a pastor.

**SHEPHERDESS**, shêppûr-dês, s. A woman that tends sheep, a rural lass.

**SHEPHERDISH**, shêppûrd-ish, a. Resembling a shepherd, suiting a shepherd, pastoral, rustick.

**SHERBET**, shêr-bêt, s. The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and sugar.

**SHERD**, shêrd, s. A fragment of broken earthen ware.

**SHERIFF**, shêriff, s. An officer to whom is intrusted in each county the execution of the laws.—See *Sherive*.

**SHERIFFALTY**, shêriff-âl-tê, } s.

**SHERIFFSHIP**, shêriff-shîp, } s.

**SHERIS**, shêrîs, } s. A kind of sweet Spanish wine.

**SHERRY**, shêrrê, } s. A kind of sweet Spanish wine.

**SHAW**, shô, s.—See *Show*.

**SHAWBREAD**, shôvbrêd, s.—See *Showbread*.

**SHIELD**, shêld, s. 275. A buckler, a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows; defence, protection; one that gives protection or security.

**To SHIELD**, shêld, v. a. To cover with a shield; to defend, to protect, to secure; to keep off, to defend against.

**To SHIFT**, shîft, v. n. To change place; to change; to give place to other things; to change clothes, particularly the linen; to find some expedient to act or live, though with difficulty; to practise indirect methods; to take some method for safety.

**To SHIFT**, shîft, v. a. To change, to alter; to transfer from place to place; to change in position; to change, as clothes; to dress in fresh clothes; to shift off, to defer, to put away by some expedient.

**SHIFT**, shîft, s. Expedient found or used with difficulty, difficult means; mean refuge, last resource, fraud, artifice; evasion, chusry practice; a woman's line.

**SHIFTER**, shîftûr, s. 98. One who plays tricks; a man of artifice.

**SHIFTLESS**, shîftlês, a. Wanting expedients, wanting means to act or live.

**SHILLING**, shîllîng, s. 410. A coin of various value in different times; it is now twelve-pence.

**SHILL-I-SHALL-I**, shîllê-shâll-lê, ad. A corrupt reduplication of *Shall I?* To stand *Shill-I-shall-I*, is to continue hesitating.

**SHILY**, shîlê, ad. Not familiarly, not frankly.

**SHIN**, shîn, s. The forepart of the leg.

**To SHINE**, shine, v. n. Pret. *I Shone, I have Shone*. Sometimes *I Shined, I have Shined*. To glitter, to glisten; to be splendid; to be eminent or conspicuous; to be propitious; to enlighten.

**SHINE**, shine, s. Fair weather; brightness, splendour, lustre. Little used.

**SHININESS**, shî-nês, s. Unwillingness to be tractable or familiar.

**SHINGLE**, shîngg'l, s. 405. A thin board to cover houses.

**SHINGLES**, shîngg'gz, s. 405. A kind of tetter or herpes that spreads itself round the loins.

**SHINY**, shî-nê, a. Bright, lustrous.

**SHIP**, shîp, s. A ship may be defined a large hollow building made to pass over the sea with sails.

**To SHIP**, shîp, v. a. To put into a ship; to transport in a ship.

**SHIPBOARD**, shîp'bôrd, s. This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases; a Shipboard, on Shipboard, in a ship; the plank of a ship.

**SHIPBOY**, shîp'bôe, s. A boy who serves in a ship.

**SHIPMAN**, shîp'mân, s. 88. Sailor, seaman.

**SHIPMASTER**, shîp'mâs-tûr, s. Master of a ship.

**SHIPPING**, shîppîng, s. 410. Vessels of navigation; passage in a ship.

**SHIPWRECK**, shîp'rêk, s. The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves; the parts of a shattered ship; destruction, miscarriage.

As the pronunciation of the latter part of this word, as if written *rack*, is now become vulgar.

**To SHIPWRECK**, shîp'rêk, v. a. To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows; to make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.

**SHIPWRIGHT**, shîp'rite, s. A builder of ships.

**SHIRE**, shêre, s. 8. 106. A division of the kingdom, a county.

The pronunciation of this word is very irregular, as it is the only pure English word in the language where the final *e* does not produce the long diphthongal sound of *i* when the accent is on it: but this irregularity is so fixed as to give the regular sound a pedantic stiffness.

Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, and Buchanan, however, have adopted this sound, in which they have been followed by Mr Smith; but Mr Elphinston, Dr Lowth, Dr Kenrick, Mr Perry and Barclay, are for the irregular sound; W. Johnston gives both, but places the irregular first; and the Grammar called Bickerstaff's, recommended by Steele, adopts this sound, and gives this rule;

"To sound like double (e) (i) does incline:  
As in *Machine*, and *Shire*, and *Magazine*;  
Like (a) in *Sirrah*: but writ (o) in *Join*."

It may likewise be observed, that this word, when unaccented at the end of words, as *Nottinghamshire*, *Wiltshire*, &c. is always pronounced with the *i* like *ee*.

**SHIRT**, shûrt, s. 108. The under linen garment of a man.

**To SHIRT**, shûrt, v. a. To cover, to clothe as in a shirt.

**SHIRTLESS**, shûrtlês, a. Wanting a shirt.

**SHITTAH**, shîttâ, } s. *Hebrew*.

**SHITTIM**, shîttîm, } s. *Hebrew*.

A sort of precious wood growing in Arabia.

**SHITTLECOCK**, shîttl-kôk, s. A cork stuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battle-dorrs.

The most natural derivation of this word seems to arise from the notion of a *shuttle*, and therefore it ought to be written and pronounced *shuttlecock*.

**SHIVE**, shîve, s. A slice of bread, a thick splinter or lamina cut off from the main substance.

**To SHIVER**, shîvûr, v. n. 98. To quake, to tremble, to shudder as with cold or fear.

**To SHIVER**, shîvûr, v. n. To fall at once into many parts or shives.

**To SHIVER**, shîvûr, v. a. To break by one act into many parts, to shatter.

**SHIVER**, shîvûr, s. 515. One fragment of many into which any thing is broken.

**SHIVERY**, shîvûr-ê, a. Loose of coherence, easily falling into many fragments.

**SHOAL**, shôle, s. 295. A crowd, a multitude, a throng; a shallow, a sand bank.

**To SHOAL**, shôle, v. n. To crowd, to throng; to be shallow, to grow shallow.

**SHOAL**, shôle, a. Shallow, obstructed or enumbered with banks.

**SHOALNESS**, shôlê-nês, s. Shallowness, frequency of shallow places.

**SHOALY**, shôlê, a. Full of shoals, full of shallow places.

nör 167, nôt 163—tåbe 171, tåb 172, bål 173—ål 299—pönd 313—thin 466, tuis 469.

- SHOCK, shök, s.** Conflict, mutual impression of violence, violent course; concussion, external violence; the conflict of enemies; offence, impression of disgust; a pile of sheaves of corn; a rough dog.
- To SHOCK, shök, v. a.** To shake by violence; to offend, to disgust.
- To SHOCK, shök, v. n.** To be offensive.
- To SHOCK, shök, v. n.** To build up piles of sheaves.
- SHOD, shöd, for SHOED.** The pret. and part. pass. of *To Shoe*.
- SHOE, shöö, s. 296.** The cover of the foot.
- To SHOE, shöö, v. a.** Pret. *I Shod*. Part. pass. *Shod*. To fit the foot with a shoe; to cover at the bottom.
- SHOEBOY, shööböe, s.** A boy who cleans shoes.
- SHOEING-HORN, shööing-hörn, s.** A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe.
- SHOEMAKER, shöömä-kår, s.** One whose trade is to make shoes.
- SHOETYE, shööt, s.** The riband with which women tie shoes.
- SHOG, shög, s.** Violent concussion.
- To SHOG, shög, v. a.** To shake, to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses.
- SHONE, shön.** The pret. of *Shine*.
- SHOR.** This word is frequently pronounced so as to rhyme with *tone*; but the short sound of it is by far the most usual among those who may be styled polite speakers. This sound is adopted by Mr Elphinston, Mr Sheridan, Dr Kenrick, Mr Perry, and Mr Smith; nor do I find the other sound in any of our Dictionaries that have the word.
- SHOOK, shöök, 306.** The pret. and in Poetry, part. pass. of *Shake*.
- To SHOOT, shööt, v. a.** Pret. *I Shot*. Part. *Shot* or *Shotten*. To discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence; to discharge from a bow or gun; to let off; to emit new parts, as a vegetable; to emit, to dart or thrust forth; to fit to each other by planing, a workman's term; to pass through with swiftness.
- To SHOOT, shööt, v. n.** To perform the act of shooting; to germinate, to increase in vegetable growth; to form itself into any shape; to be emitted; to protuberate, to jut out; to pass as an arrow; to become any thing suddenly; to move swiftly along; to feel a quick pain.
- SHOOT, shööt, s.** The act of striking, or endeavouring to strike with a missile weapon discharged by any instrument, obsolete; a branch issuing from the main stock.
- SHOOTER, shöötär, s. 98.** One who shoots, an archer, a gunner.
- SHOP, shöp, s.** A place where any thing is sold; a room in which manufactures are carried on.
- SHOPBOARD, shöp'börd, s.** Bench on which any work is done.
- SHOPBOOK, shöp'böök, s.** Book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.
- SHOPKEEPER, shöp'keep-är, s.** A trader who sells in a shop, not a merchant, who only deals by wholesale.
- SHOPMAN, shöp'mån, s. 88.** A petty trader; one who serves in a shop.
- SHORE, shöre, s.** The pret. of *Shear*.
- SHORE, shöre, s.** The coast of the sea; the bank of a river; a drain, properly Sewer; the support of a building, a buttress.
- To SHORE, shöre, v. a.** To prop, to support; to set on shore, not in use.
- SHORELESS, shörelés, a.** Having no coast.
- SHORN, shörne.** The part. pass. of *Shear*.
- SHORN.** This word was inadvertently marked with the third sound of *o* in the first edition of this Dictionary; but from considering its analogy with *spear, wear, and lean*, I do not hesitate to alter it to the first sound of that vowel: Mr Sheridan, Mr Smith, and W. Johnston, are for the first pronunciation; but Mr Perry, Mr Narca,
- and Mr Elphinston, are for the last: and these authorities, with analogy on their side, are decisive.
- SHORT, shört, a. 167.** Not long, commonly not long enough; repeated by quick iterations; not reaching the purposed point, not adequate; not far distant in time; defective; scanty; not going so far as was intended; narrow, contracted; brittle.
- SHORT, shört, s.** A summary account.
- SHORT, shört, ad.** Not long.
- To SHORTEN, shört'n, v. a. 103.** To make short; to contract, to abbreviate; to confine, to hinder from progression; to cut off; to lop.
- SHORTHAND, shört'hånd, s.** A method of writing in compendious characters.
- SHORTLIVED, shört-liv'd, a. 59.** Not living or lasting long.
- SHORTLY, shört'le, ad.** Quickly, soon, in a little time; in a few words, briefly.
- SHORTNESS, shört'nés, s.** The quality of being short; fewness of words, brevity, conciseness; want of retention; deficiency, imperfection.
- SHORTRIBS, shört-ribz, s.** The bastard ribs.
- SHORTSIGHTED, shört-sl'téd, a.** Unable to see far.
- SHORTSIGHTEDNESS, shört-sl'téd-nés, s.** Defect of sight.
- SHORTWAISTED, shört-wást'éd, a.** Having a short body.
- SHORTWINDED, shört-wind'éd, a.** Shortbreathed, asthmatic, breathing by quick and faint reciprocations.
- SHORTWINGED, shört-wing'd, a.** Having short wings. So hawks are divided into long and short-winged.
- SHORY, shör'e, a.** Lying near the coast.
- SHOT, shöt.** The pret. and part. pass. of *Shoot*.
- SHOT, shöt, s.** The act of shooting; the flight of a shot; the charge of a gun; bullets or small pellets for the charge of a gun; any thing discharged from a gun, or other instrument; a sum charged, a reckoning.
- SHOTFREE, shöt'frée, a.** Clear of the reckoning.
- SHOTTEN, shöt'tn, a. 103.** Having ejected the spawn.
- To SHOVE, shöv, v. a. 165.** To push by main strength; to drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water; to push, to rush against.
- To SHOVE, shöv, v. n.** To push forward before one; to move in a boat, not by oars but a pole.
- SHOVE, shöv, s.** The act of shoving, a push.
- SHOVEL, shöv'vl, s. 102.** An instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade with raised edges.
- To SHOVEL, shöv'vl, v. a.** To throw or heap with a shovel; to gather in great quantities.
- SHOVELBOARD, shöv'vl-börd, s.** A long board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark.
- SHOUGH, shök, s. 321. 392.** A species of shaggy dog, a shock.
- SHOULD, shüd, 320.** This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed.—*See Been*.
- SHOULDER, shöldär, s. 318.** The joint which connects the arm to the body; the upper joint of the foreleg of a beast; the upper part of the back; the shoulders are used as emblems of strength; a rising part, a prominence.—*See Mould*.
- To SHOULDER, shöldär, v. a.** To push with insolence and violence; to put upon the shoulder.
- SHOULDERBELT, shöldär-bélt, s.** A belt that comes across the shoulder.
- SHOULDERCLAPPER, shöldär-klåp-pår, s.** One who affects familiarity.
- SHOULDERSHOTTER, shöldär-shöt'tn, a.** Strained in the shoulder.
- SHOULDERSLIP, shöldär-slip, s.** Dislocation of the shoulder.
- To SHOUT, shöüt, v. n. 313.** To cry in triumph or exultation

359. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nò 162, mòve 161,

**SHOUT**, shòút, *s.* A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exaltation.

**SHOUTER**, shòút'úr, *s.* 98. He who shouts.

**To SHOW**, shò, *v. a.* 324. Pret. *Showed* and *Shown*. Part. pass. *Shown*. To exhibit to view; to give proof of, to prove; to make known; to point the way; to direct; to offer, to afford; to explain, to expound; to teach, to tell.

**To SHOW**, shò, *v. n.* To appear, to look, to be in appearance.

**SHOW**, shò, *s.* A spectacle, something publicly exposed to view for money; superficial appearance; ostentatious display; object attracting notice; splendid appearance; semblance; speciousness; external appearance; exhibition to view; pomp, magnificent spectacle; phantoms, not realities; representative action.

**SHOWBREAD**, or **SHREWREAD**, shò'bréd, *s.* Among the Jews, they thus called loaves of bread that the priest of the week put every Sabbath-day upon the golden table which was in the Sanctum before the Lord.

**SHOWER**, shòú'úr, *s.* 323. Rain either moderate or violent; storm of any thing falling thick; any very liberal distribution.

**To SHOWER**, shòú'úr, *v. a.* To wet or drown with rain; to pour down; to distribute or scatter with great liberality.

**To SHOWER**, shòú'úr, *v. n.* To be rainy.

**SHOWERY**, shòú'úr-é, *a.* Rainy.

**SHOWISH**, or **SHOWY**, shò'ish, or shò'é, *a.* Splendid, gaudy; ostentatious.

**SHOWN**, shòne. Part. pass. of *To Show*. Exhibited.

**SHRANK**, shránk. The pret. of *Shrink*.

**To SHRED**, shréd, *v. a.* Pret. *Shred*. To cut into small pieces.

**SHRED**, shréd, *s.* A small piece cut off; a fragment.

**SHREW**, shròé, *s.* 265. 339. A peevish, malignant, clamorous, turbulent woman.

**SHREW**, shròé, *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew, malicious, troublesome; maliciously sly, cunning; ill-betokening; mischievous.

**SHREWDLY**, shròé'dlé, *ad.* Mischievously, vexation-ly; cunningly; slyly.

**SHREWDNESS**, shròé'd'nés, *s.* Sly cunning, archness; mischievousness, petulance.

**SHREWISH**, shròé'ish, *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; froward, petulantly clamorous.

**SHREWISHLY**, shròé'ish-lé, *ad.* Petulantly, peevishly, clamorously.

**SHREWISNESS**, shròé'ish-nés, *s.* The qualities of a shrew, frowardness, petulance, clamorousness.

**SHREWMOUSE**, shròé'mòuse, *s.* A mouse of which the bite was generally supposed venomous.

**To SHRIEK**, shréék, *v. n.* 275. To cry out inarticulately with anguish or horror, to scream.

**SHRIEK**, shréék, *s.* An inarticulate cry of anguish or horror.

**SHRIEVE**, shréév, *s.* 275. A sheriff.

↳ This was the ancient mode of writing and pronouncing this word. Stow, indeed, writes it *shrive*; but it is highly probable that the *i* had exactly the sound of *ie* in *erie*, *thieve*, &c. and the common people of London to this day have preserved this old pronunciation, though it is wearing away fast among them. To be convinced, that this is the true etymological manner of writing and pronouncing it, we need but attend to the Saxon word from which it is derived, *scere*, or *scere*, signifies a steward; and *shrive* is but a contraction of *shire scere*, or *shire steward*. But however just this orthography and pronunciation may in some other respects, it wants the true stamp of polite usage to make it current; it is now grown old and vulgar, and Pope's use of this word,

"Now Mayors and Sherives all hushed and satiate lie,"—must only be looked upon as assisting the humour of the scene he describes.

**SHRIEVALTY**, shréévál-té, *s.* The office of a sheriff.

↳ By a caprice common in language, this compound is not nearly so antiquated as its simple; though it

should seem, that if the old root be taken away, and another planted in its stead, the branches ought to spring from the latter, and not the former. But though we seldom hear *shrieve* for *shrieve*, except among the lower classes of people in London, we not unfrequently hear, even among the better sort, *shrivealty* for *shrievealty*; and Junius, in one of his letters to the Duke of Grafton, says, "Your next appearance in office is marked with his election to the *shrivealty*." Public Advertiser, July 9, 1771. This is certainly an inaccuracy; and such an inaccuracy, in such a writer as Junius, is not a little surprising.

**SHRIFT**, shrift, *s.* Confession made to a priest.

**SHRILL**, shrill, *a.* Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory sound.

**To SHRILL**, shril, *v. n.* To pierce the ear with quick vibrations of sound.

**SHRILLY**, shrill'é, *ad.* With a shrill noise.

**SHRILLNESS**, shrill'nés, *s.* The quality of being shrill.

**SHRIMP**, shrímp, *s.* A small crustaceous vermicated fish; a little wrinkled man, a dwarf.

**SHRINE**, shrine, *s.* A case in which something sacred is deposited.

**To SHRINK**, shrink, *v. n.* Pret. *I Shrank*, or *Shrank*. Part. *Shrunken*. To contract itself into less room, to shrivel; to withdraw as from danger; to express fear, horror, or pain, by shrugging or contracting the body; to fall back as from danger.

**To SHRINK**, shrink, *v. a.* Part. pass. *Shrunk*, *Shrunk*, or *Shrunken*. To make to shrink.

**SHRINK**, shrink, *s.* Contraction into less compass; contraction of the body from fear or horror.

**SHRINKER**, shrink'úr, *s.* 98. He who shrinks.

**To SHRIVE**, shrive, *v. a.* To hear at confession.

**To SHRIVEL**, shriv'vl, *v. n.* 102. To contract itself into wrinkles.

**To SHRIVEL**, shriv'vl, *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles.

**SHRIVER**, shriv'úr, *s.* 98. A confessor.

**SHROUD**, shròéd, *s.* 313. A shelter, a cover; the dress of the dead, a winding-sheet; the sail ropes.

**To SHROUD**, shròéd, *v. a.* To shelter, to cover from danger; to dress for the grave; to cover or conceal; to defend, to protect.

**To SHROUD**, shròéd, *v. n.* To harbour, to take shelter.

**SHROVETIDE**, shròvé'tide,

**SHROVETUESDAY**, shròvé-túze'dá, 223. } *s.*

The time of confession, the day before Ash-wednesday or Lent.

**SHRUB**, shrúb, *s.* A small tree; spirit, acid, and sugar mixed.

**SHRUBBY**, shrúb'bé, *a.* Resembling a shrub; full of shrubs, bushy.

**To SHRUG**, shrúg, *v. n.* To express horror or dissatisfaction by motion of the shoulders or whole body.

**To SHRUG**, shrúg, *v. a.* To contract or draw up.

**SHRUG**, shrúg, *s.* A motion of the shoulders usually expressing dislike or aversion.

**SHRUNK**, shrúngk. The pret. and part. pass. of *Shrink*.

**SHRUNKEN**, shrúngk'kn, 103. The part. pass. of *Shrink*.

**To SHUDDER**, shú'd'dúr, *v. n.* 98. To quake with fear, or with aversion.

**To SHUFFLE**, shú'fl, *v. a.* 405. To throw into disorder, to agitate tumultuously, so as that one thing takes the place of another; to remove, or put by with some artifice or fraud; to change the position of cards with respect to each other; to form fraudulently.

**To SHUFFLE**, shú'fl, *v. n.* To throw the cards into a new order; to play mean tricks, to practise fraud, to evade fair questions; to struggle to shift; to move with an irregular gait.

**SHUFFLE**, shú'fl, *s.* 405. The act of disordering things, or making them take confusedly the place of each other; a trick, an artifice.

nør 167, nôt 163—tåbe 171, tåb 172, bål 173—Øil 299—pånd 313—thin 466, trais 469.

**SHUFFLECAP**, shuffl-káp, *s.* A play at which money is shaken in a hat.

**SHUFFLER**, shuffl-úr, *s.* 98. He who plays tricks, or shuffles.

**SHUFFLINGLY**, shuffl-íng-lé, *ad.* 410. With an irregular gait.

**To SHUN**, shún, *v. a.* To avoid, to decline, to endeavour to shun.

**SHUNLESS**, shún'lés, *a.* Inevitable, unavoidable.

**To SHUT**, shút, *v. a.* Pret. *I Shut* Part. pass.

*Shut.* To close so as to prohibit ingress or egress; to enclose, to confine; to prohibit, to bar; to exclude; to contract, not to keep expanded; to Shut out, to exclude, to deny admission; to Shut up, to close, to confine; to conclude.

**To SHUT**, shút, *v. n.* To be closed, to close itself.

**SHUT**, shút, *part. a.* Rid, clear, free.

**SHUT**, shút, *s.* Close, act of shutting, small door or cover.

**SHUTTER**, shút'túr, *s.* 98. One that shuts a cover, a door.

**SHUTTLE**, shút'tl, *s.* 105. The instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads.

**SHUTTLECOCK**, shút'tl-kók, *s.* A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward.—See *Shuttlecock*.

**SHY**, shl, *a.* Reserved; cautious; keeping at a distance, unwilling to approach.

**SIBILANT**, sib'é-lánt, *a.* Hissing.

**SIBILATION**, sib'é-lé'shún, *s.* A hissing sound.

**SICAMORE**, sík'á-móre, *s.* A tree.

**SICCITY**, sík'sé-té, *s.* Driness, aridity, want of moisture.

**SICE**, size, *s.* The number six at dice.

**SICK**, sík, *a.* Afflicted with disease; ill in the stomach; corrupted; disgusted.

**To SICKEN**, sík'kn, *v. a.* 103. To make sick; to weaken, to impair.

**To SICKEN**, sík'kn, *v. n.* To grow sick; to be satiated; to be disgusted or disordered with abhorrence; to grow weak, to decay, to languish.

**SICKLE**, sík'kl, *s.* 405. The hook with which corn is cut, a reaping-hook.

**SICKLEMAN**, sík'kl-mán, } *s.* A reaper.

**SICKLER**, sík'kl-úr, 98. }

**SICKLINESS**, sík'lé-nés, *s.* Disposition to sickness, habitual disease.

**SICKLY**, sík'lé, *a.* Not healthy, somewhat disordered; faint, weak, languid.

**To SICKLY**, sík'lé, *v. a.* To make diseased, to taint with the hue of disease. Not in use.

**SICKNESS**, sík'nés, *s.* State of being diseased; disease, malady; disorder in the organs of digestion.

**SIDE**, síde, *s.* The part of animals fortified by the ribs; any part of any body apposed to any other part; the right or left; margin, verge; any kind of local respect; party, faction, sect; any part placed in contradiction or opposition to another.

**SIDE**, síde, *a.* Lateral, oblique, being on either side.

**To SIDE**, síde, *v. n.* To take a party, to engage in a faction.

**SIDEBOARD**, síde'bórd, *s.* The side-table, on which conveniences are placed for those that eat at the other table.

**SIDEBOX**, síde'bók, *s.* Seat for the ladies on the side of the theatre.

**SIDEFLY**, síde'fl, *s.* An insect.

**To SIDLE**, sí'dl, *v. n.* 405. To go with the body the narrowest way.

**SIDELONG**, síde'lóng, *a.* Lateral, oblique, not in front, not direct.

**SIDELONG**, síde'lóng, *ad.* Laterally, obliquely, not in pursuit, not in opposition; on the side.

**SIDER**, sí'dúr, *s.* 98.—See *Cider*.

**SIDERAL**, síd'dér-ál, *a.* Starry, astral.

**SIDERATION**, síd-dér-á'shún, *s.* A sudden mortification, a blast, or a sudden deprivation of sense.

**SIDESADDLE**, síde'sád-dl, *s.* A woman's seat on horseback.

**SIDESMAN**, sídz'mán, *s.* 88. An assistant to the churchwardens.

**SIDEWAYS**, síde'wáze, } *ad.*

**SIDEWISE**, síde'wíze, }

Laterally, one side.

**SIEGE**, sédje, *s.* The act of besetting a fortified place, a league; any continued endeavour to gain possession; place, class, rank. Obsolete.

**SIEVE**, sív, *s.* 277. Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop, by which flour is separated from bran; a boulder, a searce.

**To SIFT**, síft, *v. a.* To separate by a sieve; to separate, to part; to examine, to try.

**SIFTER**, síft'úr, *s.* 98. He who sifts.

**To SIGH**, sí, *v. n.* To emit the breath audibly, or in grief.

**SIGH**, sí, *s.* A violent and audible emission of breath which has been long retained.

↳ A very extraordinary pronunciation of this word prevails in London, and, what is more extraordinary, on the Stage, so different from every other word of the same form as to make it a perfect oddity in the language. This pronunciation approaches to the word *sithe*; and the only difference is, that *sithe* has the flat aspiration as in *this*; and *sigh* the sharp one, as in *thin*. It is not easy to conjecture what could be the reason of this departure from analogy, unless it were to give the word a sound which seems an echo to the sense; and if this intention had gone no farther than the lengthening or shortening of a vowel, it might have been admitted, as in *fearful, cheerful, pierce, fierce, great, leisure*, and some others; but pronouncing *gh* like *th* in this word is too palpable a contempt of orthography to pass current without the stamp of the best, the most universal and permanent usage on its side. The Saxon combination *gh*, according to the general rule, both in the middle and at the end of a word, is silent. It had anciently a guttural pronunciation, which is still retained in great part of Scotland, and in some of the northern parts of England; but every guttural sound has been long since banished from the language; not, however, without some efforts to continue, by changing these letters, sometimes into the related guttural consonant *k*, as in *lough, hough*, &c. and sometimes into a consonant entirely unrelated to them, as in *laugh, cough*, &c. These are the only transmutations of these letters; and these established irregularities are quite sufficient without admitting such as are only candidates for confusion. If it be pleaded that *sithe* better expresses the emission of breath in the act of sighing, it may be answered, that nothing can be more erroneous, as the tongue and teeth have nothing to do in this action. Mr Sheridan has, indeed, to assist this expression, spelt the word *sih*, as an aspiration must necessarily accompany the act of sighing; but (to take no notice that, in this case, the *h* ought to be before the *i*) 397, though such expression may be very proper in oratory, when accompanied by passion, it would be as affected to give it this aspiration in ordinary speech, as to pronounce the word *fearful* with a tremor of the voice and a faltering of the tongue, or to utter the word *laugh* with a convulsive motion of the breast and lungs. To these reasons may be added the laws of rhyme; which necessarily exclude this affected pronunciation, and oblige us to give the word its true analogical sound:

"Love is a smoke, rais'd with the fume of sighs;  
Being purg'd, a fire, sparkling in lovers' eyes." *Shakespeare.*

**SIGHT**, síte, *s.* 393. Perception by the eye, the sense of seeing; open view, a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye; act of seeing or beholding; notice, knowledge; eye, instrument of seeing; aperture pervious to the eye, or other points fixed to guide the eye, as, the Sights of a quadrant; spectacle, show, thing wonderful to be seen.

**SIGHTLESS**, síte'lés, *a.* Wanting sight, blind; not sightly.

**SIGHTLY**, síte'lé, *a.* Pleasing to the eye, striking to the view.

**SIGIL**, síd'jíl, *s.* 544. A seal.

**SIGN**, síne, *s.* 385. A token of any thing, that by

339. Fåte 73, får 77, fall 83, fât 81,—mê 93, mêt 95—plne 105, pln 107—nô 162, môte 164,

which any thing is shown; a wonder, a miracle; a picture hung at a door, to give notice what is sold within; a constellation in the Zodiac; typical representation, symbol; a subscription of one's name, as, a Sign-manual.

To SIGN, *slne*, *v. a.* To mark; to ratify by hand or seal; to betoken, to signify, to represent typically.

SIGNAL, *sig'nâl*, *s. 88.* Notice given by a sign, a sign that gives notice.

SIGNAL, *sig'nâl*, *a.* Eminent, memorable, remarkable.

SIGNALITY, *sig-nâl'é-té*, *s.* Quality of something remarkable or memorable.

To SIGNALIZE, *sig'nâl-ize*, *v. a.* To make eminent, to make remarkable.

SIGNALLY, *sig'nâl-é*, *ad.* Eminently, remarkably, memorably.

SIGNATION, *sig-nâ'shûn*, *s.* Sign giving, act of betokening.

SIGNATURE, *sig'nâ-tûre*, *s. 463.* A sign or mark impressed upon any thing, a stamp; a mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out; proof, evidence; among printers, some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.

SIGNET, *sig'nêt*, *s. 99.* A seal, commonly used for the seal-manual of a king.

SIGNIFICANCE, *sig-niffé-kânse*, }  
SIGNIFICANCY, *sig-niffé-kân-sé*, } *s.*

Power of signifying, meaning; energy, power of impressing the mind; importance, moment.

SIGNIFICANT, *sig-niffé-kânt*, *a.* Expressive of something beyond the external mark; betokening, standing as a sign of something; expressive or representative in an eminent degree; important, momentous.

SIGNIFICANTLY, *sig-niffé-kânt-lé*, *ad.* With force of expression.

SIGNIFICATION, *sig-né-fé-kâ'shûn*, *s.* The act of making known by signs; meaning expressed by a sign or word.

SIGNIFICATIVE, *sig-niffé-kâ-tiv*, *a.* Betokening by any external sign; forcible, strongly expressive.

SIGNIFICATORY, *sig-niffé-kâ-tûr-é*, *s. 512.* That which signifies or betokens.

To SIGNIFY, *sig'né-fi*, *v. a.* To declare by some token or sign; to mean; to express; to import, to weigh; to make known.

To SIGNIFY, *sig'né-fi*, *v. n. 385.* To express meaning with force.

SIGNIORY, *signé'yô-ré*, *s. 113.* Lordship, dominion.

SIGNPOST, *slne'pôst*, *s.* That upon which a sign hangs.

SIKER, *sik'ûr*, *a. and ad.* The old word for *Sure* or *Surely*.

SILENCE, *sil'ênse*, *s.* The state of holding peace; habitual taciturnity, not loquacity; secrecy, stillness.

SILENCE, *sil'ênse*, *interj.* An authoritative restraint of speech.

To SILENCE, *sil'ênse*, *v. a.* To still, to oblige to hold peace.

SILENT, *sil'ênt*, *a.* Not speaking; not talkative; still; not mentioning.

SILENTLY, *sil'ênt-lé*, *ad.* Without speech; without noise; without mention.

SILICIOUS, *sé-lish'ûs*, *a. 135. 357.* Made of hair.

SILICULOSE, *si-llk-û-lôse'*, *a. 427.* Husky, full of husks.—See *Appendix*.

SILIGINOSE, *si-llé-jé-nôse'*, *a. 427.* Made of fine wheat.—See *Appendix*.

SILQUA, *sil'lé-kwâ*, *s. 92.* A carat of which six make a scruple; the seed-vessel, husk, pod, or shell of such plants as are of the pulse kind.

SILQUOSE, *sil-lé-kwôse'*, }  
SILUOUS, *sil'lé-kwûs*, } *a.*

Having a pod or capsule.—See *Appendix*.

SILK, *silk*, *s.* The thread of the worm that turns

afterwards to a butterfly; the stuff made of the worm's thread.

SILKEN, *sil'k'kn*, *a. 103.* Made of silk; soft, tender; dressed in silk.

SILKMERCEER, *sil'k'mér-sûr*, *s.* A dealer in silk.

SILKWEAVER, *sil'k'wé-vûr*, *s.* One whose trade is to weave silken stuffs.

SILKWORM, *sil'k'wûrm*, *s.* The worm that spins silk.

SILKY, *sil'k'é*, *a.* Made of silk; soft, pliant.

SILL, *sill*, *s.* The timber or stone at the foot of the door.

SILLABUB, *sil'lâ-bûb*, *s.* A mixture of milk warm from the cow with wine, sugar, &c.

SILLY, *sil'lé-lé*, *ad.* In a silly manner, simply, foolishly.

SILLINESS, *sil'lé-nés*, *s.* Simplicity, weakness, harmless folly.

SILLY, *sil'lé*, *a.* Harmless, innocent, artless; foolish, witless.

SILLYHOW, *sil'lé-hôd*, *s.* The membrane that covers the head of the fetus.

SILVAN, *sil'vân*, *a. 88.* Woody, full of woods.

SILVER, *sil'vûr*, *s. 98.* Silver is a white and hard metal, next in weight to gold; any thing of soft splendour; money made of silver.

SILVER, *sil'vûr*, *a.* Made of silver; white like silver; having a pale lustre; soft of voice.

To SILVER, *sil'vûr*, *v. a.* To cover superficially with silver; to adorn with mild lustre.

SILVERBEATER, *sil'vûr-bé-tûr*, *s.* One that foliates silver.

SILVERLY, *sil'vûr-lé*, *ad.* With the appearance of silver.

SILVERSMITH, *sil'vûr-sm'ith*, *s.* One that works in silver.

SILVERTHISTLE, *sil'vûr-tûis-si*, }  
SILVERWEED, *sil'vûr-wéed*, } *s. Plants.*

SILVERY, *sil'vûr-é*, *a.* Besprinkled with silver, shining like silver.

SIMAR, *sé-mâr*, *s.* A woman's robe.

SIMILAR, *sim'é-lâr*, *88.* }  
SIMILARY, *sim'é-lâr-é*, } *a.*

Homogeneous, having one part like another; resembling, having resemblance.

SIMILARITY, *sim-é-lâr-é-té*, *s.* Likeness.

SIMILE, *sim'é-lé*, *s. 96.* A comparison by which any thing is illustrated.

SIMILITUDE, *sé-mil'é-tûde*, *s.* Likeness, resemblance; comparison, simile.

SIMITAR, *sim'é-tûr*, *s. 88.* A crooked or falcated sword with a convex edge. More properly spelt *Cimeter*.

To SIMMER, *sim'mûr*, *v. n. 98.* To boil gently, to boil with a gentle hissing.

SIMONY, *sim'ûn-é*, *s.* The crime of buying or selling church preferment.

To SIMPER, *sim'pûr*, *v. n. 98.* To smile, generally to smile foolishly.

SIMPER, *sim'pûr*, *s. 98.* A smile, generally a foolish smile.

SIMPLE, *sim'pl*, *a. 405.* Plain, artless; harmless, uncompounded, unmingled; silly, not wise, not cunning.

SIMPLE, *sim'pl*, *s.* A simple ingredient in a medicine, a drug, an herb.

To SIMPLE, *sim'pl*, *v. n.* To gather simples.

SIMPLENESS, *sim'pl-nés*, *s.* The quality of being simple.

SIMPLER, *sim'pl-ûr*, *s. 98.* A simplist, an herbalist.

SIMPLETON, *sim'pl-tûn*, *s.* A silly mortal, a trifler, a foolish fellow.

SIMPLICITY, *sim-plis'é-té*, *s.* Plainness, artlessness; not subtily, not abstruseness; not finery; state of being uncompounded; weakness, silliness.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tùbe 171, túb 172, búll 173—ôl 299—pöund 313—thin 466, THIS 469.

To SIMPLIFY, sîm'plé-fi, *v. a.* To make less complex; to reduce to first principles.

SIMPLIST, sîm'plîst, *s.* One skilled in simples.

SIMPLY, sîm'plé, *ad.* Without art, without subtlety; of itself, without addition; merely, solely; foolishly, sillily.

SIMULAR, sîm'ù-lâr, *s.* 88. One that counterfeits. Not in use.

SIMULATION, sîm-ù-lâ'shûn, *s.* That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be which is not.

SIMULTANEOUS, sî-mùl-tâ'né-ûs, *a.* 135. Acting together, existing at the same time.

SIN, sîn, *s.* An act against the laws of God, a violation of the laws of religion; habitual negligence of religion.

To SIN, sîn, *v. n.* To neglect the laws of religion, to violate the laws of religion; to offend against right.

SINCE, sînsé, *ad.* Because that; from the time that; ago, before this.

SINCE, sînsé, *prep.* After, reckoning from some time past to the time present.

SINCERE, sîn-sère', *a.* Pure, unmingled; honest, undissembling, uncorrupt.

SINCERELY, sîn-sère'lé, *ad.* Honestly, without hypocrisy.

SINCERENESS, sîn-sère'nés, }  
SINCERITY, sîn-sère'té, } *s.*

Honesty of intention, purity of mind; freedom from hypocrisy.

SINDON, sîn'dûn, *s.* 166. A fold, a wrapper.

SINE, sîne, *s.* A right sine, in Geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch.

SINECURE, sî'né kûre, *s.* An office which has revenue without any employment.

SINEW, sîn'û, *s.* 265. A tendon, the ligament by which the joints are moved; applied to whatever gives strength or compactness, as, money is the Sinew of war; muscle or nerve.

To SINEW, sîn'û, *v. a.* To knit as by sinews. Not in use.

SINEWED, sîn'ûde, *a.* 359. Furnished with sinews; strong, firm, vigorous.

SINEWY, sîn'û-é, *a.* Consisting of a sinew, nervous; strong, vigorous.

SINFUL, sîn'fûl, *a.* Alien from God; unsanctified, wicked, not observant of religion, contrary to religion.

SINFULLY, sîn'fûl-é, *ad.* Wickedly.

SINFULNESS, sîn'fûl-nés, *s.* Alienation from God, neglect or violation of the duties of religion.

To SING, sîng, *v. n.* Pret. *I Sang* or *Sung*.

Part. pass. *Sung*. To form the voice to melody, to articulate musically; to utter sweet sounds inarticulately; to make any small or shrill noise; to tell, in Poetry.

To SING, sîng, *v. a.* 409. To relate or mention, in Poetry; to celebrate, to give praise to; to utter harmoniously.

To SINGE, sînje, *v. a.* To scorch, or burn slightly or superficially.

SINGER, sîng'ûr, *s.* 410. One that sings, one whose profession or business is to sing.

SINGINGMASTER, sîng'îng-mâs-tûr, *s.* 410. One who teaches to sing.

SINGLE, sîng'gl, *a.* 405. One, not double; particular, individual, not compounded; alone, having no companion, having no assistant, unmarried; not complicated, not duplicated; pure, uncorrupt, a scriptural sense; that in which one is opposed to one.

To SINGLE, sîng'gl, *v. a.* To choose out from among others; to sequester, to withdraw; to take alone; to separate.

SINGLENESS, sîng'gl-nés, *s.* Simplicity, sincerity, honest plainness.

SINGLY, sîng'glé, *ad.* Individually, particularly; without partners or associates; honestly, simply, sincerely.

SINGULAR, sîng'gh-lâr, *a.* 88. 179. Single, not complex, not compound; in Grammar, expressing only one, not plural; particular, unexampled; having something not common to others; alone, that of which there is but one.

SINGULARITY, sîng'gh-lâr-é-té, *s.* Some character or quality by which one is distinguished from others; any thing remarkable; a curiosity.

SINGULARLY, sîng'gh-lâr-lé, *ad.* Particularly, in a manner not common to others.

SINISTER, sîn'nîs-tûr, *a.* 98. 503. Being on the left hand; left, not right; bad, deviating from honesty, unfair; unlucky, inauspicious.

This word, though uniformly accented on the second syllable in the poets quoted by Johnson, is as uniformly accented on the first by all our lexicographers, and is uniformly so pronounced by the best speakers. Mr Nares tells us, that Dr Johnson seems to think, that when this word is used in its literal sense, as,

"In his sinister hand, instead of hall,  
He plac'd a mighty mug of potent ale."

*Dryden.*

It has the accent on the second syllable; but when in the figurative sense of *corrupt, insidious*, &c. on the first. This distinction seems not to be founded on the best usage, and is liable to the objections noticed under the word *Hotel*.—See Principles, No. 405.

SINISTROUS, sîn'nîs-trûs, *a.* Absurd, perverse, wrong-headed.

SINISTROUSLY, sîn'nîs-trûs-lé, *ad.* With a tendency to the left; perversely, absurdly. Accented according to the adjective.

To SINK, sîngk, *v. n.* Pret. *I Sunk*, anciently *Sank*. Part. *Sunk* or *Sunken*. To fall down through any medium, not to swim, to go to the bottom; to fall gradually; to enter or penetrate into any body; to lose height, to fall to a level; to lose or want prominence; to be overwhelmed or depressed; to be received, to be impressed; to decline, to decrease, to decay; to fall into rest or indolence; to fall into any state worse than the former, to tend to ruin.

To SINK, sîngk, *v. a.* 408. To put under water, to disable from swimming or floating; to delve, to make by delving; to depress, to degrade; to plunge into destruction; to make to fall; to bring low, to diminish in quantity; to crush; to diminish; to make to decline; to suppress, to conceal.

SINK, sîngk, *s.* 408. A drain, a jakes; any place where corruption is gathered.

SINLESS, sîn'lés, *a.* Exempt from sin.

SINLESSNESS, sîn'lés-nés, *s.* Exemption from sin.

SINNER, sîn'nâr, *s.* 98. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good; an offender, a criminal.

SINOFFERING, sîn'ôf-fûr-îng, *s.* An expiation or sacrifice for sin.

SINOPET, sîn'ô-pûr, *s.* 98. A species of earth, ruddle.

To SINUATE, sîn'yû-âte, *v. a.* To bend in and out.

SINUATION, sîn-yû-â'shûn, *s.* 113. A bending in and out.

SINUOUS, sîn'yû-ûs, *a.* 113. Bending in and out.

SINUS, sîn'ûs, *s.* A bay of the sea, an opening of the land; any fold or opening.

To SIP, sîp, *v. a.* To take a small quantity of liquid in at the mouth.

SIP, sîp, *s.* A small quantity of liquid taken in at the mouth.

SIPHON, sî'fûn, *s.* 166. A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.

SIPPER, sîp'pûr, *s.* 98. One that sips.

SIPPET, sîp'pît, *s.* 99. A small sop.

SIR, sûr, *s.* 109. The word of respect in compellation; the title of a knight or baronet; it is sometimes used for Man; a title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour.

SIRE, sîre, *s.* A father, in Poetry; it is used of beasts; as the horse had a good sire; it is used in composition, as, Grand-sire.



339. Fåte 73, får 77, fall 83, fat 81—mê 93,

**SIREN**, sîr'ên, *s.* A goddess who enticed men by singing, and devoured them.

**SIRIASIS**, sê-rî-â-sis, *s.* 135. 503. An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun.

**SIRIUS**, sîr'ê-ûs, *s.* The dogstar.

**SIROCCO**, sê-rôk'kô, *s.* The south-east, or Syrian wind.

**SIRRAH**, sîr'â, *s.* 92. A compellation of reproach and insult.

This is a corruption of the first magnitude, but too general and inveterate to be remedied. Mr Sheridan, Mr Nares, Mr Scott, Dr Kenrick, and Mr Perry, pronounce it as I have done. W. Johnston alone pronounces it as if written *serrah*; and Mr Elphinston, because it is derived from *sir* and the interjection *ah*, says it ought to have the first syllable like *sir*.—See quotation under the word *shire*.

**SIRUP**, or **SIRUP**, sîr'ûp, *s.* 166. The juice of vegetables boiled with sugar.

The *i* in this word and its compounds is irrecoverably corrupted into short *u*.

**SIRUPED**, sîr'ûpt, *a.* 359. Sweet, like sirup, bedewed with sweets.

**SIRUPY**, sîr'ûp-ê, *a.* Resembling sirup.

**SISTER**, sîs'târ, *s.* 98. A woman born of the same parents, correlative to brother; one of the same faith, a christian, one of the same nature, human being; one of the same kind, one of the same office.

**SISTER-IN-LAW**, sîs'târ-in-lâw, *s.* A husband or wife's sister.

**SISTERHOOD**, sîs'târ-hûd, *s.* The office or duty of a sister; a set of sisters; a number of women of the same order.

**SISTERLY**, sîs'târ-lê, *a.* Like a sister, becoming a sister.

**To SIT**, sît, *v. n.* Pret. *I Sat.* To rest upon the buttocks; to be in a state of rest, or idleness; to be in any local position; to rest as a weight or burden; to settle, to abide; to brood, to incubate; to be placed in order to be painted; to be in any situation or condition; to be fixed, as an assembly; to be placed at the table; to be in any solemn assembly as a member; to sit down, to begin a siege; to rest, to cease as satisfied; to settle, to fix abide; to sit out, to be without engagement or employment; to continue to the end; to sit up, to rise from lying to sitting; to watch, not to go to bed.

**To SIT**, sît, *v. a.* To keep upon the seat; to be settled, to do business.

**SITE**, sîte, *s.* Situation, local position.

**SITH**, sîth, *ad.* Since, seeing that. Obsolete.

**SITHE**, or **SCYTHE**, sîthe, *s.* The instrument of mowing, a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.

**SITTER**, sît'târ, *s.* 98. One that sits; a bird that broods.

**SITTING**, sît'tîng, *s.* 410. The posture of sitting on a seat; the act of resting on a seat; a time at which one exhibits himself to a painter; a meeting of an assembly; a course of study uninterrupted; a time for which one sits without rising; incubation.

**SITUATE**, sît'tshû-âte, *part. a.* 463. Placed with respect to any thing else.

**SITUATION**, sît-tshû-âshûn, *s.* Local respect, position; condition, state.

**SIX**, sîks, *s.* Twice three, one more than five.

**SIXPENCE**, sîks'pênse, *s.* A coin, half a shilling.

**SIXSCORE**, sîks'skôre, *a.* Six times twenty.

**SIXTEEN**, sîks'têen, *a.* Six and ten.

**SIXTEENTH**, sîks'têenth, *a.* The sixth from the tenth.

**SIXTH**, sîksth, *a.* The first after the fifth, the ordinal of six.

**SIXTH**, sîksth, *s.* The sixth part.

**SIXTHLY**, sîksth'ly, *ad.* In the sixth place.

**SIXTIETH**, sîks'tê-êth, *a.* 279. The tenth six times repeated.

**SIXTY**, sîks'tê, *a.* Six times ten.

nêt 95—pline 105, pln 107—nô 162, môte 164,

**SIZE**, sîze, *s.* Bulk, quantity of superficies, comparative magnitude; condition; any viscous or glutinous substance.

**To SIZE**, sîze, *v. a.* To adjust, to arrange according to size; to settle, to fix; to cover with glutinous matter, to besear with size.

**SIZED**, sîzd, *a.* 359. Having a particular magnitude.

**SIZEABLE**, sîzâ-bl, *a.* Reasonably bulky.

**SIZER**, sîzâr, *s.* 98. A certain rank of students in the universities.

**SIZINESS**, sîzê-nês, *s.* Glutinousness, viscosity.

**SIZY**, sîzê, *a.* Viscous, glutinous.

**SKAINSMATE**, skânz'mâte, *s.* A messmate. Obsolete.

**SKATE**, skâte, *s.* A flat sea fish; a sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice.

**SKEAN**, skêne, *s.* A short sword, a knife.

**SKEG**, skêg, *s.* A wild plum.

**SKEGGER**, skêg'gôr, *s.* 98. Skeggers are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea.

**SKEIN**, skâne, *s.* 249. A knot of thread of silk wound.

**SKELETON**, skêlê-tûn, *s.* 166. The bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation; the compages of the principal parts.

**SKEPTICK**, skêp'tîk, *s.* 350. One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing.—See *Schirrus*.

It is with some reluctance I have given this word as Dr Johnson has written it, a place in this Dictionary; not because it is not generally pronounced in this manner, but that I think conforming our spelling to a prevailing pronunciation, when this pronunciation is contrary to analogy, is pregnant with the greatest evils that can happen to a language. While the original landmark is standing, the true proprietor may claim his rights; but when once that is effaced, there is no hope of a resumption. How Dr Johnson could remove this landmark is astonishing. It is one of those unaccountable absurdities that sometimes enter into the characters of men, whose understandings are as much above the rest of the world in some things, as they are below them in others. The truth is, this great man troubled himself little about pronunciation; he seems to have cared as little for etymologies; and even grammatical disquisitions seem not to have been his favourite study; but when words were to be precisely defined, when the boundaries of their significations were to be fixed, and their most delicate shades of meaning to be distinguished and exemplified, this task, so difficult to the strongest mind, seemed to present him with an operation worthy of his powers; in this labour he was, indeed, a literary Hercules, and in this he has toiled with honour to himself, and to the essential improvement of the English language.

**SKEPTICAL**, skêp'tê-kâl, *a.* Doubtful, pretending to universal doubt.

**SKEPTICISM**, skêp'tê-sîzm, *s.* Universal doubt, pretence or profession of universal doubt.

**SKETCH**, skêts, *s.* An outline; a rough draught, a first plan.

**To SKETCH**, skêts, *v. n.* To draw, by tracing the outline; to plan, by giving the first or principal motion.

**SKEWER**, skûre, *s.* 265. A wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form.

**To SKEWER**, skûre, *v. a.* 98. To fasten with skewers.

**SKIFF**, skîff, *s.* A small light boat.

**SKILFUL**, skîl'fûl, *a.* Knowing, qualified with skill.

**SKILFULLY**, skîl'fûl-ê, *ad.* With skill, with art, with uncommon ability, dexterously.

**SKILFULNESS**, skîl'fûl-nês, *s.* Art, ability, dexterity.

**SKILL**, skîl, *s.* Knowledge of any practice or art, readiness in any practice.

**To SKILL**, skîl, *v. n.* To be knowing in, to be dexterous at.

**SKILLED**, skîld, *a.* 359. Knowing, dexterous, acquainted with.

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

**SKILLLESS**, skil'lês, *a.* Wanting art. Not in use.  
**SKILLET**, skil'lît, *s.* 99. A small kettle or boiler.  
**To SKIM**, skim, *v. a.* To clear off from the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface; to take by skimming; to brush the surface lightly, to pass very near the surface.  
**To SKIM**, skim, *v. n.* To pass lightly, to glide along.  
**SKIMBLESKAMBLE**, skim'bl-skâm-bl, *a.* Wandering wild. A cant word.  
**SKIMMER**, skim'mûr, *s.* 98. A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off.  
**SKIMMILK**, skim-milk', *s.* Milk from which the cream has been taken.  
**SKIN**, skin, *s.* The natural covering of the flesh; hide, pelt, that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.  
**To SKIN**, skin, *v. a.* To flay, to strip or divest of the skin; to cover with the skin; to cover superficially.  
**SKINK**, skingk, *s.* *Saxon.* Drink, any thing potable; pottage.  
**To SKINK**, skingk, *v. n.* 408. To serve drink.  
**SKINKER**, skingk'ûr, *s.* One who serves drink.  
**SKINNED**, skind, *a.* 359. Having the nature of skin or leather.  
**SKINNER**, skin'nûr, *s.* 98. A dealer in skins.  
**SKINNINESS**, skin'nê-nês, *s.* The quality of being skinny.  
**SKINNY**, skin'nê, *a.* Consisting only of skin, wanting flesh.  
**To SKIP**, skip, *v. n.* To fetch quick bounds, to pass by quick leaps, to bound lightly and joyfully, to pass without notice.  
**To SKIP**, skip, *v. a.* To miss, to pass.  
**SKIP**, skip, *s.* A light leap or bound.  
**SKIPJACK**, skip'pâk, *s.* An upstart.  
**SKIPKENNEL**, skip'kên-nil, *s.* 99. A lackey, a footboy.  
**SKIPPER**, skip'pûr, *s.* 98. A shipmaster, or ship-boy.  
**SKIRMISH**, skêr'mish, *s.* 108. A slight fight, less than a set battle; a contest, a contention.  
**To SKIRMISH**, skêr'mish, *v. n.* To fight loosely, to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle.  
**SKIRMISHER**, skêr'mish-ûr, *s.* He who skirmishes.  
**To SKIRRE**, skêr, *v. a.* To scour, to ramble over in order to clear.  
**To SKIRRE**, skêr, *v. n.* To scour, to scud, to run in haste.  
**SKIRRET**, skêr'rît, *s.* 99. A plant.  
**SKIRT**, skêrt, *s.* 108. The loose edge of a garment; a part which hangs loose below the waist; the edge of any part of the dress; edge, margin, border, extreme part.  
**To SKIRT**, skêrt, *v. a.* To border, to run along the edge.  
**SKITTISH**, skit'tish, *a.* Shy, easily frightened; wanton, volatile; changeable, fickle.  
**SKITTISHLY**, skit'tish-lê, *ad.* Wantonly, uncertainly, ficklely.  
**SKITTISHNESS**, skit'tish-nês, *s.* Wantonness, fickleness, shyness.  
**SKITTLE**, skit'tl, *s.* 405. A piece of wood like a sugar-loaf used in the play of skittles.  
**SKITTLES**, skit'tlz, *s. pl.*  
 ☞ This word is in no Dictionary that I have seen; nor do I know its derivation. It is described by Johnson under the word *loggats*, to be *skittle-pins* set up and thrown down by a bowl: but what *skittle-pins* are, neither he nor any other of our lexicographers informs us.  
**SKONCE**, skônse, *s.*—See *Sconce*.  
**SCREEN**, skrêdn, *s.* 246. Riddle or coarse sieve; any thing by which the sun or weather is kept off; shelter, concealment. Better written *Screen*.

**To SKREEN**, skrêdn, *v. a.* To riddle, to sift; to shade from sun, or light, or weather; to shelter or protect.  
**SKUE**, skû, *a.* 335. Oblique, sidelong.  
**To SKULK**, skûlk, *v. n.* To hide, to lurk in fear or malice.  
**SKULL**, skûl, *s.* The bone that encloses the head; a shoa.  
**SKULLCAP**, skûl'kâp, *s.* A headpiece.  
**SKY**, skêl, *s.* 160. The region which surrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere; it is taken for the whole region without the earth; the heavens; the weather.  
**SKYEY**, skêl'ê, *σ.* Ethereal.  
**SKYCOLOUR**, skêl'kûl-ûr, *s.* An azure colour, the colour of the sky.  
**SKYCOLOURED**, skêl'kûl-ûrd, *a.* Blue, azure, like the sky.  
**SKYDYED**, skêl'dide, *a.* Coloured like the sky.  
**SKYED**, skêide, *a.* 359. Enveloped by the skies.  
**SKYISH**, skêl'ish, *a.* Coloured by the ether.  
**SKYLARK**, skêl'mârk, *s.* A lark that mounts and sings.  
**SKYLIGHT**, skêl'lite, *s.* A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the ceiling.  
**SKYROCKET**, skêl'rôk-ît, *s.* A kind of firework, which flies high, and burns as it flies.  
**SLAB**, slâb, *s.* A puddle; a plane of stone, as, a marble Slab.  
**SLAB**, slâb, *a.* Thick, viscous, glutinous.  
**To SLABBER**, slâb'bûr, or slôb'bûr, *v. n.* To let the spittle fall from the mouth, to drivel; to shed or pour any thing.  
 ☞ The second sound of this word is by much the more usual one; but as it is in direct opposition to the orthography, it ought to be discontinued, and the *a* restored to its true sound. Correct usage seems somewhat inclined to this reformation, and every lover of correctness ought to favour it.  
**SLABBERER**, slâb'bûr-ûr, *s.* 98. He who slabbers  
**SLABBY**, slâb'bê, *a.* Thick, viscous; wet, floody.  
**SLACK**, slâk, *a.* Loose; remiss; relaxed.  
**To SLACK**, slâk, } *v. a.*  
**To SLACKEN**, slâk'kn, 103. }  
 To be remiss, to neglect; to lose the power of cohesion; to abate; to languish, to flag.  
**To SLACK**, slâk, } *v. n.*  
**To SLACKEN**, slâk'kn, }  
 To loosen, to make less tight; to relax, to remit; to ease, to mitigate; to cause to be remitted; to crumble; to neglect; to repress; to make less quick and forcible.  
**SLACK**, slâk, *s.* Small coal, coal broken in small parts.  
**SLACKLY**, slâk'lê, *ad.* Loosely, negligently, remissly.  
**SLACKNESS**, slâk'nês, *s.* Looseness, not tightness; negligence, remissness; want of tendency; weakness.  
**SLAG**, slâg, *s.* The dross or recement of metal.  
**SLAIE**, slâ, *a.* A weaver's reed.  
**SLAIN**, slâne, *The part. pass. of Slay.*  
**To SLAKE**, slâke, *v. a.* To quench, to extinguish.  
 ☞ There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word like the word *slack*. This is the word, as Dr Johnson observes, from which it is evidently derived; but as it has acquired a distinct and appropriated meaning, it is with great propriety that it differs a little from its original both in orthography and pronunciation.  
 All our orthoepists unite in pronouncing this word regularly; but, as Mr Smith observes, bricklayers and their labourers universally pronounce it with the short *a*; as if written *slack*; and it may be added, that the correctest speakers, when using the participial adjective in the words *unslaked lime*, pronounce the *a* in the same manner; but this ought to be avoided.  
**To SLAM**, slâm, *v. a.* To slaughter, to crush; to win all the tricks in a hand at whist.

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

**SLAM**, slâm, *s.* A term at whist, when all the tricks in a hand are won.

**To SLANDER**, slân'dûr, *v. a.* 78. To censure falsely, to belie.

**SLANDER**, slân'dûr, *s.* False invective; disgrace, reproach; disreputation, ill name.

**SLANDERER**, slân'dûr-ûr, *s.* One who belies another, one who lays false imputations on another.

**SLANDEROUS**, slân'dûr-ûs, *a.* 314. Uttering reproachful falsehoods; containing reproachful falsehoods, calumnious.

**SLANDEROUSLY**, slân'dûr-ûs-lê, *ad.* Calumniously, with false reproach.

**SLANG**, slâng, *The pret. of* Sling.

**SLANK**, slângk, *s.* An herb.

**SLANT**, slânt, 78.

**SLANTING**, slânt'ing, } *a.*

Oblique, not direct, not perpendicular.

**SLANTLY**, slânt'lê, 78. } *ad.*

**SLANTWISE**, slânt'wise, } *ad.*

Obliquely, not perpendicularly, slope.

**SLAP**, slâp, *s.* A smart blow.

**SLAP**, slâp, *ad.* With a sudden and violent blow.

**To SLAP**, slâp, *v. a.* To strike with a slap.

**SLAPDASH**, slâp-dâsh', *interj.* All at once. A low word.

**To SLASH**, slâsh, *v. a.* To cut, to cut with long cuts; to lash. Slash is improper.

**To SLASH**, slâsh, *v. n.* To strike at random with a sword.

**SLASH**, slâsh, *s.* Cut, wound; a cut in cloth.

**SLATCH**, slâtsh, *s.* The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose.

**SLATE**, slâte, *s.* A grey fossile stone, easily broke into thin plates, which are used to cover houses, or to write upon.

**To SLATE**, slâte, *v. a.* To cover the roof, to tile.

**SLATER**, slât'ûr, *s.* 98. One who covers with slates or tiles.

**SLATTER**, slât'tûrn, *s.* 98. A woman negligent, not elegant or nice.

**SLATTERLY**, slât'tûrn-lê, *a.* Negligent in dress, inelegant in dress.

**To SLATTER AWAY**, slât'tûrn â-wâ', *v. a.* To lose by negligence.

**SLATY**, slât'é, *a.* Having the nature of slate.

**SLAVE**, slâve, *s.* One mancipated to a master, not a freeman, a dependant.

**To SLAVE**, slâve, *v. n.* To drudge, to toil, to toil.

**SLAVER**, slâv'ûr, *s.* 98. Spittle-running from the mouth, drivél.

**To SLAVER**, slâv'ûr, *v. n.* To be smeared with spittle: to emit spittle.

**To SLAVER**, slâv'ûr, *v. a.* To smear with drivél.

**SLAVERER**, slâv'ûr-ûr, *s.* 98. One who cannot hold his spittle, a driveller, an idiot.

**SLAVERY**, slâv'ûr-ê, *s.* 557. Servitude, the condition of a slave, the offices of a slave.

**SLAUGHTER**, slâw'tûr, *s.* 213 300. Massacre, destruction by the sword.

**To SLAUGHTER**, slâw'tûr, *v. a.* To massacre, to slay, to kill with the sword.

**SLAUGHTERHOUSE**, slâw'tûr-hôuse, *s.* House in which beasts are killed for the butcher.

**SLAUGHTERMAN**, slâw'tûr-mân, *s.* One employed in killing.

**SLAUGHTEROUS**, slâw'tûr-ûs, *a.* Destructive, murderous.

**SLAVISH**, slâv'ish, *a.* Servile, mean, base, dependant.

**SLAVISHLY**, slâv'ish-lê, *ad.* Servilely, meanly.

**SLAVISHNESS**, slâv'ish-nês, *s.* Servility, meanness.

**To SLAY**, slâ, *v. a.* 220. *Pret. Slew.* Part. pass. *Slain.* To kill, to butcher, to put to death.

**SLAYER**, slâ'ûr, *s.* 98. Killer, murderer, destroyer.

**SLEAZY**, slê'zê, *a.* 227. Weak, wanting substance.

**SLED**, slêd, *s.* A carriage drawn without wheels.

**SLEDDER**, slêd'dîd, *a.* 99. Mounted on a sled.

**SLEDGE**, slêd'je, *s.* A large heavy hammer; a carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels.

**SLEEK**, slêék, *a.* 246. Smooth, glossy.

**To SLEEK**, slêék, *v. a.* To comb smooth and even; to render soft, smooth, or glossy.

**SLEEKLY**, slêék'lê, *ad.* Smoothly, glossily.

**To SLEEP**, slêép, *v. n.* 246. To take rest, by suspension of the mental powers; to rest, to be motionless; to live thoughtlessly; to be dead, death being a state from which man will some time awake; to be inattentive, not vigilant; to be unnoticed, or unattended.

**SLEEP**, slêép, *s.* Repose, rest, suspension of the mental powers, slumber.

**SLEEPER**, slêép'ûr, *s.* 98. One who sleeps; a lazy inactive drone; that which lies dormant, or without effect; a fish.

**SLEEPILY**, slêép'ê-lê, *ad.* Drowsily, with desire to sleep; dully, lazily; stupidly.

**SLEEPINESS**, slêép'ê-nês, *s.* Drowsiness, disposition to sleep, inability to keep awake.

**SLEEPLESS**, slêép'lês, *a.* Wanting sleep.

**SLEEPY**, slêép'é, *a.* Drowsy, disposed to sleep; soporiferous, causing sleep.

**SLEET**, slêét, *s.* 246. A kind of smooth small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles.

**To SLEET**, slêét, *v. n.* To snow in small particles intermixed with rain.

**SLEETY**, slêét'é, *a.* Bringing sleet.

**SLEEVE**, slêév, *s.* 246. The part of a garment that covers the arms; a fish.

**SLEEVED**, slêévd, *a.* 359. Having sleeves.

**SLEEVELESS**, slêév'lês, *a.* Wanting sleeves; wanting reasonableness, wanting propriety.

**SLEIGHT**, slite, *s.* 253. Artful trick, cunning artifice, dexterous practice.

**SLENDER**, slên'dûr, *a.* 98. Thin, small in circumference compared with the length; small in the waist, having a fine shape; slight; small, weak; sparing; not amply supplied.

**SLENDERLY**, slên'dûr-lê, *ad.* Without bulk; slightly, meanly.

**SLENDERNESS**, slên'dûr-nês, *s.* Thinness, smallness of circumference; want of bulk or strength; slightness; want of plenty.

**SLEPT**, slêpt. *The pret. of* Sleep.

**SLEW**, slû, 265. *The pret. of* Slay.

**To SLEY**, slâ, *v. n.* 269. To part or twist into threads.

**To SLICE**, slise, *v. a.* To cut into flat pieces; to cut into parts; to cut off; to cut, to divide.

**SLICE**, slise, *s.* A broad piece cut off; a broad piece; a broad head fixed in a handle, a peel, a spatula.

**SLID**, slîd. *The pret. of* Slide.

**SLIDDEN**, slîd'dn, 103. *The pret. pass. of* Slide.

**To SLIDDER**, slîd'dûr, *v. n.* 98. To slide with interruption.

**To SLIDE**, slîde, *v. n.* *Pret. Slid.* Part. pass. *Slidden.* To pass along smoothly, to glide; to move without change of the foot; to pass along by silent and unobserved progression; to pass silently and gradually from good to bad; to pass without difficulty or obstruction; to move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change of feet; to fall by error; to be not firm; to pass with a free and gentle course or flow.

**To SLIDE**, slîde, *v. a.* To pass imperceptibly.

**SLIDE**, slîde, *s.* Smooth and easy passage; flow, even course.

**SLIDER**, slî'dûr, *s.* He who slides.

**SLIGHT**, slite *a.* 393. Small, inconsiderable.

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

weak; negligent; foolish, weak of mind; not strong, thin, as, a slight silk.

**SLIGHT**, slite, *s.* Neglect, contempt; artifice, running practice.

**To SLIGHT**, slite, *v. a.* To neglect, to disregard; to throw carelessly; to slight over, to treat or perform carelessly.

**SLIGHTER**, slitûr, *s.* 98. One who disregards.

**SLIGHTINGLY**, slit'ing-lê, *ad.* 410. Without reverence, with contempt.

**SLIGHTLY**, slite'lê, *ad.* Negligently, contemptuously; weakly, without force; without worth.

**SLIGHTNESS**, slite'nês, *s.* Weakness, want of strength; negligence, want of attention.

**SLIM**, slim, *a.* Slender, thin of shape.

**SLIME**, slime, *s.* Viscous mire, any glutinous substance.

**SLIMNESS**, slim'nês, *s.* Viscosity, glutinous matter.

**SLIMY**, slim'ê, *a.* Overspread with slime; viscous, glutinous.

**SLINESS**, slit'ês, *s.* Designing artifice.

**SLING**, sling, *s.* 410. A missile weapon made by a strap; a throw, a stroke; a kind of hanging bandage.

**To SLING**, sling, *v. a.* To throw by a sling; to throw, to cast; to hang loosely by a string; to move by means of a rope.

**SLINGER**, sling'ûr, *s.* 409, 410. One who slings, or uses the sling.

**To SLINK**, slingk, *v. n.* Pret. *Slunk*. To sneak, to steal out of the way.

**To SLINK**, slingk, *v. a.* 408, 410. To cast, to miscarry of.

**To SLIP**, slip, *v. n.* To slide, not to tread firm; to move or fly out of place; to sneek, to slink; to glide, to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly; to fall into fault or error; to escape, to fall out of the memory.

**To SLIP**, slip, *v. a.* To convey secretly; to lose by negligence; to part twigs from the main body by laceration; to escape from, to leave silly; to let loose, to throw off any thing that holds one; to pass over negligently.

**SLIP**, slip, *s.* The act of slipping, a false step; error, mistake, fault; a twig torn from the main stock; a leash or string in which a dog is held; an escape, a desertion; a long narrow piece.

**SLIPBOARD**, slip'bôrd, *s.* A board sliding in grooves.

**SLIPKNOT**, slip'nôt, *s.* A bow knot, a knot easily untied.

**SLIPPER**, slip'pûr, *s.* 98. A shoe without leather behind, into which the foot slips easily.

**SLIPPERINESS**, slip'pûr-ê-nês, *s.* State or quality of being slippery, smoothness, glibness; uncertainty, want of firm footing.

**SLIPPERY**, slip'pûr-ê, *a.* Smooth, glib; not affording firm footing; hard to hold, hard to keep; not standing firm; uncertain, changeable; not chaste.

**SLIPPY**, slip'pê, *a.* Slippery.

**SLIPSHOD**, slip'shôd, *a.* Having the shoes not pushed up at the heels, but barely slipped on.

**SLIPSLOP**, slip'slop, *s.* Weak liquor; affectation of using elegant words, and mistaking them.

**To SLIT**, slit, *v. a.* Pret. and part. *Slit* and *Slitted*. To cut longwise.

**SLIT**, slit, *s.* A long cut or narrow opening.

**To SLIVE**, slive, } *v. a.*

**To SLIVER**, sliv'ûr, }  
To split, to divide longwise, to tear off longwise.

**SLIVER**, sliv'ûr, *s.* 98. A branch torn off.

**SLOATS**, slôts, *s.* 295. Sloats of a cart, are those underpieces which keep the bottom together.

**SLOBBER**, slôb'bûr, *s.* Slaver.—See *Slabber*.

**SLOE**, slô, *s.* 296. The fruit of the blackthorn.

**SLOOP**, slôp, *s.* 306. A small ship.

**SLOP**, slôp, *s.* Mean and vile liquor of any kind.

**SLOP**, slôp, *s.* Generally used in the plural. Trowsers, open breeches.

**SLOPE**, slôpe, *a.* Oblique, not perpendicular.

**SLOPE**, slôpe, *s.* An oblique direction, any thing obliquely directed; declivity, ground cut or formed with declivity.

**SLOPE**, slôpe, *ad.* Obliquely, not perpendicularly.

**To SLOPE**, slôpe, *v. a.* To form to obliquity or declivity, to direct obliquely.

**To SLOPE**, slôpe, *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction.

**SLOPENESS**, slôpe'nês, *s.* Obliquity, declivity.

**SLOPEWISE**, slôpe'wize, *ad.* Obliquely.

**SLOPINGLY**, slôp'ing-lê, *ad.* 410. Obliquely.

**SLOPPY**, slôp'pê, *a.* Miry and wet.

**SLOT**, slôt, *s.* The track of a deer.

**SLOTH**, slôth, *s.* 467. Laziness, sluggishness, idleness; an animal of very slow motion.

**SLOTHFUL**, slôth'fûl, *a.* Lazy, sluggish, dull of motion.

**SLOTHFULLY**, slôth'fûl-ê, *ad.* With sloth.

**SLOTHFULNESS**, slôth'fûl-nês, *s.* Laziness, sluggishness, inactivity.

**SLOUCH**, slôutsh, *s.* 313. A downcast look, a depression of the head; a man who looks heavy and clownish.

**To SLOUCH**, slôutsh, *v. n.* To have a downcast clownish look.

**SLOVEN**, slâv'vên, *s.* 103. A man indecently negligent of cleanliness, a man dirtily dressed.

**SLOVENLINESS**, slâv'vên-lê-nês, *s.* Indecent negligence of dress, neglect of cleanliness.

**SLOVENLY**, slâv'vên-lê, *a.* Glibgent of dress, negligent of neatness, not cleanly.

**SLOVENLY**, slâv'vên-lê, *ad.* In a coarse, inelegant manner.

**SLOVENRY**, slâv'vên-rê, *s.* Dirtiness, want of neatness.

**SLOUGH**, slôû, *s.* 313, 390. A deep miry place.

**SLOUGH**, slôû, *s.* 391. The skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation; the part that separates from a foul sore.

**SLOUGHY**, slôû-ê, *a.* Mirry, boggy, muddy.

**SLOW**, slô, *a.* 324. Not swift, not quick of motion; late, not happening in a short time; not ready, not quick; acting with deliberation; dull, inactive; dull, heavy in wit.

**SLOW**, slô, *In Composition*, is an adverb. Slowly.

**To SLOW**, slô, *v. a.* To delay, to procrastinate. Not in use.

**SLOWLY**, slô-lê, *ad.* Not speedily; not soon; not hastily; not promptly; tardily, sluggishly.

**SLOWNESS**, slô'nês, *s.* Smallness of motion; want of velocity; length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to pass; dullness to admit conviction or affection; want of promptness; deliberation, cool delay; dilatoriness, procrastination.

**SLOWWORM**, slô'wûrm, *s.* A blind worm, a small viper.

**To SLUBBER**, slûb'bûr, *v. a.* 98. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry; to stain, to daub; to cover coarsely or carelessly.

**SLUBBERDREGGILLION**, slûb-bûr-dê-gûl'yûn, *s.* A sorry wretch. A low word.

**SLUDGE**, slûdje, *s.* Mire, dirt mixed with water.

**SLUG**, slûg, *s.* An idler, a drone. A kind of slow creeping snail; a cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun.

**SLUGGARD**, slûg'gûrd, *s.* 88. An inactive lazy fellow.

**To SLUGGARDISE**, slûg'gûr-dize, *v. a.* To make idle, to make dromish.

**SLUGGISH**, slûg'gish, *a.* Lazy, slothful.

**SLUGGISHLY**, slûg'gish-lê, *ad.* Lazily, idly, slowly.

**SLUGGISHNESS**, slûg'gish-nês, *s.* Sloth laziness, idleness.

359, Fåte 73, får 77, fall 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pln 107—nô 162, mðve 164,

SLUCE, slûse, s. 312. A watergate, a floodgate, a vent for water.

To SLUCE, slûse, v. a. To emit by floodgates.

SLUCY, slûcê, a. Falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate.

To SLUMBER, slûm'bûr, v. n. To sleep lightly, to be not awake nor in profound sleep; to sleep, to repose; Sleep and Slumber are often confounded; to be in a state of negligence and a drowsiness.

SLUMBER, slûm'bûr, s. 98. Light sleep; sleep, repose.

UMBEROUS, slûm'bûr'ûs, }  
UMBERY, slûm'bûr-ê, } a.  
Soporiferous, causing sleep; sleepy.

SLUNG, slûng. The pret. and part. pass. of *Sling*.

SLUNK, slûngk. The pret. and part. pass. of *Slink*.

To SLUR, slûr, v. a. To sully, to soil; to pass lightly; to cheat, to trick.

SLUR, slûr, s. Slight disgrace.

SLUT, slût, s. A dirty woman; a word of slight contempt to a woman.

SLUTTERY, slût'tûr-ê, s. 557. The qualities or practice of a slut.

SLUTTISH, slût'tish, a. Nasty, dirty, indecently negligent of cleanliness.

SLUTTISHLY, slût'tish-lê, ad. In a sluttish manner, nastily, dirtily.

SLUTTISHNESS, slût'tish-nês, s. The qualities or practice of a slut, nastiness, dirtiness.

SLY, slî, a. Meantly artful, secretly insidious.

SLYLY, slî-lê, ad. With secret artifice, insidiously.

To SMACK, smæk, v. n. To be tinged with any particular taste; to have a tincture or quality infused; to make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste; to kiss with a close compression of the lips.

To SMACK, smæk, v. a. To kiss; to make any quick smart noise.

SMACK, smæk, s. Taste, flavour; tincture, quality from something mixed; a small quantity, a taste; the act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste; a loud kiss; a small ship.

SMALL, smáll, a. S-l. Little in quantity; slender, minute; little in degree; little in importance, petty; little in the principal quality, as, Small beer; not strong, weak.

SMALL, smáll, s. The small or narrow part of any thing, particularly applied to the leg.

SMALLCOAL, smáll'kôle, s. Little wood coals used to light fires.

MALLCRAFT, smáll'kråft, s. A little vessel below the denomination of ship.

SMALLPOX, smáll'pöks', s. 406. An eruptive distemper of great malignity.

SMALLNESS, smáll'nês, s. Littleness, not greatness; want of bulk, minuteness; weakness.

SMALLY, smáll-lê, ad. In a little quantity, with minuteness, in a little or low degree.

SMARAGDINE smâ-råg'dîn, a. 140. Made of emerald, resembling emerald.

SMART, smårt, s. 78. Quick, pungent, lively pain; pain, corporeal or intellectual.

To SMART, smårt, v. n. To feel quick lively pain; to feel pain of body or mind.

SMART, smårt, a. Pungent, sharp; quick, vigorous; acute, witty; brisk, lively.

SMART, smårt, s. A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity.

SMARTLY, smårt-lê, ad. After a smart manner, sharply, briskly.

SMARTNESS, smårt'nês, s. The quality of being smart, quickness, vigour; liveliness, briskness, witiness.

SMATCH, småtch, s. Taste, tincture, tvaug; a bird.

To SMATTER, småt'tûr, v. n. To have a slight, superficial knowledge; to talk superficially or ignorantly.

SMATTER, småt'tûr, s. 98. Superficial or slight knowledge.

SMATTERER, småt'tûr-ûr, s. One who has a slight or superficial knowledge.

To SMEAR, smêdêr, v. a. 227. To overpread with something viscous and adhesive, to besmear; to soil, to contaminate.

SMEARY, smêdêr-ê, a. Dauby, adhesive.

To SMELL, smêll, v. a. To perceive by the nose; to find out by mental sagacity.

To SMELL, smêll, v. n. To strike the nostrils; to have any particular scent; to have a particular tincture or smack of any quality; to practise the act of smelling.

SMELLI, smêll, s. Power of smelling, the sense of which the nose is the organ; scent, power of affecting the nose.

SMELLER, smêll'ûr, s. 98. He who smells.

SMELLFAST, smêll'fêste, s. A parasite, one who haunts good tables.

SMELT, smêlt. The pret. and part. pass. of *Smell*.

SMELT, smêlt, s. A small sea fish.

To SMELT, smêlt, v. a. To melt ore, so as to extract the metal.

SMELTER, smêlt'ûr, s. 98. One who melts ore.

To SMERK, smêrk, v. a. To smile wantonly.

SMERKY, or SMIRKY, smêrk-ê, a. 108. Nice, smart, jaunty.

SMERLIN, smêr'lîn, s. A fish.

SMICKET, smîk'kît, s. 99. The under garment of a woman.

To SMILE, smîle, v. n. To express pleasure by the countenance; to express slight contempt; to look gay or joyous; to be favourable, to be propitious.

SMILE, smîle, s. A look of pleasure, or kindness.

SMILINGLY, smîng-lê, ad. 410. With a look of pleasure.

To SMIRCH, smêrtsh, v. a. 108. To cloud, to dusk, to soil.

To SMIRK, smêrk, v. n.

Johnson defines this word, "To look affectedly soft or kind;" Ash, "To smile wantonly," and Mason defines the substantive *smirk* to be "A settled smile." Ash appears to me to have been the farthest from the true signification; for the quality of wantonness does not seem to enter into the idea of this word; the genuine meaning seems to be that which Johnson has given us from Spencer under the adjective *smerky* which signifies nice, smart; therefore the verb may perhaps not be improperly defined to be, To assume a pleasant vivacity of countenance.

SMIT, smît. The part. pass. of *Smite*.

To SMITE, smîte, v. a. Pret. *Smote*. Part. pass. *Smitten*. To strike, to kill, to destroy; to afflict, to chasten, to afflict with any passion.

To SMITE, smîte, v. n. To strike, to collide.

SMITEB, smît'ûr, s. 98. He who smites.

SMITH, smîth, s. 467. One who forges with his hammer, one who works in metals.

SMITHCRAFT, smîth'kråft, s. The art of a smith.

SMITHERY, smîth'ûr-ê, s. The shop of a smith.

SMITHY, smîth-ê, s. The work-shop of a smith.

SMITTEN, smît'tn, 103. The part. pass. of *Smite*.

SMOCK, smòk, s. The under garment of a woman, a shift.

SMOCKFACED, smòk'faste, a. 359. Palefaced, maidenly.

SMOKE, smòke, s. The visible effluvia or sooty exhalation from any thing burning.

To SMOKE, smòke, v. n. To emit a dark exhalation by heat; to move with such swiftness as to kindle; to smell, or hunt out; to use tobacco in a pipe.

To SMOKE, smòke, v. a. To scent by smoke, or dry in smoke; to smoke a pipe; to smell out, to find out.

nór 167, nót 163—tábe 171, túb 172, báll 173—öl 299—pönd 313—áin 466, this 469.

- SMOKER**, smó'kúr, *s.* 98. One that dries or perfumes by smoke; one that uses tobacco in a pipe.
- SMOKELESS**, smó'kélés, *a.* Having no smoke.
- SMOKY**, smó'ké, *a.* Emitting smoke, fumid; having the appearance or nature of smoke; noisome with smoke.
- SMOOTH**, smóðth, *a.* 306, 467. Even on the surface, level; evenly spread, glossy; equal in pace, without starts or obstruction; flowing, soft; mild, adulatory.
- To SMOOTH**, smóðth, *v. a.* To level, to make even on the surface; to work into a soft uniform mass; to make easy, to rid from obstruction; to make flowing, to free from harshness; to palliate, to soften; to calm, to mollify; to ease; to flatter, to soften with blandishments.
- SMOOTHFACED**, smóðth'fáste, *a.* 359. Mild looking, having a soft air.
- SMOOTHLY**, smóðth'lé, *ad.* Evenly; with even glide; without obstruction, easily, readily; with soft and bland language.
- SMOOTHNESS**, smóðth'nés, *s.* Evenness on the surface; softness or mildness on the palate; sweetness and softness of numbers; blandness and gentleness of speech.
- SMOTE**, smóte. The pret. of *Smite*.
- To SMOTHER**, smóth'úr, *v. a.* 469. To suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air; to suppress.
- SMOTHER**, smóth'úr, *s.* 98. A state of suppression; smoke, thick dust.
- To SMOTHER**, smóth'úr, *v. n.* To smoke without vent; to be suppressed or kept close.
- SMOULDERING**, smóldúr'ing, } *a.*
- SMOULDRY**, smóldré, 318. }  
Burning and smoking without vent.
- SMUG**, smúg, *a.* Nice, spruce, dressed with affectation of niceness.
- To SMUGGLE**, smú'gl, *v. a.* 405. To import or export goods without payment of the customs.
- SMUGGLER**, smú'gl-úr, *s.* 98. A wretch who imports or exports goods without payment of the customs.
- SMUGLY**, smú'glé, *ad.* Neatly, spruce.
- SMUGNESS**, smú'gnés, *s.* Spruceness, neatness.
- SMUT**, smút, *s.* A spot made with soot or coal; must or blackness gathered on corn, mildew; obscenity.
- To SMUT**, smút, *v. a.* To stain, to mark with soot or coal; to taint with mildew.
- To SMUT**, smút, *v. n.* To gather must.
- To SMUTCH**, smútsh, *v. a.* To black with smoke.
- SMUTTILY**, smút'té-lé, *ad.* Blackly, smokily; obscenely.
- SMUTTINESS**, smút'té-nés, *s.* Soil from smoke; obsceneness.
- SMUTTY**, smút'té, *a.* Black with smoke or coal; tainted with mildew; obscene.
- SNACK**, snák, *s.* A share, a part taken by compact.
- SNAPPLE**, snáfl, *s.* 405. A bridle which crosses the nose; a kind of bit for a bridle.
- To SNAPPLE**, snáfl, *v. a.* To bridle, to hold in a bridle, to manage.
- SNAG**, snág, *s.* A jag, or sharp protuberance; a tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest.
- SNAGGED**, snág'géd, 366. } *a.*
- SNAGGY**, snág'gé, 383. }  
Full of snags, full of sharp protuberances; shooting into sharp points.
- SNAIL**, snáile, *s.* 202. A slimy animal which creeps on plants, some with shells on their backs; a name given to a drone, from the slow motion of the snail.
- SNAKE**, snáke, *s.* A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from the viper. The snake's bite is harmless.
- SNAKE-ROOT**, snáke'róðt, *s.* A species of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.
- SNAKESHEAD**, snáks'héd, } *s.* Plants.
- SNAKEWEED**, snáke'wéð, }
- SNAKEWOOD**, snáke'wúð, *s.* A kind of wood used in medicine.
- SNAKY**, sná'ké, *a.* Serpentine, belonging to a snake, resembling a snake; having serpents.
- To SNAP**, snáp, *v. a.* To break at once, to break short; to strike with a sharp short noise; to bite; to catch suddenly and unexpectedly; to treat with sharp language.
- To SNAP**, snáp, *v. n.* To break short, to fall asunder; to make an effort to bite with eagerness.
- SNAP**, snáp, *s.* The act of breaking with a quick motion; a greedy fellow; a quick eager bite; a catch, a theft.
- SNAPDRAGON**, snáp'drág-ún, *s.* A plant; a kind of play.
- SNAPPER**, snáp'púr, *s.* 98. One who snaps.
- SNAPPISH**, snáp'pish, *a.* Eager to bite; peevish, sharp in reply.
- SNAPPISHLY**, snáp'pish-lé, *ad.* Peevishly, tartly.
- SNAPPISHNESS**, snáp'pish-nés, *s.* Peevishness, tartness.
- SNAPSACK**, snáp'sák, *s.* A soldier's bag.—See *Knapsack*.
- SNARE**, snáre, *s.* Any thing set to catch an animal, a gin, a net, any thing by which one is entrapped or entangled.
- To SNARE**, snáre, *v. a.* To entrap, to entangle.
- To SNARL**, snárl, *v. n.* To growl, as an angry animal; to speak roughly, to talk in rude terms.
- SNARLER**, snárl'úr, *s.* 98. One who snarls; a growling, surly, quarrelsome fellow.
- SNARY**, sná're, *a.* Entangling, insidious.
- To SNATCH**, snátsh, *v. a.* To seize any thing hastily; to transport or carry suddenly.
- SNATCH**, snátsh, *s.* A hasty catch; a short fit of vigorous action; a broken or interrupted action, a short fit.
- SNATCHER**, snátsh'úr, *s.* 98. One who snatches.
- SNATCHINGLY**, snátsh'ing-lé, *ad.* 410. Hastily, with interruption.
- To SNEAK**, snéke, *v. n.* 227. To creep sily, to come or go as if afraid to be seen; to behave with meanness and seryility, to crouch.
- SNEAKER**, sné'kór, *s.* 98. A small bowl of punch.
- SNEAKING**, sné'king, *part. a.* Servile, mean, low; covetous, niggardly.
- SNEAKINGLY**, sné'king-lé, *ad.* 410. Meanly, seryilely.
- SNEAKUP**, sné'kúp, *s.* A cowardly, creeping, insidious scoundrel.
- To SNEAP**, snépe, *v. a.* 227. To reprimand; to check; to nip. Not in use.
- To SNEER**, snére, *v. a.* 246. To show contempt by looks; to insinuate contempt by covert expressions, to utter with grimace; to show awkward mirth.
- SNEER**, snére, *s.* A look of contemptuous ridicule an expression of ludicrous scorn.
- To SNEEZE**, snéze, *v. n.* 246. To emit wind audibly by the nose.
- SNEEZE**, snéze, *s.* Emission of wind audibly by the nose.
- SNEEZEWORT**, sné'z'wúrt, *s.* A plant.
- SNET**, snét, *s.* The fat of a deer.
- SNICK-AND-SNEE**, sník'ánd-snéé, *s.* A combat with knives.
- To SNIFF**, sníf, *v. n.* To draw breath audibly by the nose.
- To SNIP**, sníp, *v. a.* To cut at once with scissars.
- SNIP**, sníp, *s.* A single cut with scissars; a small shred.
- SNIPE**, snipe, *s.* A small fen fowl with a long bill, a fool, a blockhead.
- SNIP WR**, sníp'púr, *s.* 98. One who snips.

359. Fåte 73, får 77, fåll 83, fåt 81—må 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, nôve 164,

- SNIPPET**, snip'pît, *s.* 99. A small part, a share.
- SNIPSNAP**, snip'snâp, *s.* Tart dialogue.
- SNIVEL**, sniv'vl, *s.* 102. Snot, the running of the nose.
- To SNIVEL**, sniv'vl, *v. n.* To run at the nose; to cry as children.
- SNIVELLER**, sniv'vl-Ûr, *s.* 98. A weeper, a weak lamenter.
- To SNORE**, snôre, *v. n.* To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep.
- SNORE**, snôre, *s.* Audible respiration of sleepers through the nose.
- To SNOOT**, snôrt, *v. n.* To blow through the nose as a high-mettled horse.
- SNOT**, snôt, *s.* The mucus of the nose.
- SNOTTY**, snôt'tê, *a.* Full of snot.
- SNOOT**, snôut, *s.* 313. The nose of a beast; the nose of a man, in contempt; the nosel or end of any hollow pipe.
- SNOOTED**, snôut'êd, *a.* Having a snout.
- SNOW**, snô, *s.* 324. The small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops.
- To SNOW**, snô, *v. n.* To have snow fall.
- To SNOW**, snô, *v. a.* To scatter like snow.
- SNOWBALL**, snô'bâll, *s.* A round lump of congealed snow.
- SNOWBROTHER**, snô'brôth, *s.* Very cold liquor.
- SNOWDROP**, snô'drôp, *s.* An early flower.
- SNOW-WHITE**, snô'hwite, *a.* White as snow.
- SNOWY**, snô'é, *a.* White like snow; abounding with snow.
- To SNUB**, snûb, *v. a.* To check, to reprimand; to nip.
- SNUFF**, snûf, *s.* The useless excrescence of a candle; a candle almost burnt out; the fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame; resentment expressed by sniffing, perverse resentment; powdered tobacco taken by the nose.
- To SNUFF**, snûf, *v. a.* To draw in with the breath; to scent; to crop the candle.
- To SNUFF**, snûf, *v. n.* To snort, to draw breath by the nose; to sniff in contempt.
- SNUFFBOX**, snûf'bôks, *s.* The box in which snuff is carried.
- SNUFFERS**, snûf'fêrz, *s.* The instrument with which the candle is clipped.
- To SNUFFLE**, snûffl, *v. n.* 405. To speak through the nose, to breathe hard through the nose.
- To SNUG**, snûg, *v. n.* To lie close.
- SNUG**, snûg, *a.* Close, free from any inconvenience; close, out of notice; slyly or insidiously close.
- To SNUGGLE**, snûgg'l, *v. n.* 405. To lie close, to lie warm.
- So**, sô, *ad.* In like manner; it answers to *As* either preceding or following; to such a degree; in such a manner; in the same manner; thus, in this manner; therefore, for this reason, in consequence of this; on these terms, noting a condition or petition; provided that, on condition that; in like manner, noting concession of one proposition and assumption of another, answering to *As*; it notes a kind of abrupt beginning, well; a word of assumption, thus be it; a form of petition; So so, an exclamation after something done or known; indifferently; not much amiss or well; So then, thus then it is that, therefore.
- To SOAK**, sôke, *v. n.* To lie steeped in moisture; to enter by degrees into pores; to drink gluttonously and intemperately.
- To SOAK**, sôke, *v. a.* To macerate in any moisture, to steep, to keep wet till moisture is imbibed, to drench; to drain, to exhaust.
- SOAP**, sôpe, *s.* 295. A substance used in washing.
- SOAPBOILER**, sôpe'bôll-Ûr, *s.* One whose trade is to make soap.
- SOAPWORT**, sôpe'wôrt, *s.* A species of campion.
- To SOAR**, sôre, *v. n.* 295. To fly aloft, to tower, to mount properly to fly without visible action of the wings; to mount intellectually, to tower with the mind; to rise high.
- SOAR**, sôre, *s.* Towering flight.
- To SOB**, sôb, *v. n.* To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow, to sigh with convulsion.
- SOB**, sôb, *s.* A convulsive sigh; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow.
- SOBER**, sô'bûr, *a.* 93. Temperate, particularly in liquors; not overpowered by drink; not mad, right in the understanding; regular, calm, free from inordinate passion; serious, solemn, grave.
- To SOBER**, sô'bûr, *v. a.* To make sober.
- SOBERLY**, sô'bûr-lê, *ad.* Without intemperance; without madness; temperately, moderately; coolly, calmly.
- SOBERNESS**, sô'bûr-nês, *s.* Temperance in drink; calmness, freedom from enthusiasm, coolness.
- SOBERIETY**, sô-brî'ê-tê, *s.* Temperance in drink; general temperance; freedom from inordinate passion; calmness, coolness; seriousness, gravity.
- SOCAGE**, sôk'kâdje, *s.* 90. A tenure of lands for certain inferior or husbandry services to be performed to the lord of the fee.
- SOCIABILITY**, sô-shê-â-blî'ê-tê, *s.* Natural tendency to be sociable.
- SOCIABLE**, sô'shê-â-bl, *a.* 405. Fit to be conjoined; ready to unite in a general interest; friendly, familiar; inclined to company.
- SOCIABLE**, sô'shê-â-bl, *s.* A kind of less exalted Phaeton, with two seats facing each other, and a box for the driver.
- SOCIABLENESS**, sô'shê-â-bl-nês, *s.* Inclination to company and converse; freedom of conversation, good fellowship.
- SOCIABLY**, sô'shê-â-blê, *ad.* Conversably, as a companion.
- SOCIAL**, sô'shâl, *a.* 357. Relating to a general or public interest; easy to mix in friendly gayer; consisting in union or converse with another.
- SOCIALNESS**, sô'shâl-nês, *s.* The quality of being social.
- SOCIETY**, sô-svê-tê, *s.* 460. Union of many in one general interest; numbers united in one interest, community; company, converse partnership, union on equal terms.
- SOCINIAN**, sô-sîn'ê-ân, *s.* One who adopts the tenets of Socinus.
- SOCK**, sôk, *s.* Something put between the foot and shoe; the shoe of the ancient comick actors.
- SOCKET**, sôk'kît, *s.* 99. Any hollow pipe, generally the hollow of a candlestick; the receptacle of the eye; any hollow that receives something inserted.
- SOCLE**, sô'kl, *s.* 405. With Architects, a flat square member under the bases of pedestals of statues and vases.—See *Code*.
- SOD**, sôd, *s.* A turf, a clod.
- SODALITY**, sô-dâl'ê-tê, *s.* A fellowship, a fraternity.
- SODDEN**, sôd'dn, 105. The past pass. of *Settle*. Boiled, scathed.
- To SODER**, sôd'dûr, *v. a.* 98. To cement with some metallic matter.
- SODER**, sôd'dûr, *s.* Metallick cement.—See *Solder*.
- SOEVER**, sô-Ûv'ûr, *ad.* 98. A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as, whosoever, whatsoever, howsoever.
- SOFÀ**, sô'fâ, *s.* 92. A splendid seat covered with carpets.
- SOFT**, sôft, *a.* 163. Not hard; ductile; flexible, yielding; tender, timorous; mild, gentle, meek, civil; placid; effeminate, viciously nice; delicate, elegantly tender; weak, simple; smooth, flowing.
- By** When this word is accompanied by emotion, it is sometimes lengthened into *sofft*, as Mr Sheridan has marked it; but in other cases such a pronunciation belongs on vulgarly.
- SOFT**, sôft, *interj.* Hold, stop, not so fast!
- To SOFTEN**, sô'fîn, *v. a.* 472. To make soft, to





☞ 539. Fête 73, får 77, fáll 83, fát 81—mó 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nò 162, môve

- SOLITARY**, sòl'è-tà-rè, *s.* One that lives alone, a hermit.
- SOLITUDE**, sòl'è-tòde, *s.* Lonely life, state of being alone; a lone place, a desert.
- SOLO**, sò'lò, *s.* A tune played on a single instrument.
- SOLSTICE**, sòl'stìs, *s.* 140. The point beyond which the sun does not go, the tropical point, the point at which the day is longest in summer, or shortest in winter; it is taken of itself commonly for the summer solstice.
- SOLSTITIAL**, sòl-stìsh'ál, *a.* Belonging to the solstice; happening at the solstice.
- SOLUBLE**, sò'lù-bl, *a.* 405. Capable of dissolution or separation of parts.
- SOLUBILITY**, sò'lù-bl'è-té, *s.* Susceptiveness of separation of parts.
- To SOLVE**, sòlv, *v. a.* To clear, to explain, to untie an intellectual knot.
- SOLVENCY**, sòl'ven-sé, *s.* Ability to pay.
- SOLVENT**, sòl'vent, *a.* Having the power to cause dissolution; able to pay debts contracted.
- SOLVIBLE**, sòl've-bl, *a.* 405. Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry.—See *Dissolvable*.
- SOLUND-GOOSE**, sò-lund-gòose', *s.* A fowl in highness and feather very like a tame goose, but his bill longer; his wings also much longer.
- SOLUTION**, sò-lú'shùn, *s.* Disjunction, separation; matter dissolved, that which contains any thing dissolved; resolution of a doubt, removal of an intellectual difficulty.
- SOLUTIVE**, sò'lù-tív, *a.* 157. 512. Laxative, causing relaxation.
- SOME**, sùm, *a.* 165. More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity; more or fewer, noting an indeterminate number; certain persons; Some is often used absolutely for some people; Some is opposed to Some, or to Others; one, any, without determining which.
- SOMEBODY**, sùm'bòd-è, *s.* One, a person indiscriminate and undetermined; a person of consideration.
- SOMERSET**, sùm'mår-sèt, *s.* (Corrupted from *somerault*; from *sommer*, a beam; and *sault*, French, a leap.) A leap by which a jumper throws himself from a beam and turns over his head.
- SOMEHOW**, sùm'hòu, *ad.* One way or other.
- SOMETHING**, sùm'thìng, *s.* 410. A thing indeterminate; more or less; part, distance not great.
- SOMETHING**, sùm'thìng, *ad.* In some degree.
- SOMETIME**, sùm'tìme, *ad.* Once, formerly.
- SOMETIMES**, sùm'tìms, *ad.* Now and then, at one time or other; at one time, opposed to Sometimes, or to Another time.
- SOMEWHAT**, sùm'hvòt, *s.* 475. Something, not nothing, though it be uncertain what; more or less, part greater or less.
- SOMEWHAT**, sùm'hvòt, *ad.* In some degree.
- SOMEWHERE**, sùm'hvåre, *ad.* In one place or other.
- SOMEWHILE**, sùm'hvåle, *s.* Once, for a time.
- SOMNIFEROUS**, sòm-niff'èr-ùs, *a.* Causing sleep, procuring sleep.
- SOMNIFICK**, sòm-niff'ik, *a.* 509. Causing sleep.
- SOMNOLENCY**, sòm'nò-lèn-sé, *s.* Sleepiness, inclination to sleep.
- SON**, sùn, *s.* 165. A male child correlative to father or mother; descendant, however distant; compellation of an old to a young man; native of a country; the second person of the Trinity; product of any thing.
- SON-IN-LAW**, sùn'in-låw, *s.* One married to one's daughter.
- SONSHIP**, sùn'shìp, *s.* Filiation, the state of being a son.
- SONATA**, sò-nà'tå, *s.* 92. A tune.
- SONG**, sòng, *s.* 408. 409. Any thing modulated in the utterance; a poem to be modulated to the voice; a ballad; a poem, lay, strain; poetry, poesy; notes of birds; an old Song, a trifle.
- SONGISH**, sòng'ish, *a.* Containing songs, consisting of songs. A low word.
- SONGSTER**, sòng'står, *s.* 98. A singer.
- SONGSTRESS**, sòng'strès, *s.* A female singer.
- SONNET**, sòn'nèt, *s.* 99. A small poem.
- SONNETTEER**, sòn-nèt-tèér, *s.* A small poet, in contempt.
- SONOROUS**, sò-nò'rùs, *a.* 512. Loud sounding, giving loud or shrill sound; high sounding, of magnificent sound.
- SONORIFICK**, sòn-ò-riff'ik, *a.* 509. Producing sound.
- SONOROUSLY**, sò-nò'rùs-lé, *ad.* With high sound with magnificence of sound.
- SONOROUSNESS**, sò-nò'rùs-nès, *s.* The quality of giving sound; magnificence of sound.
- SOON**, sòon, *ad.* 306. Before long time be past, shortly after any thing assigned; early, opposed to late; readily, willingly; Soon as, immediately.
- SOOPHERRY**, sòòp'hèr-rè, *s.* A plant.
- SOOT**, sòot, *s.* 309. Condensed or embodied smoke. ☞ Notwithstanding I have Mr Sheridan, Mr Nares, Dr Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr Perry, and the professors of this Black Art themselves, against me in the pronunciation of this word, I have ventured to prefer the regular pronunciation to the irregular. The adjective *sooty* has its regular sound among the correctest speakers, which has induced Mr Sheridan to mark it so; but nothing can be more absurd than to pronounce the substantive in one manner, and the adjective derived from it by adding *y*, in another. The other orthoepists, therefore, who pronounce both these words with the *oo* like *u*, are more consistent than Mr Sheridan, though, upon the whole, not so right.
- SOOTED**, sòòt'èd, *a.* Smeared, manured, or covered with soot.
- SOOTERKIN**, sòò'tèr-kìn, *s.* A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.
- SOOTH**, sòòth, *s.* 467. Truth, reality. Obsolete.
- SOOTH**, sòòth, *a.* 467. Pleasing, delightful.
- To SOOTH**, sòòth, *v. a.* 467. To flatter, to please; to calm, to soften; to gratify.
- SOOTHER**, sòòth'ùr, *s.* A flatterer, one who gains by blandishments.
- To SOOTHSAY**, sòòth'så, *v. n.* To predict, to foretell.
- SOOTHSAYER**, sòòth'så-ùr, *s.* A foreteller, a prognosticator.
- SOOTINESS**, sòòt'è-nès, *s.* The quality of being sooty.
- SOOTY**, sòòt'è, *a.* Breeding soot; consisting of soot; black, dark, dusky.—See *Soot*.
- SOP**, sòp, *s.* Any thing steeped in liquor to be eaten; any thing given to pacify.
- To SOP**, sòp, *v. a.* To steep in liquor.
- SOPE**, sòpe.—See *Soap*.
- SOPH**, sòf, *s.* A young man who has been two years at the university.
- SOPHI**, sòf'è, *s.* The emperor of Persia.
- SOPHISM**, sòff'izm, *s.* A fallacious argument.
- SOPHIST**, sòff'ist, *s.* 544. A professor of philosophy.
- SOPHISTER**, sòff'is-tòr, *s.* 98. A disputant fallaciously subtle, an artful but insidious logician; a name given to those of a certain class in the university between Freshmen and Bachelors.
- SOPHISTICAL**, sò-fis'té-kål, *a.* 88. Fallaciously subtle, logically deceitful.
- SOPHISTICALLY**, sò-fis'té-kål-è, *ad.* With fallacious subtlety.
- To SOPHISTICATE**, sò-fis'té-kåte, *v. a.* To adulterate, to corrupt with something spurious.
- SOPHISTICATE**, sò-fis'té-kåte, *part. a.* 91. Adulterate, not genuine.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—Jil 299—pôând 313—thin 466, thin 469.

**SOPHISTICATION**, sô-fis-tê-kâ'shûn, *s.* Adulteration, not genuineness.

**SOPHISTICATOR**, sô-fis'tê-kâ-tûr, *s.* 521. Adulterator, one that makes things not genuine.

**SOPHISTRY**, sô-fis-trê, *s.* Fallacious ratiocination.

**SOPORIFEROUS**, sôp-ô-rif'ûr-ûs, *a.* Productive of sleep, opiate.

**SOPORIFEROUSNESS**, sôp-ô-rif'ûr-ûs-nês, *s.* 518. The quality of causing sleep.

**SOPORIFICK**, sôp-ô-rif'fik, *a.* 530. 509. Causing sleep, opiate.

**SORBS**, sôrbz, *s.* The berries of the sorb or service-tree.

**SORCERER**, sôr'sêr-ûr, *s.* 98. A conjurer, an enchanter, a magician.

**SORCERESS**, sôr'sêr-ês, *s.* A female magician, an enchantress.

**SORCERY**, sôr'sêr-ê, *s.* 555. Magick, enchantment, conjuration.

**SORD**, sôrd, *s.* Turf, grassy ground.—See *Sod*.

**SORDID**, sôrd'id, *a.* Foul, filthy; mean, vile, base; covetous, niggardly.

**SORDIDLY**, sôrd'id-lê, *ad.* Meanly, poorly, covetously.

**SORDIDNESS**, sôrd'id-nês, *s.* Meanness, baseness; nastiness.

**SORDINE**, sôr-dê'n, *s.* 112. A small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet to make it sound lower or shriller.

**SORE**, sôre, *s.* A place tender and painful, a place excoriated, an ulcer.

**SORE**, sôre, *a.* Tender to the touch; tender to the mind, easily vexed; violent with pain, afflictively vehement.

**SORE**, sôre, *ad.* With painful or dangerous vehemence.

**SOREL**, sôr'il, *s.* 99. The buck is called the first year a fawn, the second a pricket, the third a Sorel.

**SORELY**, sôr'lê, *ad.* With a great degree of pain or distress; with vehemence dangerous or afflictive.

**SORENESS**, sôr'nês, *s.* Tenderness of a hurt.

**SORITES**, sô-rî'têz, *s.* 433. An argument where one proposition is accumulated on another.

**SORORICIDE**, sô-rô-rê-sîd, *s.* 143. The murder of a sister.

**SORREL**, sôr'rîl, *s.* 99. A plant like dock, but having an acid taste.

**SORRILY**, sôr'rê-lê, *ad.* Meanly, despicably, wretchedly.

**SORRINESS**, sôr'rê-nês, *s.* Meanness, despicableness.

**SORROW**, sôr'rô, *s.* 327. Grief, pain for something past; sadness, mourning.

**To SORROW**, sôr'rô, *v. n.* To grieve, to be sad, to be dejected.

**SORROWED**, sôr'rôdê, *a.* 359. Accompanied with sorrow. Obsolete.

**SORROWFUL**, sôr'rô-fûl, *a.* Sad for something past, mournful, grieving; expressing grief, accompanied with grief.

**SORRY**, sôr'rê, *a.* Grieved for something past; vile, worthless, vexatious.

**SORT**, sôrt, *s.* A kind, a species; a manner, a form of being or acting; a degree of any quality; a class, or order of persons; rank, condition above the vulgar; a lot. In this last sense out of use.

There is an affected pronunciation of this word so as to rhyme with *port*. This affectation, however, seems confined to a few in the upper ranks of life, and is not likely to descend to their inferiors, as it does not appear to have made any progress among correct and classical speakers.

It may be observed, that the long open *o* is confined to those words where *p* precedes it, and to the word *fort*.

**To SORT**, sôrt, *v. a.* To separate into distinct and proper classes; to reduce to order from a state of confusion; to conjoin, to put together in distribution; to cull, to choose, to select.

**To SORT**, sôrt, *v. n.* To be joined with others of the same species; to consort, to join; to suit, to fit; to fall out.

**SORTANCE**, sôrt'ânse, *s.* Suitableness, agreement. Not in use.

**SORTLEGE**, sôrt'ê-lêdje, *s.* The act of drawing lots.

**SORTITION**, sôr-tish'ûn, *s.* The act of casting lots.

**SORTIMENT**, sôrt'mênt, *s.* The act of sorting, distribution; a parcel sorted or distributed.

**To SOSS**, sôs, *v. n.* To fall at once into a chair.

**SOT**, sôt, *s.* A blockhead, a dull, ignorant, stupid fellow, a dolt; a wretch stupified by drinking.

**To SOT**, sôt, *v. a.* To stupefy, to besot.

**To SOT**, sôt, *v. n.* To tittle to stupidity.

**SOTTISH**, sôt'tish, *a.* Dull, stupid, doltish; dul with intemperance.

**SOTTISHLY**, sôt'tish-lê, *ad.* Stupidly, dully, senselessly.

**SOTTISHNESS**, sôt'tish-nês, *s.* Dulness, stupidity, insensibility.

**SOUGHONG**, sôu-tshông', *s.* The finest sort of Bohea tea.

**SOVEREIGN**, sôv'êr-în, *a.* 255. Supreme in power having no superior; supremely efficacious.

**SOVEREIGN**, sôv'êr-în, *s.* 165. Supreme lord.

**SOVEREIGNLY**, sôv'êr-în-lê, *ad.* Supremely, in the highest degree.

**SOVEREIGNTY**, sôv'êr-în-tê, *s.* Supremacy, highest place, highest degree of excellence.

**SOUGHT**, sâwt, 349. The pret. and part. pass. of *Seek*.

**SOUL**, sôl, *s.* 318. The immaterial and immortal spirit of man; vital principle; spirit, essence, principal part; interior power; a familiar appellation joined to words expressing the qualities of the mind; human being; active power; spirit, fire, grandeur of mind; intelligent being in general.

**SOULED**, sôld, *a.* 359. Furnished with mind.

**SOURCELESS**, sôlê'lês, *a.* Mean, low, spiritless.

**SOUND**, sôund, *a.* 313. Healthy, hearty; right, not erroneous; stout, lusty, valid; fast, hearty.

**SOUND**, sôund, *ad.* Soundly, heartily, completely, fast.

**SOUND**, sôund, *s.* A shallow sea, such as may be sounded.

**SOUND**, sôund, *s.* A probe, an instrument used by chirurgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers.

**To SOUND**, sôund, *v. a.* To search with a plummet, to try depth; to try, to examine.

**To SOUND**, sôund, *v. n.* To try with the sounding line.

**SOUND**, sôund, *s.* Any thing audible, a noise, that which is perceived by the ear; mere empty noise opposed to meaning.

**To SOUND**, sôund, *v. n.* To make a noise, to emit a noise, to exhibit by likeness of sound.

**To SOUND**, sôund, *v. a.* To cause to make a noise, to play on; to betoken or direct by a sound; to celebrate by sound.

**SOUNDBOARD**, sôund'bôrd, *s.* Board which propagates the sound in organs.

**SOUNDING**, sôund'ing, *a.* 410. Sonorous, having a magnificent sound.

**SOUNDING-BOARD**, sôund'ing-bôrd, *s.* The canopy of the pulpit; the ceiling over the front of the stage.

**SOUNDLY**, sôund'lê, *ad.* Healthily, heartily; lustily; stoutly, strongly; truly, rightly; fast, closely.

**SOUNDNESS**, sôund'nês, *s.* Health, heartiness; truth, rectitude, incorrupt state; strength, solidity.

**SOUF**, sôop, *s.* 315. Strong decoction of flesh for the table.

**SOUR**, sôur, *a.* 313. Acid, austere; harsh of temper, crabbed, peevish; afflictive, painful; expressing discontent.

**SOUR**, sôur, *s.* Acid substance.

☞ 339. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fäll 83, fât 81,—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pln 107—nô 162, mðve 164,

To **SOUR**, sôûr, v. a. To make acid; to make harsh; to make uneasy, to make less pleasing; to make discontented.

To **SOUR**, sôûr, v. n. To become acid; to grow peevish or crabbed.

**SOURCE**, sôûse, s. 318. Spring, fountain-head; original, first producer.

☞ Some respectable speakers have attempted to give the French sound to the diphthong in this word and its compound nouns, as if written *source* and *resource*; but as this is contrary to analogy, so it is to general usage. Sheridan, Nares, Smith, and W. Johnston, give the same sound to both these words as I have done. Mr Perry gives the same sound to *source*, and, as well as I can guess from the blindness of the print, to *resource* also. Mr Scott gives both sounds, but seems to prefer the first: Kenrick only gives *source* the sound of *source*, and the diphthong *ou* in *resource*, the same sound as in *hour*, *ten*, &c.

**SOURISH**, sôûr'ish, a. Somewhat sour.

**SOURLY**, sôûr'lê, ad. With acidity; with acrimony.

**SOURNESS**, sôûr'nês, s. Acidity, austereness of taste; asperity, harshness of temper.

**SOUS**, sôûse, or sôû, s. 315. A small denomination of French money.

☞ The first pronunciation of this word is vulgar; the second is pure French, and, as such, is no more entitled to a place in an English Dictionary, than the word *penny* is in a French one.

**SOUSE**, sôûse, s. 313. Pickle made of salt; any thing kept pickled in a salt pickle.

To **SOUSE**, sôûse, v. n. To fall as a bird on its prey.

To **SOUSE**, sôûse, v. a. To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes its prey.

**SOUSE**, sôûse, ad. With sudden violence. A low word.

**SOUTHERRAIN**, sôû-têr-rânc', s. 315. A grotto or cavern in the ground.

**SOUTH**, sôûth, s. 313. The part where the sun is to us at noon; the southern regions of the globe; the wind that blows from the south.

**SOUTH**, sôûth, a. 313. Southern, meridional.

**SOUTH**, sôûth, ad. Towards the south; from the south.

**SOUTHING**, sôûth'ing, a. Going towards the south.

**SOUTHEAST**, sôûth-êst', s. The point between the east and south.

**SOUTHERLY**, sôûth'ûr-lê, or sôûth'ûr-lê, a. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the south, not absolutely southern; lying towards the south; coming from about the south.

☞ The diphthong in this and the following word has fallen into contraction by a sort of technical sea pronunciation; but both of them seem to be recovering their true diphthongal sound, though the latter seems farther advanced towards it than the former.

**SOUTHERN**, sôûth'ûrn, or sôûth'ûrn, a. Belonging to the south, meridional; lying towards the south; coming from the south.

**SOUTHERNWOOD**, sôûth'ûrn-wôûd, s. A plant.

**SOUTHMOST**, sôûth'môst, a. Farthest towards the south.

**SOUTHSAY**, sôûth'sâ, s. 315. Prediction; properly *Soothsay*.

To **SOUTHSAY**, sôûth'sâ, v. n. To predict.—See *Soothsay*.

**SOUTHSAYER**, sôûth'sâ-ûr, s. A predictor; properly *Soothsayer*.

**SOUTHWARD**, sôûth'wârd, or sôûth'ûrd, ad. Towards the south.

**SOUTHWEST**, sôûth-wêst', s. Point between the south and west.

**SOV**, sôû, s. 322. A female pig, the female of a boar; an oblong mass of lead; an insect, a millepede.

To **SOV**, sôû, v. n. 324. To scatter seed in order to a harvest.

To **SOV**, sôû, v. a. Part. pass. *Sown*. To scatter

in the ground in order to growth; to spread, to propagate; to impregnate or stock with seed; to besprinkle.—See *Bowl*.

To **SOV**, sôû, v. a. (From *suo*, Latin.) Part. pass. *Sowed*. To join by needle-work.

To **SOVCE**, sôûse, v. a. 323. To throw into the water.

**SOWER**, sôûr, s. 98. He that sprinkles the seed; a scatterer; a breeder, a promoter.

**SOWINS**, sôû'ins, s. 323. Plummary made of oatmeal, somewhat soured.

To **SOWL**, sôûl, v. a. 323. To pull by the ears. Obsolete.

**SOWN**, sôûe, s. The part of *To Sow*.

**SOWTHISTLE**, sôû'thîs-sl, s. 47<sup>o</sup>. A weed.

**SPACE**, spâse, s. Room, local extension; any quantity of place; quantity of time; a small time; a while.

**SPACIOUS**, spâ'shûs, a. 337. Wide, extensive, roomy.

**SPACIOUSNESS**, spâ'shûs-nês, s. Roominess, wide extension.

**SPADDE**, spâ'dd'l, s. 405. A little spade.

**SPADE**, spâde, s. 73. The instrument of digging; a suit of cards.

**SPADILLE**, spâ-dîl', s. The ace of spades at ombre and quadrille.

**SPAKE**, spâke, The old pret. of *Speak*.

**SPALT**, spâlt, s. A white, scaly, shining stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals.

**SPAN**, spân, s. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; any short duration.

To **SPAN**, spân, v. a. To measure by the hand extended; to measure.

**SPANCOUNTER**, spân'kôûn-tûr, } s.

**SPANFARTHING**, spân'fâr-thing, } s.  
A play at which money is thrown within a span or mark.

**SPANGLE**, spâng'gl, s. 405. A small plate or boss of shining metal; any thing sparkling and shining.

To **SPANGLE**, spâng'gl, v. a. To besprinkle with spangles or shining bodies.

**SPANIEL**, spân'yêl, s. 113. 281. A dog used for sport in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience; a low, mean, sneaking fellow.

To **SPANK**, spângk, v. a. 408. To strike with the open hand.

**SPANKER**, spângk'ûr, s. A small coin.

**SPAR**, spâr, s. 78. Marcasite; a small beam, the bar of a gate.

To **SPAR**, spâr, v. n. To fight like cocks with prelusive strokes.

To **SPAR**, spâr, v. a. To shut, to close, to bar. Obsolete.

To **SPARE**, spâre, v. a. To use frugally; to save for any particular use; to do without; to lose willingly; to omit, to forbear; to use tenderly, to treat with pity; to grant, to allow.

To **SPARE**, spâre, v. n. To live frugally, to be parsimonious; to forbear, to be scrupulous; to use mercy, to forgive, to be tender.

**SPARE**, spâre, a. Scanty, parsimonious; superfluous, unwanted; lean, wanting flesh.

**SPAREB**, spâr'ûr, s. 98. One who avoids expense.

**SPAREB**, spâr'ûr, s. Some part cut off from the ribs.

**SPARGEFACTION**, spâr-jê-fîk'shûn, s. The act of sprinkling.

**SPARING**, spâr'ing, a. 410. Scarce; scanty; parsimonious.

**SPARINGLY**, spâr'ing-lê, ad. Frugally; parsimoniously; with abstinence; not with great frequency; cautiously, tenderly.

**SPARK**, spârk, s. 78. A small particle of fire, or kindled matter; any thing shining; any thing vivid or active; a lively, showy, splendid, gay man.

nbr 167, nbt 163—túbe 171, táb 172, búll 173—óll 299—póund 3. 3—thú: 166, trís 169.

**To SPARK, spárk, v. n.** To emit particles of fire, to sparkle.  
**SPARKFUL, spárk'fúl, a.** Lively, brisk, airy.  
**SPARKISH, spárk'ish, a.** Airy, gay; showy, well-dressed, fine.  
**SPARKLE, spár'kl, s. 405.** A spark, a small particle of fire; any luminous particle.  
**To SPARKLE, spár'kl, v. n.** To emit sparks; to issue in sparks; to shine; to glitter.  
**SPARKLINGLY, spárk'ling-lé, ad.** With vivid and twinkling lustre.  
**SPARKLINGNESS, spárk'ling-nés, s.** Vivid and twinkling lustre.  
**SPARROW, spár'ró, s. 87. 327.** A small bird.  
**SPARROWHAWK, spár'ró-háwk, s.** The female of the musket-hawk.  
**SPARROWGRASS, spár'ró-grás, s.** Corrupted from *Asparagus*, which see.  
**SPARRY, spár'ré, a. 82.** Consisting of spar.  
**SPASM, spázín, s.** Convulsion, violent and involuntary contraction.  
**SPASMODICK, spáz-mód'ík, a. 509.** Convulsive.  
**SPAT, spát.** The pret. of *Spit*. Obsolete.  
**To SPATiate, spát'shéd-áte, v. n.** To rove, to range, to ramble at large.  
**To SPATTER, spát'túr, v. a. 98.** To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive; to throw out any thing offensive; to asperse, to defame.  
**To SPATTER, spát'túr, v. n.** To spit, to sputter, as at any thing nauseous taken into the mouth.  
**SPATTERDASHES, spát'túr-dásh-íz, s.** Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.  
**SPATTLING-POPPY, spát'ling-póp'pé, s.** White behen, a plant.  
**SPATULA, spát'tshù-lá, s. 92. 461.** A spatule, or slice, used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plasters or in stirring medicines.  
**SPAVIN, spávín, s.** This disease in horses is a bony excrescence or crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough.  
**SPAW, spáv, s. 219.** A place famous for mineral waters, any mineral water.  
**To SPAWL, spáwl, v. n.** To throw moisture out of the mouth.  
**SPAWL, spáwl, s. 219.** Spittle, moisture ejected from the mouth.  
**SPAWN, spáwn, s. 219.** The eggs of fish or of frogs; any product or offspring.  
**To SPAWN, spáwn, v. a.** To produce as fishes do eggs; to generate, to bring forth.  
**To SPAWN, spáwn, v. n.** To issue as eggs from fish; to issue, to proceed.  
**SPAWNER, spáw'núr, s. 98.** The female fish.  
**To SPAY, spá, v. a. 220.** To castrate female animals.  
**To SPEAK, spéke, v. n. 227.** Pret. *Spake* or *Spoke*; part. pass. *Spoken*. To utter articulate sounds, to express thoughts by words; to harangue, to make a speech; to talk for or against, to dispute; to discourse, to make mention; to give sound; to speak with, to address, to converse with.  
**To SPEAK, spéke, v. a.** To utter with the mouth, to pronounce; to proclaim, to celebrate; to address, to accost; to exhibit.  
**SPEAKABLE, spéká-bl, a. 405.** Possible to be spoken; having the power of speech.  
**SPEAKER, spék'úr, s. 98.** One who speaks; one who speaks in any particular manner; one who celebrates, proclaims, or mentions; the prolocutor of the commons.  
**SPEAKING-TRUMPET, spék'ing-trúmp'ít, s. 99. 410.** Trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.  
**SPEAR, spére, s. 227.** A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance; a lance generally with prongs to kill fish.

**To SPEAR, spére, v. a.** To kill or pierce with a spear.  
**To SPEAR, spére, v. n.** To shoot or sprout.  
**SPEARGRASS, spére'grás, s.** Long stiff grass.  
**SPEARMAN, spére'mán, s. 88.** One who uses a lance in fight.  
**SPEARMINT, spére'mínt, s.** A plant, a species of mint.  
**SPEARWORT, spére'wúrt, s.** An herb.  
**SPECIAL, spesh'ál, a. 357.** Noting a sort or species; particular, peculiar; appropriate, designed for a particular purpose; extraordinary, uncommon; chief in excellence.  
**SPECIALLY, spesh'ál-é, ad.** Particularly above others; not in a common way, peculiarly.  
**SPECIALTY, spesh'ál-té, s.**  
**SPECIALITY, spesh-é-ál-é-té, s.** Particularity.  
**SPECIES, spesh'éz, s. 433.** A sort, a subdivision of a general term; class of nature, single order of beings; appearance to the senses; representation to the mind; circulating money; simples that have place in a compound.  
**SPECIFIC, spé-síf'ík, s.** A specific medicina.  
**SPECIFICAL, spé-síf'ík-kál, s.**  
**SPECIFICK, spé-síf'ík, 509. } a.**  
 That which makes a thing of the species of which it is; appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper.  
**SPECIFICALLY, spé-síf'ík-kál-é, ad.** In such a manner as to constitute a species, according to the nature of the species.  
**To SPECIFICATE, spé-síf'ík-káte, v. a.** To mark by notation of distinguishing particularities.  
**SPECIFICATION, spés-sé-fé-ká'shún, s.** Distinct notation, determination by a peculiar mark; particular mention.  
**To SPECIFY, spés'sé-fí, v. a. 183.** To mention, to show by some particular mark of distinction.  
**SPECIMEN, spés'sé-mén, s. 503.** A sample, a part of any thing exhibited that the rest may be known.  
**SPECIOUS, spés'hús, a. 357.** Showy, pleasing to the view; plausible; superficially, not solidly right.  
**SPECIOUSLY, spés'hús-í, ad.** With fair appearance.  
**SPECK, spék, s.** A small discoloration, a spot.  
**To SPECK, spék, v. a.** To spot, to stain in drops.  
**SPECKLE, spék-kl, s. 405.** Small speck, little spot.  
**To SPECKLE, spék'kl, v. a.** To mark with small spots.  
**SPECTACLE, spék'tá-kl, s. 405.** A show, a gazing-stock, any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable; any thing perceived by the sight; in the Plural, glasses to assist the sight.  
**SPECTACLED, spék'tá-kld, a. 359.** Furnished with spectacles.  
**SPECTATOR, spék-tá'túr, s. 76. 521.** A looker on, a beholder.  
**SPECTATORSHIP, spék-tá'túr-shíp, s.** Act of beholding.  
**SPECTRE, spék'túr, s. 416.** Apparition, appearance of persons dead.  
**SPECTRUM, spék'trúm, s.** An image, a visible form.  
**SPECULAR, spék'kù-lár, a. 88.** Having the qualities of a mirror or looking glass; assisting sight.  
**To SPECULATE, spék'kù-láte, v. n. 91.** To meditate, to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.  
**To SPECULATE, spék'kù-láte, v. a.** To consider attentively, to look through with the mind.  
**SPEULATION, spék-ù-lé'shún, s.** Examination of the eye, view; mental view, intellectual examination, contention; a train of thoughts formed by

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—plne 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

meditation; menta. scheme not reduced to practice; power of sight.

**SPECULATIVE**, spēk'kù-là-tiv, *a.* 512. Given to speculation, contemplative; theoretical, not practical.

**SPECULATIVELY**, spēk'kù-là-tiv-lê, *ad.* Contemplatively, with meditation; ideally, theoretically, not practically.

**SPECULATOR**, spēk'kù-là-tùr, *s.* 521. One who forms theories; an observer, a contemplator; a spy, a watcher.

**SPECULATORY**, spēk'kù-là-tùr-ê, *a.* 512. Exercising speculation.

**SPECULUM**, spēk'kù-lùm, *s.* 503. A mirror, a looking-glass.

**SPEED**, spéd. The pret. and part. pass. of *Speed*.

See *Mistaken*.

**SPEECH**, spēetsh, *s.* 246. The power of articulate utterance, the power of expressing thoughts by vocal words; language, words considered as expressing thoughts; particular language as distinct from others; any thing spoken; talk, mention; oration, harangue.

**SPEECHLESS**, spēetsh'lês, *a.* Deprived of the power of speaking, made mute or dumb; mute, dumb.

**TO SPEED**, spéd, *v. n.* 246. Pret. and part. pass.

*Speed and Speeded.* To make haste, to move with celerity; to have success; to have any condition good or bad.

**TO SPEED**, spéd, *v. a.* To despatch in haste; to despatch, to destroy, to kill; to hasten, to put into quick motion; to execute, to despatch; to assist, to help forward; to make prosperous.

**SPEED**, spéd, *s.* Quickness, celerity, haste, hurry, despatch; the course or pace of a horse; success, event.

**SPEEDILY**, spéd'ê-lê, *ad.* With haste, quickly.

**SPEEDINESS**, spéd'ê-nês, *s.* The quality of being speedy.

**SPEEDWELL**, spéd'wêll, *s.* A plant.

**SPEEDY**, spéd'ê, *a.* Quick, swift, nimble, quick of despatch.

**SPELL**, spēll, *s.* A charm consisting of some words of occult power; a turn of work.

**TO SPELL**, spēll, *v. a.* To write with the proper letters; to read by naming letters singly; to charm.

**TO SPELL**, spēll, *v. n.* To form words of letters; to read.

**SPELTER**, spēlt'ùr, *s.* 98. A kind of semimetal.

**TO SPEND**, spénd, *v. a.* To consume, to lay out; to bestow as expense, to expend; to effuse; to squander, to lavish; to pass; to waste, to wear out; to fatigue, to harass.

**TO SPEND**, spénd, *v. n.* To make expense; to prove in the use; to be lost or wasted.

**SPENDER**, spénd'ùr, *s.* 98. One who spends; a prodigal, a lavisher.

**SPENDTHRIFT**, spénd'thrift, *s.* A prodigal, a lavisher.

**SPEEM**, spērin, *s.* Seed, that by which the species is continued.

**SPERMACETI**, spēr-mà-sét'ê, *s.* (Corruptedly pronounced Parmasity.)

☞ When Shakespeare makes Hotspur describe a fop using this word,

"And telling me the swedish or those on earth,  
Was parmasity for so inward bris,"

it is highly probable this was not a foppish pronunciation, but that which generally obtained in Queen Elizabeth's time, and has, among the vulgar, been continued to ours.

**SPERMATICAL**, spēr-màt'ê-kàl, } *a.*

**SPERMATICK**, spēr-màt'ik, 509. } *a.*

Seminal, consisting of seed; belonging to the sperm.

**SPERMATIZE**, spēr-mà-tiz, *v. n.* To yield seed.

**SPERMATOCÈLE**, spēr-màt'ô-sèl, *s.* A rupture, occasioned by the contraction of the seminal vessels.

See *Hydrocele*.

**TO SPERSE**, spērs, *v. a.* To disperse, to scatter.

**TO SPET**, spét, *v. a.* To bring or pour abundantly.

Not in use.

**TO SPEW**, sph, *v. a.* 265. To vomit, to eject from the stomach; to eject, to cast forth; to eject with loathing.

**TO SREW**, sph, *v. n.* To vomit, to ease the stomach.

**TO SPHACELATE**, sfàs'sè-làt, *v. a.* To affect with a gangrene.

**SPHACELUS**, sfàs'sè-lùs, *a.* A gangrene, a mortification.

**SPHERE**, sfère, *s.* A globe, an orbicular body, a body of which the centre is at the same distance from every point of the circumference; any globe of the mundane system; a globe representing the earth or sky; orb, circuit of motion; province, compass of knowledge or action.

**TO SPHERE**, sfère, *v. a.* To place in a sphere; to form into roundness.

**SPHERICAL**, sfèr'rè-kùl, } *a.*

**SPHERICK**, sfèr'rik, 509. } *a.*

Round, orbicular, globular; planetary, relating to the orbs of the planets.

**SPHERICALLY**, sfèr'rè-kàl-ê, *ad.* In form of a sphere.

**SPHERICALNESS**, sfèr'rè-kàl-nês, } *s.*

**SPHERICITY**, sfè-ris-ê-té, } *s.*

Roundness, rotundity.

**SPHEROID**, sfè'ròid, *s.* A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere.

**SPHEROIDAL**, sfè-ròid-àl, *a.* Having the form of a spheroid.

**SPHEROIDICAL**, sfè-ròid-ê-kàl, *a.* Having the form of a spheroid.

**SPHERULE**, sfèr'ùl, *s.* A little globe.

**SPHINX**, sfingks, *s.* The Sphinx was a famous monster in Egypt, having the face of a virgin and the body of a lion.

**SPICE**, spise, *s.* A vegetable production fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate, an aromatic substance used in sauces; a small quantity.

**TO SPICE**, spise, *v. a.* To season with spice.

**SPICER**, spis'ùr, *s.* 98. One who deals in spice.

**SPICERY**, spis'ùr-ê, *s.* The commodity of spices; a repository of spices.

**SPICK-AND-SPAN**, spik'and-spàn', *a.* Quite new, now first used.

**SPICKNEL**, spik'nêl, *s.* The herb baldmony or bearwort.

**SPICY**, spis'ê, *a.* Producing spice, abounding with aromatics; aromatic, having the qualities of spice.

**SPIDER**, spid'ùr, *s.* 98. The animal that spins a web for flies.

**SPIDERWORT**, spid'ùr-wùrt, *s.* A plant with a lily-flower composed of six petals.

**SIGNEL**, spignêl, *s.* A plant.

**SPIGOT**, spig'ùt, *s.* 166. A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.

**SPIKE**, spik, *s.* An ear of corn; a long nail of iron or wood, a long rod of iron sharpened; a smaller species of lavender.

**TO SPIKE**, spik, *v. a.* To fasten with long nails; to set with spikes.

**SPIKENARD**, spik'ênàrd, *s.* The name of a plant; the oil produced from the plant.

☞ Mr Elphinston is the only orthoepist who pronounces the *i* short in this word; Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Mr Perry, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, preserve it long as in *spike*; and though I am well aware of the common idiom of our pronunciation to shorten the simple in the compound, see *Knowledge*, yet I think this idiom ought not to be sought after, when not established by custom.

**SPILL**, spill, *s.* A small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron; a small quantity of money.

**TO SPILL**, spill, *v. a.* To shed, to lose by shedding; to throw away.

**TO SPILL**, spill, *v. n.* To waste, to be lavish; to be shed, to be lost by being shed.

**SPILTH**, spiltth, *s.* Any thing poured out or wasted, Not in use.

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

**To SPIN**, spin, *v. a.* Pret. *Spun* or *Span*. Part. *Spun*. To draw out into threads; to form threads by drawing out and twisting any filamentous matter; to protract, to draw out; to form by degrees, to draw out tediously.

**To SPIN**, spin, *v. n.* To exercise the art of spinning; to stream out in a thread or small current; to move round as a spindle.

**SPINAGE**, spin'ndje, *s.* 90. A plant.

**SPINAL**, spin'al, *a.* 88. Belonging to the back bone.

**SPINDLE**, spin'dl, *s.* 405. The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated; a long slender stalk; any thing slender.

**SPINDLESHANKED**, spin'dl-shàngkt, *a.* Having small legs.

**SPINDLETREE**, spin'dl-trêd, *s.* Prickwood, a plant.

**SPINE**, spine, *s.* The back bone.

**SPINEL**, spin'èl, *s.* A sort of mineral.

**SPINET**, spin'nèt, *s.* A small harpsichord; an instrument with keys.

**SPINIFEROUS**, spl-nl'fêr-ûs, *a.* Bearing thorns.

**SPINNER**, spin'nûr, *s.* 98. One skilled in spinning; a garden spider with long jointed legs.

**SPINNING-WHEEL**, spin'ning-hwêd, *s.* The wheel by which, since the disuse of the rock, the thread is drawn.

**SPINOSITY**, spl-nôs'sè-té, *s.* Crabbedness, thorny or briary perplexity.

**SPINOUS**, spl'nûs, *a.* 314. Thorny, full of thorns.

**SPINSTER**, spins'tûr, *s.* 98. A woman that spins; the general term for a girl or maiden woman.

**SPINSTRY**, spins'trê, *s.* The work of spinning.

**SPINY**, spl'né, *a.* Thorny, briary, perplexed.

**SPIRACLE**, spir'a-kl, *s.* 109. A breathing hole, a vent, a small aperture.

↳ I have differed from Mr Sheridan in the quantity of the *i* in the first syllable of this word, because I think the same antepenultimate accent, which shortens the *o* in *oracle*, and the *i* in *miracle*, ought to have the same influence in the word in question. 503.

**SPIRAL**, spir'al, *a.* 88. Curve, winding, circularly involved.

**SPIRALLY**, spir'al-é, *ad.* In a spiral form.

**SPIRE**, spîre, *s.* A curve line, any thing wreathed or contorted, a curl, a twist, a wreath; any thing growing up taper, a round pyramid, a steeple; the top or uppermost joint.

**To SPIRE**, spîre, *v. n.* To shoot up pyramidally.

**SPIRIT**, spir'it, *s.* 109. Breath, wind in motion, an immaterial substance; the soul of man; an apparition; ardour, courage; genius, vigour of mind; intellectual powers distinct from the body; sentiment; eagerness, desire; man of activity, man of life; that which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind; any thing eminently pure and refined; that which hath power or energy; an inflammable liquor raised by distillation.

↳ The general sound of the first *i* in this word and all its compounds was, till lately, the sound of *e* in *merit*; but a very laudable attention to propriety has nearly restored the *i* to its true sound; and now *spirit*, sounded as if written *spiril*, begins to grow vulgar. See Principles, No. 108, 109, 110, and the word *Miracle*.

Mr Sheridan, W. Johnston, and Mr Smith, have given into this false sound of *i*, 109; but Dr Kenrick, Mr Scott, and Mr Perry, have given it the true sound, and Mr Nares very justly thinks that this word, *miracle*, and *cistern*, are now more frequently and properly heard with the short sound of *i*.

**To SPIRIT**, spir'it, *v. a.* To animate or actuate as a spirit; to excite, to animate, to encourage; to draw, to entice.

**SPIRITED**, spir'it-éd, *a.* Lively, full of fire.

**SPIRITEDNESS**, spir'it-éd-nês, *s.* Disposition or make of mind.

**SPIRITFULNESS**, spir'it-fûl-nês, *s.* Sprightliness, liveliness.

**SPIRITLESS**, spir'it-lês, *a.* Dejected, low, deprived of vigour, depressed.

**SPIRITOUS**, spir'it-ûs, *a.* Refined, advanced near to spirit.

**SPIRITOUSNESS**, spir'it-ûs-nês, *s.* Fineness and activity of parts.

**SPIRITUAL**, spir'it-tshû-âl, *a.* 461. Distinct from matter, immaterial, incorporeal, mental, intellectual; not gross, refined from external things, relative only to the mind; not temporal, relating to the things of heaven.

**SPIRITUALITY**, spir'it-tshû-âl-té, *s.* Immateriality, essence distinct from matter; intellectual nature; acts independent of the body, pure acts of the soul, mental refinement; that which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastic.

**SPIRITUALTY**, spir'it-tshû-âl-té, *s.* Ecclesiastical body.

**SPIRITUALIZATION**, spir'it-tshû-âl-é-zl'shûn, *s.* Act of spiritualizing.

**To SPIRITUALIZE**, spir'it-tshû-âl-ize, *v. a.* To refine the intellect, to purify from the feculencies of the world.

**SPIRITUALLY**, spir'it-tshû-âl-lé, *ad.* Without corporeal grossness, with attention to things purely intellectual.

**SPIRITUOUS**, spir'it-tshû-ûs, *a.* Having the quality of spirit, tenacity and activity of parts; lively, gay, vivid, airy.

**SPIRITUOSITY**, spir'it-tshû-ûs-sé-té, 511. } *s.*

**SPIRITUOSUNESS**, spir'it-tshû-ûs-nês, } *s.*

The quality of being spirituous.

**To SPIRT**, spûrt, *v. n.* 108. To spring out in a sudden stream, to stream out by intervals.

**To SPIRT**, spûrt, *v. a.* To throw out in a jet.

**To SPIRTLE**, spûrt'l, *v. a.* 405. To dissipate.

**SPIRY**, spl'rê, *a.* Pyramidal, wreathed, curled.

**SPISSITUDE**, spîs'sé-tûde, *s.* Grossness, thickness.

**SPIT**, spît, *s.* A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire; such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade.

**To SPIT**, spît, *v. a.* Pret. *Spat*. Part. pass. *Spit* or *Spitted*. To put upon a spit; to thrust through.

**To SPIT**, spît, *v. n.* To eject from the mouth; to throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth.

**SPIITAL**, spî'tâl, *s.* Corrupted from *Hospital*, and seldom used but to a sermon preached at an hospital, as, a *Spital sermon*; or in the proverbial phrase, *Rob not the spital*; or in the name of that district of London called *Spitalfields*.

↳ The *a* in all these words has a tendency to sink low, and to confound them with *spittle*. In the last of these words this tendency is incurable; but in the two first it would be far from pedantick to preserve the sound of the *a* as in *medal*. Dr Johnson seems to depart from etymology in doubling the *t* in these words.

**To SPITCHCOCK**, spîts'hôk, *v. a.* To cut an eel in pieces and broil it.

**SPITE**, spîte, *s.* Malice, rancour, hate; Spite of, or in Spite of, notwithstanding, in defiance of.

**To SPITE**, spîte, *v. a.* To vex, to thwart malignantly; to fill with spite, to offend.

**SPITEFUL**, spîte'fûl, *a.* Malicious, malignant.

**SPITEFULLY**, spîte'fûl-é, *ad.* Maliciously, malignantly.

**SPITEFULNESS**, spîte'fûl-nês, *s.* Malignity, desire of vexing.

**SPITTED**, spî'têd, *a.* Shot out into length, put on a spit.

**SPIITER**, spî'tûr, *s.* 98. One who puts meat on a spit; one who spits with his mouth; a young deer.

**SPIITTLE**, spî'tl, *s.* 405. (Corrupted from *Hospital*.) Not in use.

**SPIITTLE**, spî'tl, *s.* Moisture of the mouth.

**SPIITVENOM**, spî'tvên-ûm, *s.* Poison ejected from the mouth.

**To SPLASH**, splâsh, *v. a.* To daub with dirt in great quantities.

**SPLASHY**, splâsh'é, *a.* Full of dirty water, apt to

539. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, plin 107—nô 162, môve i 64,

**SPLAYFOOT**, splå'fåt, *a.* Having the foot turned inward.

**SPLAYMOUTH**, splå'môûth, *s.* Mouth widened by design.

**SPLEEN**, spléén, *s.* The milt, one of the viscera, supposed the seat of anger and melancholy; anger, spite, ill-humour; a fit of anger; melancholy, hypochondriacal vapours.

**SPLEENED**, spléénd, *a.* 339. Deprived of the spleen.

**SPLEENFUL**, spléén'fål, *a.* Angry, peevish, fretful.

**SPLEENLESS**, spléén'lës, *a.* Kind, gentle, mild.

**SPLEENWORT**, spléén'wûrt, *s.* Miltwaste, a plant.

**SPLEENY**, spléén'ê, *a.* Angry, peevish.

**SPLIDENT**, splén'dént, *a.* Shining, glossy.

**SPLENDID**, splén'did, *a.* Showy, magnificent, sumptuous.

**SPLENDIDLY**, splén'did-lé, *ad.* Magnificently, sumptuously.

**SPLENDOUR**, splén'dûr, *s.* 314. Lustre, power of shining; magnificence, pomp.

**SPLENETICK**, splén'ê-tik, *a.* 510. Troubled with the spleen, fretful, peevish.

**SPLENICK**, splén'tik, *a.* 508. Belonging to the spleen.

**SPLEENISH**, splén'ish, *a.* Fretful, peevish; properly *Spleenish*.

Dr Johnson has received this word without any remark upon the impropriety of its formation. To turn a Latin noun into an English adjective by the addition of *ick*, is false heraldry in language; especially as we have the English word *spleen*, from which it might have been formed with so much more propriety: but to pronounce the *e* long, as Mr Sheridan has done, is adding absurdity to error.

**SPLENITIVE**, splén'ê-tiv, *a.* 512. Hot, fiery, passionate. Not in use.

**SPLINT**, splént, *s.* Splint is a callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling, which breeds on or adheres to the shank-bone, and when it grows big spoils the shape of the leg.

**To SPLICE**, splise, *v. a.* To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

**SPLINT**, splint, *s.* A thin piece of wood or other matter used by surgeons to hold the bone newly set.

**To SPLINTER**, splint'ûr, *v. a.* To secure by splints; to shiver, to break into fragments.

**SPLINTER**, splint'ûr, *s.* 98. A fragment of any thing broken with violence; a thin piece of wood.

**To SPLINTER**, splint'ûr, *v. n.* To be broken into fragments.

**To SPLIT**, splît, *v. a.* Pret. *Splît*. To cleave, to rive, to divide longitudinally in two; to divide, to part; to dash and break on a rock; to divide, to break into discord.

**To SPLIT**, splît, *v. n.* To burst asunder, to crack; to be broken against rocks.

**SPLITTER**, splît'tûr, *s.* 98. One who splits.

**SPLUTTER**, splût'tûr, *s.* Bustle, tumult; hasty and inarticulate speaking. A low word.

**To SPOIL**, spóil, *v. a.* 299. To rob; to plunder; to corrupt, to mar, to make useless.

**To SPOIL**, spóil, *v. n.* To practise robbery or plunder; to grow useless, to be corrupted.

**SPOIL**, spóil, *s.* That which is taken by violence, plunder, pillage, booty; the act of robbery; corruption, cause of corruption; the slough, the cast-off skin of a serpent.

**SPOILER**, spóil'ûr, *s.* 98. A robber, a plunderer.

**SPOILFUL**, spóil'fål, *a.* Wasteful, rapacious.

**SPOKE**, spóke, *s.* The bar of the wheel that passes from the nave to the felloe.

**SPOKE**, spóke. The pret. of *Speak*.

**SPOKEN**, spók'n, 103. Part. pass. of *Speak*.

**POKESMAN**, spók's'mân, *s.* 88. One who speaks for another

**To SPOLIATE**, spóil'ê-âte, *v. a.* To rob, to plunder.

**SPOILIATION**, spóil'ê-â'shûn, *s.* The act of robbery or privation.

**SPONDEE**, spón'dê, *s.* A foot in poetry of two long syllables.

**SPONDYLE**, spón'dil, *s.* A vertebre; a joint of the spine.

**SPONGE**, spûnje, *s.* 165. A soft porous substance remarkable for sucking up water.

**To SPONGE**, spûnje, *v. a.* To blot, to wipe away as with a sponge.

**To SPONGE**, spûnje, *v. n.* To suck in as a sponge; to gain a maintenance by mean arts.

**SPONGER**, spûnjûr, *s.* 98. One who hangs for a maintenance on others.

**SPONGINESS**, spûnjé-nês, *s.* Softness and fulness of cavities like a sponge.

**SPONGIOUS**, spûnjé-ûs, *a.* 314. Full of cavities like a sponge.

**SPONGY**, spûnjé, *a.* Soft and full of small interstitial holes; wet, drenched, soaked.

**SPONG**, spûngk, *s.* 165. In the Scotch dialect, Touchwood.—See *Spunk*.

**SPONSAL**, spón'sål, *a.* Relating to marriage.

**SPONSION**, spón'shûn, *s.* The act of becoming surety for another.

**SPONSOR**, spón'sûr, *s.* 166. A surety, one who makes a promise or gives security for another.

**SPONTANEITY**, spón-tâ-nê-ê-té, *s.* Voluntariness, accord unimpelled.

**SPONTANEOUS**, spón-tâ-nê-ûs, *a.* Voluntary, acting without compulsion.

**SPONTANEOUSLY**, spón-tâ-nê-ûs-lé, *ad.* Voluntarily, of its own accord.

**SPONTANEOUSNESS**, spón-tâ-nê-ûs-nês, *s.* 314. Voluntariness, accord unforced.

**SPOOL**, spóol, *s.* 306. A small piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon, a quill.

**To SPOON**, spóom, *v. n.* 306. To pass swiftly. Not in use.

**SPOON**, spóon, *s.* 306. A concave vessel with a handle, used in eating liquids.

**SPOONBILL**, spóon'bil, *s.* A bird; the end of its bill is broad.

**SPOONFUL**, spóon'fål, *s.* As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon; any small quantity of liquid.

**SPOONMEAT**, spóon'méte, *s.* Liquid food, nourishment taken with a spoon.

**SPOONWORT**, spóon'wûrt, *s.* Scurvygrass.

**SPORT**, spórt, *s.* Play, diversion, game, frolic, and tumultuous merriment; mock, contemptuous mirth; that with which one plays; play, idle gingle; diversion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fishing.

**To SPORT**, spórt, *v. a.* To divert, to make merry; to represent by any kind of play.

**To SPORT**, spórt, *v. n.* To play, to frolic, to game; to wanton; to trifle.

**SPORTFUL**, spórt'fål, *a.* Merry, frolicsome, wanton, ludicrous, done in jest.

**SPORTFULLY**, spórt'fål-ê, *ad.* Wantonly, merrily.

**SPORTFULNESS**, spórt'fål-nês, *s.* Wantonness, play, merriment, frolic.

**SPORTIVE**, spórt'iv, *a.* Gay, merry, frolicsome, wanton, playful, ludicrous.

**SPORTIVENESS**, spórt'iv-nês, *s.* Gayety, play.

**SPORTSMAN**, spórt's'mân, *s.* One who pursues the recreation of the field.

**SPORTULE**, spórt'shûle, *s.* 461. An alms, a dole.

**SPOT**, spôt, *s.* A blot, a mark made by discoloration; a taint, a disgrace, a reproach; a small extent of place; any particular place.

**To SPOT**, spôt, *v. a.* To mark with discoloration; to corrupt, to disgrace, to taint.

**SPOTLESS**, spôt'les, *a.* Free from spots; immaculate, pure.

**SPOTTER**, spôt'tûr, *s.* 98. One who spots.

**SPOTTY**, spôt'tê, *a.* Full of spots.

**SPOUSAL**, spôû'zâl, *a.* 99. Nuptial, matrimonial, bridal.

**SPOUSAL**, spôû'zâl, *s.* Marriage, nuptials.

**SPOUSE**, spôûze, *s.* 313. One joined in marriage, a husband or wife.

**SPOUSED**, spôûzd, *a.* 359. Wedded, espoused, joined together as in matrimony.

**SPOUSELESS**, spôûz'les, *a.* Wanting a husband or wife.

**SPOUT**, spôût, *s.* 313. A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel, out of which any thing is poured; a cataract.

**To SPOUT**, spôût, *v. a.* 313. To pour with violence, or in a collected body as from a spout; to speak speeches out of plays in imitation of an actor. A low word.

**To SPOUT**, spôût, *v. n.* To issue as from a spout.

**To SPRAIN**, sprâne, *v. a.* 202. To stretch the ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the bone.

**SPRAIN**, sprâne, *s.* Extension of ligaments without dislocation of the joint.

**SPRANG**, sprâng, *The pret. of Spring.*

**SPRAT**, sprât, *s.* A small sea fish.

**To SERAWL**, sprâvl, *v. n.* To struggle as in the convulsions of death, to tumble with agitation.

**SPRAY**, sprâ, *s.* 220. The extremity of a branch; the foam of the sea, commonly written *Spry*.

**To SPREAD**, sprêd, *v. a.* 234. To extend, to expand; to make to cover or fill a large space; to cover by extension; to cover over; to stretch; to extend, to publish, to divulge; to emit as effluvia or emanations.

**To SPREAD**, sprêd, *v. n.* To extend or expand itself.

**SPREAD**, sprêd, *s.* Extent, compass; expansion of parts.

**SPREADER**, sprêd'ûr, *s.* 98. One who spreads, publisher, divulger.

**SPRENT**, sprênt, *part.* Sprinkled.

**SPRIG**, sprig, *s.* A small branch.

**SPRIGGY**, sprig'gê, *a.* 383. Full of small branches.

**SPRIGHT**, sprite, *s.* 393. Spirit, shade, soul, incorporeal agent; walking spirit, apparition.

**SPRIGHTFUL**, sprite'fûl, *a.* Lively, brisk, gay, vigorous.

**SPRIGHTFULLY**, sprite'fûl-ê, *ad.* Briskly, vigorously.

**SPRIGHTLINESS**, sprite'fê-nês, *s.* Liveliness, briskness, vigour, gayety, vivacity.

**SPRIGHTLY**, sprite'fê, *a.* Gay, brisk, lively, vigorous, airy, vivacious.

**To SPRING**, spring, *v. n.* *Pret. Sprung, or Sprang; anciently Sprong.* To arise out of the ground and grow by vegetative power; to begin to grow; to proceed as from seed; to come into existence, to issue forth; to arise, to appear; to issue with effect or force; to proceed as from ancestors; to proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason; to grow, to thrive; to bound, to leap, to jump, to fly with elastic power; to rise from a covert; to issue from a fountain; to proceed as from a source; to shoot, to issue with speed and violence.

**To SPRING**, spring, *v. a.* 409. To start, to rouse game; to produce light; to cause by starting a plank; to discharge a mine; to contrive a sudden expedient, to offer unexpectedly; to produce hastily.

**SPRING**, spring, *s.* The season in which plants spring and vegetate; an elastic body, a body which when distorted has the power of restoring itself; elastic force; any active power, any cause by which motion is produced or propagated; a leap, a bound, a jump, a violent effort, a sudden struggle; a fountain, an issue of water from the earth; a source, that by

which any thing is supplied; rise, beginning; cause, original.

**SPRINGE**, sprinje, *s.* (Rhymes, *Fringe*.) A gin, a noose which catches by a spring or jerk.

**SPRINGER**, spring'ûr, *s.* 98. One who springs or rouses game.

⚡ The *g* ought here to rest in the usual sound, and not to be suffered to articulate the *e* as it does in *finger*. See Principles, No. 381, and 409.

**SPRINGHALT**, spring'hâlt, *s.* A lameness by which the horse twitches up his legs.

**SPRINGINESS**, spring'ê-nês, or spring'ê-nês, *s.*

Elasticity, power of restoring itself.—See *Springy*.

**SPRINGLE**, spring'gl, *s.* 405. A springe, an elastic noose.

**SPRINGTIDE**, spring'tide, *s.* Tide at the new moon, high tide.

**SPRINGY**, spring'ê, or spring'ê, *a.* Elastic, having the power of restoring itself.

⚡ A most absurd custom has prevailed in pronouncing this adjective, as if it were formed from *springe*, a gin, rhyming from *fringe*, when nothing can be plainer than its formation from *spring*, an elastic body, and that the addition of *y* ought no more to alter the sound of *g* in this word, than it does in *stringy*, full of strings. It is certainly thus we ought to pronounce the substantive formed from this adjective, which we meet with in Mr Forster: "In general, that nervous *springiness*, (if I may so express it) so very observable in Mr Pope's metre, is often owing chiefly to a *Trucilee* beginning his line." *Essay on Accent and Quantity*, p. 50.—But the absurdity is still increased when this vicious pronunciation is given to the adjective formed from *spring*, a fountain; this, however, is so contrary both to custom and analogy, that nothing but an oversight in Mr Sheridan could have prevented his making the distinction. See Principles, No. 409.

**SPRINGY**, spring'ê, *a.* 409. Full of springs or fountains.

**To SPRINKLE**, spring'kl, *v. a.* 405. To scatter, to disperse in small masses; to scatter in drops; to besprinkle, to wash, to wet, or dust by sprinkling.

**To SPRINKLE**, spring'kl, *v. n.* To perform the act of scattering in small drops.

**To SPRIT**, sprit, *v. a.* To throw out, to eject with force.

**To SPRIT**, sprit, *v. n.* To shoot, to germinate, to sprout.

**SPRIT**, sprit, *s.* Shoot, sprout.

**SPRITSAIL**, sprit'sâle, *s.* The sail which belongs to the bolt-sprit-mast.

**SPRITE**, sprite, *s.* A spirit, an incorporeal agent.

**SPRITEFULLY**, sprite'fûl-ê, *ad.* Vigorously, with life and ardour.

**To SPROUT**, sprôût, *v. n.* 313. To shoot by vegetation, to germinate; to shoot into ramifications; to grow.

**SPROUT**, sprôût, *s.* A shoot of a vegetable.

**SPRUCE**, sprôûse, *a.* 339. Nice, trim, neat.

**To SPRUCE**, sprôûse, *v. n.* To dress with affected neatness.

**SPRUCEBEER**, sprôûse-bêr', *s.* Beer tinctured with branches of fir.

**SPRUCELEATHER**, sprôûse-lêth'ûr, *s.* Prussian leather.

**SPRUCENESS**, sprôûse'nês, *s.* Neatness without elegance.

**SPRUNG**, sprûng, *The pret. and part. pass. of Spring.*

**SPUD**, spûd, *s.* A short knife.

**SPUME**, spûme, *s.* Foam, froth.

**To SPUME**, spûme, *v. n.* To foam, to froth.

**SPUMOUS**, spû'mûs, } *a.* Frothy, foamy.

**SPUMY**, spû'mê, }

**SPUN**, spûn, *The pret. and part. pass. of Spin.*

**SPUNGE**, spûnje, *s.* More properly *Sponge* A sponge.

**To SPUNGE**, spûnje, *v. n.* 7k. To lang un others for maintenance.



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

**SPUNGING-HOUSE**, spånjîng-höuse, *s.* A house to which debtors are taken before commitment to prison.

**SPUNGY**, spånjê, *a.* Full of small holes, and soft like sponge; wet, moist, watery; drunken, wet with liquor.

**SPUNK**, spånk, *s.* 408. Rotten wood, touchwood. Used in Scotland for animation, quick sensibility.

**SPUR**, spûr, *s.* A sharp point fixed on the rider's heel; incitement, instigation; a stimulus, any thing that galls and teases; the sharp points on the legs of a cock; any thing standing out, a snag.

To **SPUR**, spûr, *v. a.* To prick with the spur, to drive with the spur, to instigate, to incite, to urge forward; to drive by force.

To **SPUR**, spûr, *v. n.* To travel with great expedition; to press forward.

**SPURGALLED**, spûrgållê, *a.* Hurt with the spur.

**SPURGE**, spûrjê, *s.* A plant violently purgative.

**SPURIOUS**, spûrê-ûs, *a.* 314. Not genuine, counterfeit, adulterine; not legitimate, bastard.

**SPURLING**, spûrlîng, *s.* 410. A small sea fish.

To **SPURN**, spûrn, *v. a.* To kick, to strike or drive with the foot; to reject, to scorn, to put away with contempt, to disdain; to treat with contempt.

To **SPURN**, spûrn, *v. n.* To make contemptuous opposition; to toss up the heels, to kick or struggle.

**SPURN**, spûrn, *s.* Kick, insolent and contemptuous treatment.

**SPURNEY**, spûrnê, *s.* A plant.

**SPURRER**, spûrtûr, *s.* 98. One who uses spurs.

**SPURRIER**, spûrê-ûr, *s.* One who makes spurs.

**SPURRY**, spûrjê, *s.* A plant.

To **SPURT**, spûrt, *v. n.* To fly out with a quick stream.—See *To Spit*.

**SPUTATION**, spû-tû'shân, *s.* The act of spitting.

To **SPUTTER**, spûttûr, *v. n.* To emit moisture in small flying drops; to fly out in small particles with some noise; to speak hastily and obscurely.

To **SPUTTER**, spûttûr, *v. a.* 98. To throw out with noise.

**SPUTTERER**, spûttûr-ûr, *s.* One that sputters.

**SPY**, spl, *s.* One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others.

To **SPY**, spl, *v. a.* To discover by the eye at a distance; to discover by close examination; to search or discover by artifice.

To **SPY**, spl, *v. n.* To search narrowly.

**SPYBOAT**, spi'bôte, *s.* A boat sent out for intelligence.

**SQUAB**, skwôb, *a.* 86, 87. Unfeathered, newly hatched; fat, thick and stout, awkwardly bulky.

**SQUAB**, skwôb, *s.* A kind of sofa or couch, a stuffed cushion.

**SQUAB**, skwôb, *ad.* With a heavy sudden fall.

**SQUAB-PIE**, skwôb-pl, *s.* A pie made of many ingredients.

**SQUABBISH**, skwôbbîsh, *a.* Thick, heavy, fleshy.

To **SQUABBLE**, skwôbbld, *v. n.* 405. To quarrel to debate peevishly, to wrangle.

**SQUABREL**, skwôbbld, *s.* A low brawl, a petty quarrel.

**SQUABBLER**, skwôbbld-ûr, *s.* A quarrelsome fellow, a brawler.

**SQUADRON**, skwâ'drûn, *s.* 83, 85. A body of men drawn up in square; a part of an army, a troop; part of a fleet, a certain number of ships.

**SQUADRONED**, skwâ'drûnd, *a.* 359. Formed into squadrons.

**SQUALID**, skwôlîd, *a.* 86. Foul, nasty, filthy.—See *Quadrant*.

To **SQUALL**, skwâll, *v. n.* To scream out as a child or woman frightened.

**SQUALL**, skwâll, *s.* Loud scream; sudden gust of wind.

mêt 95—pline 105. pin 107—nô 162, nôve 164,

**SQUALLER**, skwâllûr, *s.* 58. Screamer, one that screams.

**SQUALLY**, skwâlljê, *a.* Windy, gusty.

**SQUAMOUS**, skwâmwûs, *a.* 314. Scaly, covered with scales.

To **SQUANDER**, skwôn'dûr, *v. a.* To scatter lavishly, to spend profusely; to scatter, to dissipate, to disperse.

**SQUANDERER**, skwôn'dûr-ûr, *s.* A spendthrift, a prodigal, a waster.

**SQUARE**, skwâre, *a.* Cornered, having right angles; forming a right angle; cornered, having angles of whatever content; parallel, exactly suitable; strong, well set; exact, honest, fair; in Geometry, Square root of any number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the Square, as four is the square root of sixteen.

**SQUARE**, skwâre, *s.* A figure with right angles and equal sides; an area of four sides, with houses on each side; content of an angle; a rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles; rule, regularity; squadron, troops formed square; level, equality; quartile, the astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other; rule, conformity; Squares go, the game proceeds.

To **SQUARE**, skwâre, *v. a.* To form with right angles; to reduce to a square; to measure, to reduce to a measure; to adjust, to regulate, to mould, to shape; to accommodate, to fit.

To **SQUARE**, skwâre, *v. n.* To suit well, to fit with; to quarrel, to go to opposite sides.

**SQUARENESS**, skwârenês, *s.* The state of being square.

**SQUASH**, skwôsh, *s.* 86. Any thing soft and easily crushed; a plant; any thing unripe, any thing soft; a sudden fall; a shock of soft bodies.

To **SQUASH**, skwôsh, *v. a.* To crush into pulp.

To **SQUAT**, skwôt, *v. n.* To sit cowering, to sit close to the ground.

**SQUAT**, skwôt, *a.* Cowering close to the ground; short and thick, having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and cowering.

**SQUAT**, skwôt, *s.* The posture of cowering or lying close, a sudden fall.

To **SQUEAK**, skwêke, *v. n.* 227. To set up a sudden dolorous cry; to cry with a shrill acute tone; to break silence or secrecy through fear or pain.

**SQUEAK**, skwêke, *s.* A shrill quick cry.

To **SQUEAL**, skwêle, *v. n.* 227. To cry with a shrill sharp voice, to cry with pain.

**SQUEAMISH**, skwêmîsh, *a.* Nice, fastidious, easily disgusted, having the stomach easily turned.

**SQUEAMISHNESS**, skwêmîsh-nês, *s.* Niceness, delicacy, fastidiousness.

To **SQUEEZE**, skwêze, *v. a.* 216. To press, to crush between two bodies; to oppress, to crush, to harass by extortion; to force between close bodies.

To **SQUEEZE**, skwêze, *v. n.* To act or pass in consequence of compression; to force a way through close bodies.

**SQUEEZE**, skwêze, *s.* Compression, pressure.

**SQUELCH**, skwêlsh, *s.* Heavy fall.

**SQUID**, skwîb, *s.* A small pipe of paper filled with wildfire; any petty fellow.

**SQUILL**, skwîl, *s.* A plant; a fish; an insect.

**SQUINT**, skwînt, *a.* Looking obliquely, looking suspiciously.

To **SQUINT**, skwînt, *v. n.* To look obliquely, to look not in a direct line of vision.

To **SQUINT**, skwînt, *v. a.* To form the eye to oblique vision; to turn the eye obliquely.

**SQUINT-EYED**, skwînt'îde, *a.* Having the sight directed obliquely; indirect, oblique, malignant.

To **SQUINY**, skwîwîné, *v. n.* To look squint. Obsolete cant word.

**SQUIRE**, skwâre, *s.* A gentleman next in rank to a knight; an attendant on a noble warrior.

**SQUIRREL**, skwê'rîl, *s.* 109. A small animal that lives in woods, leaping from tree to tree.

☞ This in this word ought not, according to analogy to be pronounced like *s. 109*; but custom seems to have fixed it too firmly in that sound to be altered without the appearance of pedantry. Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Mr Perry, and Mr Smith, give the *s* the sound that I have done.

To SQUIRT, skwür't, *v. a.* 108. To throw out in a quick stream.

To SQUIRT, skwür't, *v. n.* To prate, to let fly.

SQUIRT, skwür't, *s.* An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected; a small quick stream.

SQUIRTER, skwür't'är, *s.* One who plies a squirt.

To STAB, ståb, *v. a.* To pierce with a pointed weapon; to wound mortally or mischievously.

STAB, ståb, *s.* A wound with a sharp-pointed weapon; a dark injury, a sly mischief; a stroke, a blow.

STABBER, ståb'bår, *s.* 98. One who stabs, a private murderer.

STABLIMENT, stå-bil'lè-mènt, *s.* Support, firmness, act of making firm.

STABILITY, stå-bil'è-tè, *s.* Steadiness, strength to stand; fixedness; firmness of resolution.

STABLE, ståbl, *a.* 405. Fixed, able to stand; steady, constant.

STABLE, ståbl, *s.* 405. A house for beasts.

To STABLE, ståbl, *v. n.* To kennel, to dwell as beasts.

STABLEBOY, ståbl-böj, } *s.*

STABLEMAN, ståbl-mån, 88. } *s.*

STABLENESS, ståbl-nès, *s.* Power to stand; steadiness, constancy, stability.

To STABLISH, ståbl'ish, *v. a.* To establish, to fix, to settle.

STACK, ståk, *s.* A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood; a number of chimneys or funnels.

To STACK, ståk, *v. a.* To pile up regularly in ricks.

STACTE, ståkt, *s.* An aromatick, the gum that distils from the tree which produces myrrh.

STADTHOLDER, ståthöld'är, *s.* The chief magistrate of the United Provinces.

STAFF, ståf, *s.* Plural *Staves*. A stick with which a man supports himself in walking; a prop, a support; a stick used as a weapon; any long piece of wood; an ensign of an office; a stanza, a series of verses regularly disposed, so as that, when the stanza is concluded, the same order begins again.

STAFFTREE, ståfttrée, *s.* A sort of evergreen privet.

STAG, ståg, *s.* The male red deer; the male of the hind.

STAGE, stådje, *s.* A floor raised to view, on which any show is exhibited; the theatre, the place of scenick entertainments; any place where any thing is publicly transacted or performed, a place in which rest is taken on a journey; a single step of gradual process.

To STAGE, stådje, *v. a.* To exhibit publicly. Not in use.

STAGECOACH, stådje-kötsb', *s.* A coach that keeps its stages, a coach that passes and repasses on certain days for the accommodation of passengers.

STAGEPLAY, stådje-plå, *s.* Theatrical entertainment.

STAGER, ståjår, *s.* 98. A player; one who has long acted on the stage of life, a practitioner.

STAGGARD, ståggård, *s.* 88. A four-year-old stag.

To STAGGER, ståggår, *v. n.* 98. To reel, not to stand or walk steadily; to faint, to begin to give way; to hesitate, to fall into doubt.

To STAGGER, ståggår, *v. a.* To make to stagger, to make to reel; to shock, to alarm.

STAGGERS, ståggårz, *s.* A kind of horse apoplexy; madness, wild conduct. In this last sense out of use.

STAGNANCY, stågnån-sè, *s.* The state of being without motion or ventilation.

STAGNANT, stågnånt, *a.* Motionless, still.

To STAGNATE, stågnåte, *v. n.* 91. To lie motionless, to have no course or stream.

STAGNATION, stågnåshån, *s.* Stop of course, cessation of motion.

STALACTITE, stål-åk-tit'è, } *s.*

STALACTITES, stål-åk-tit'èz, } *s.*

Spars in the form of icicles.

STAIR, ståde, *part. adj.* 202. 222. Sober, grave, regular.

STAIN, ståne, *v. a.* 202. To blot, to spot; to disgrace, to spot with guilt or infamy.

STAIN, ståne, *s.* 73. Blot, spot, discoloration, taint of guilt or infamy; cause of reproach, shame.

STAINER, stånår, *s.* One who stains, one who blots.

STAINLESS, stånel's, *a.* Free from blots or spots; free from sin or reproach.

STAIR, ståre, *s.* 202. Steps by which we rise in an ascent from the lower part of a building to the upper.

STAIRCASE, ståre-kåse, *s.* The part of a fabrick that contains the stairs.

STAKE, ståke, *s.* A post or strong stick fixed in the ground; a piece of wood; any thing placed as a pallisade or fence; the post to which a beast is tied to be baited; any thing pledged or waged; the state of being hazarded, pledged, or waged.

To STAKE, ståke, *v. a.* To fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright; to wager, to hazard, to put to hazard.

STAGIRITE, stådj'è-rite, *s.* An inhabitant of Stagira; Aristotle so called because born at Stagira. See Principles, No. 156.

STALE, ståle, *a.* Old, long kept; altered by time; used till it is of no use or esteem.

STALE, ståle, *s.* Something exhibited or offered as no allurements to draw others to any place or purpose. In this sense little used; in Shakspeare it seems to signify a prostitute.

To STALE, ståle, *v. a.* To wear out, to make old. Not in use.

To STALE, ståle, *v. n.* To make water.

STALELY, ståle'lè, *ad.* Of old, of long time.

STALENESS, ståle'nès, *s.* Oldness, state of being long kept, state of being corrupted by time.

To STALK, ståwk, *v. n.* 84. To walk with high and superb steps; to walk behind a stalking horse or cover.

STALK, ståwk, *s.* High, proud, wide and stately step; the stem on which flowers or fruits grow; the stem of a quill.

STALKING-HORSE, ståwk'ing-hörse, *s.* A horse, either real or fictitious, by which a fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; a mask.

STALKY, ståwk'è, *a.* Hard like a stalk.

STALL, stål, *s.* 84. A crib in which an ox is fed, or where any horse is kept in the stable; a bench or form where any thing is set to sale; a small house or shed in which certain trades are practised; the seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

To STALL, stål, *v. a.* To keep in a stall stable; to invest.

STALL-FED, stål'fèd, *a.* Fed not with grass dry feed.

STALLION, stål'yån, *s.* 113. A horse kept for mares.

STAMINA, ståm'in-å, *s.* The first principal of any thing; the solids of a human body; those little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flower of plants.

☞ This word, like *animalcula*, is often, by mere English speakers, used as a singular. Thus, speaking of microscopic objects, they talk of seeing the leg of an *animalcula*, and, observing a person with a good constitution, they say he has a good *stamina*; to such speakers it may be observed, that these words are perfectly Latin

559. Flåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nò 162, môve 164,

plurals, the singulars of which are *animæculæ* and *stamina*.—See *Animæculæ*, *Lamina*, and *Miama*.

**STAMINEOUS**, stâ-min'ê-ûs, *a.* Consisting of threads.

**To STAMMER**, stâm'mûr, *v. n.* 98. To speak with unnatural hesitation, to utter words with difficulty.

**STAMMERER**, stâm'mûr-ûr, *s.* One who speaks with hesitation.

**To STAMP**, stâmp, *v. a.* To strike by pressing the foot hastily downward; to impress with some mark or figure; to mint, to form, to coin.

**To STAMP**, stâmp, *v. n.* To strike the foot suddenly downward.

**STAMP**, stâmp, *s.* Any instrument by which a hollow impression is made, a mark set on any thing, impression; a thing marked or stamped; a picture cut in wood or metal; a mark set upon things that pay customs to the government; a character of reputation good or bad; authority, currency, value; make, cast, form.

**STAMPER**, stâmp'ûr, *s.* 98. An instrument of pounding.

**To STANCH**, stâns, *v. a.* 78. To stop blood, to hinder from running.

**To STANCH**, stâns, *v. n.* To stop.

**STANCH**, stâns, *a.* Sound, such as will not run out; firm, sound of principle, trusty, hearty, determined; strong, not to be broken.

**STANCHION**, stân'shûn, *s.* A prop, a support.

**STANCHLESS**, stâns'hlês, *a.* Not to be stopped.

**To STAND**, stând, *v. n.* Pret. *I Stood*; *I have Stood*. To be upon the feet, not to sit or lie down; to be not demolished or overthrown; to be placed as an edifice; to remain erect, not to fall; to become erect; to stop, to halt, not to go forward; to be at a stationary point without progress or regression; to be in a state of firmness; to be in any posture of resistance or defence; to be in a state of hostility; not to yield, not to fly, not to give way; to be placed with regard to rank or order; to remain in the present state; to be in any particular state; not to become void, to remain in force; to consist, to have its being or essence; to be with respect to terms of a contract; to have a place; to be in any state at the time present; to be in a permanent state; to be with regard to condition or fortune; to have any particular respect; to depend, to rest, to be supported; to be with regard to state of mind; to be resolutely of a party; to be in the place, to be representative; to hold a course; to offer as a candidate; to place himself, to be placed; to stagnate, not to flow; to be without motion; to insist, to dwell with many words; to persist, to persevere; to adhere, to abide; to be consistent; to Stand by, to support, to defend, not to desert; to be present without being an actor; to repose on, to rest in; to Stand for, to propose one's self a candidate; to maintain, to profess to support; to Stand off, to keep at a distance; not to comply; to forbear friendship or intimacy; to have relief, to appear protuberant or prominent; to Stand out, to hold resolution, to hold a post; not to comply, to secede; to be prominent or protuberant; to Stand to, to ply, to persevere; to remain fixed in a purpose; to Stand under, to undergo, to sustain; to Stand up, to arise in order to gain notice; to Stand upon, to concern, to interest; to take pride; to insist.

**To STAND**, stând, *v. a.* To endure, to resist without flying or yielding; to await, to abide, to suffer; to keep, to maintain.

**STAND**, stând, *s.* A station, a place where one waits standing; rank, post, station; a stop; a halt; stop, interruption; the act of opposing; highest mark, stationary point; a point beyond which one cannot proceed; difficulty, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation; a frame or table on which glasses are placed.

**STANDARD**, stân'dârd, *s.* An ensign in war, particularly the ensign of the horse; that which is of undoubted authority, that which is the test of other things of the same kind; that which has been tried by the proper test; a settled rate; a standing stem or tree.

**STANDARD-BEARER**, stân'dârd-bêr-ûr, *s.* One who bears standard or ensign.

**DER**, stând'ûr, *s.* 98. One who stands;

a tree that has stood long; Stander by, one present, a mere spectator.

**STANDING**, stând'ing, *part. a.* Settled, established lasting, not transitory; stagnant, not running; placed on feet.

**STANDING**, stând'ing, *s.* 410. Continuance, long possession of an office; station, place to stand in power to stand; rank; condition; competition, candidateship.

**STANDISH**, stân'dish, *s.* A case for pen and ink.

**STANG**, stâng, *s.* A perch, a measure of five yards and a half.

**STANK**, stângk. The pret. of *Stink*.

**STANNARY**, stân'nâr-ê, *a.* Relating to the tin works.

**STANZA**, stân'zâ, *s.* 92. A number of lines regularly adjusted to each other, so much of a poem: as contains every variation of measure or relation of rhyme.

**STABLE**, stâ'pl, *s.* 405. A settled mart, an established emporium.

**STAPLE**, stâ'pl, *a.* Settled, established in commerce; according to the laws of commerce.

**STAPLE**, stâ'pl, *s.* A loop of iron, a bar bent and driven in at both ends.

**STAR**, stâr, *s.* 78. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal sky; the pole star; configuration of the planets supposed to influence fortune; a mark of reference.

**STAR-APPLE**, stâr'âp-pl, *s.* A plant.

**STARBOARD**, stâr'bôrd, *s.* Is the right-hand side of a ship, as larboard is the left.

**STARCH**, stâr'tsh, *s.* 78. A kind of viscous matter made of flour or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened.

**To STARCH**, stâr'tsh, *v. a.* To stiffen with starch.

**STARCHAMBER**, stâr'tshâm-bûr, *s.* A kind of criminal court of equity.

**STARCHED**, stâr'tsh, *a.* 359. Stiffened with starch; stiff, precise, formal.

**STARCHER**, stâr'tsh'ûr, *s.* 98. One whose trade is to starch.

**STARCLY**, stâr'tsh'ly, *ad.* Stiffly, precisely.

**STARCHNESS**, stâr'tsh'nês, *s.* Stiffness, preciseness.

**To STARE**, stâre, *v. n.* To look with fixed eyes, to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, or horreur; to Stare in the face, to be undeniably evident; to stand out prominent.

**STARE**, stâre, *s.* Fixed look; staring.

**STARER**, stâr'ûr, *s.* 98. One who looks with fixed eyes.

**STAR-FISH**, stâr'fish, *s.* A fish branching out into several points.

**STAR-GAZER**, stâr'gâ-zûr, *s.* An astronomer, an astrologer.

**STAR-HAWK**, stâr'hâwk, *s.* A sort of hawk.

**STARKE**, stâr'k, *s.* 78. Stiff, strong, rugged; deep, full; mere, simple, plain, gross.

**STARKE**, stâr'k, *ad.* Is used to extend or augment the signification of a word, as, Stark mad, mad in highest degree.

**STARKLY**, stâr'k'ly, *ad.* Stiffly, strongly.

**STARLESS**, stâr'lês, *a.* Having no light of stars.

**STARLIGHT**, stâr'lite, *s.* Lustre of the stars.

**STARLIGHT**, stâr'lite, *a.* Lighted by the stars.

**STARLIKE**, stâr'like, *a.* Having various points resembling a star in lustre; bright, illustrious.

**STARLING**, stâr'ling, *s.* A bird; it is one of those that may be taught to whistle, and articulate words.

**STARPAVED**, stâr'pâvd, *a.* Studded with stars.

**STARPROOF**, stâr'prôôf, *a.* Impervious to starlight.

**STARRED**, stâr'rd, *a.* 359. Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune; decorated with stars.

**STARRY**, stâr'ry, *a.* 82. Decorated with stars, consisting of stars, stellar; resembling stars.

**STARRING**, stâr'ring, *a.* 82. 410. Shining with stellar light.

nör 167, nôt 163—tåbe 171, tåb 172, båll 173—ðil 299—pönd 313—thin 466, this 469.

**STARSHOOT**, stár'shóöt, *s.* A supposed emission from a star.

**To START**, stárt, *v. n.* 78. To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame; to rise suddenly; to move with sudden quickness; to shrink, to winch; to deviate; to set out from the barrier at a race; to set out upon any pursuit.

**To START**, stárt, *v. a.* To alarm, to disturb suddenly; to make to start or fly hastily from a hiding place; to bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to discover, to bring within pursuit; to put suddenly out of place.

**START**, stárt, *s.* A motion of terror, a sudden twitch or contraction of the frame; a sudden rousing to action, excitement; sally, vehement eruption; sudden effusion; sudden fit; intermitted action; a quick sprug or motion; first emission from the barrier, act of setting out; to get the Start, to begin before another, to obtain advantage over another.

**STARTER**, stárt'úr, *s.* 98. One who shrinks from his purpose.

**STARTINGLY**, stárt'ing-lé, *ad.* 410. By sudden fits, with frequent intermission.

**To STARTLE**, stárt'l, *v. n.* 405. To shrink, to move on feeling a sudden impression.

**To STARTLE**, stárt'l, *v. a.* To fright, to shock, to impress with sudden terror.

**STARTLE**, stárt'l, *s.* Sudden alarm, shock, sudden impression of terror.

**STARTUP**, stárt'úp, *s.* One that comes suddenly into notice.

**To STARVE**, stárv, *v. n.* To perish, to be destroyed; to perish with hunger; to be killed with cold; to suffer extreme poverty; to be destroyed with cold.

**STARVE**, stárv, *v. a.* To kill with hunger; to subdue by famine; to kill with cold; to deprive of force or vigour.

**STARVLING**, stárv'ling, *s.* 410. An animal thin and weak for want of nourishment.

**STARWORT**, stárv'wúrt, *s.* Elecampane.

**STATARY**, stá'tá-ré, *a.* 512. Fixed, settled.

**STATE**, stá'té, *s.* Condition, circumstances of nature or fortune; modification of any thing; estate, signiory, possession; the community, the publick, the commonwealth; a republick, a government not monarchical; rank, condition, quality; solemn pomp, appearance of greatness; dignity, grandeur; a seat of dignity; the principal persons in the government.

**To STATE**, stá'té, *v. a.* To settle, to regulate; to represent in all the circumstances of modification.

**STATELINESS**, stá'té'lé-nés, *s.* Grandeur, majestic appearance, august manner, dignity; appearance of pride, affected dignity.

**STATELY**, stá'té'lé, *ad.* August, grand, lofty, elevated; elevated in mien or sentiment.

**STATELY**, stá'té'lé, *a.* Majestically.

**STATESMAN**, stá'ts'mán, *s.* 88. A politician, one versed in the arts of government; one employed in publick affairs.

**STATESWOMAN**, stá'ts'wúm-ún, *s.* A woman who meddles with publick affairs.

**STATICAL**, stá'té-kál, } *a.*

**STATICK**, stá'tík, 509. }  
Relating to the science of weighing.

**STATICKS**, stá'tíks, *s.* The science which considers the weight of bodies.

**STATION**, stá'shún, *s.* The act of standing; a state of rest; a place where any one is placed; post assigned, office; situation, position; employment, office; rank, condition, life.

**To STATION**, stá'shún, *v. a.* To place in a certain post, rank, or place.

**STATIONARY**, stá'shún-à-ré, *a.* Fixed, not progressive.

☞ This word, though not noticed by Johnson, is used to signify the goods of a stationer: such as books, paper, and other commodities for writing. The reason why a seller of paper is called a stationer, is, that formerly the sellers of paper were itinerants or pedlars; and that

as the trade became more important, they took a stand or station, which gave a name to the profession.

**STATIONER**, stá'shún-úr, *s.* 98. A bookseller; a seller of paper.

**STATIST**, stá'tíst, *s.* A statesman, a politician. Not in use.

**STATISTICAL**, stá'tís-té-kál, } *a.*

**STATISTICK**, stá'tís-tík, }  
☞ This word is not found in any of our Dictionaries, and seems to have been first used by Sir John Sinclair in his plan for a statement of the trade, population, and productions of every county in Scotland; with the food, diseases, and longevity of its inhabitants: a plan which reflects the greatest credit on the understanding and benevolence of that gentleman, as it is big with advantages both to the philosopher and the politician. These words must not be confounded with *statical* and *statick*; for though such a plan leads to a philosophical weighing of these provincial circumstances, yet certainly the first idea is that of *stating* these circumstances; and therefore these words are formed from the English verb *to state*, and not from *staticks*, derived from the Greek word *στασις*.

**STATUARY**, stá't'shù-à-ré, *s.* The art of carving images or representations of life; one that practises or professes the art of making statues.

**STATUE**, stá't'shù, *s.* 463. An image, a solid representation of any living being.

**To STATUE**, stá't'shù, *v. a.* To place as a statue. Not used.

**STATUURE**, stá't'shùre, *s.* 463. The height of any animal.

**STATUTABLE**, stá't'shù-tá-bl, *a.* According to statute.

**STATUTE**, stá't'shùte, *s.* 463. A law, an edict of the legislature.

**To STAVE**, stáve, *v. a.* To break in pieces; to push off as with a staff; to pour out by breaking the cask.

**STAVES**, stá'vz, *s.* The plural of *Staff*.

**To STAY**, stá, *v. n.* 220. To continue in a place, to forbear departure; to continue in a state; to wait, to attend; to stop, to be long; to dwell, to rest confidently.

**To STAY**, stá, *v. a.* To stop, to withhold, to repress; to delay, to obstruct, to hinder from progression; to keep from departure; to prop, to support, to hold up.

**STAY**, stá, *s.* Continuance in a place, forbearance of departure; stand, cessation of progression; a stop, an obstruction, a hinderance from progress; restraint, prudence, caution; a fixed state; a prop, a support; a tackling.

**STAYED**, stáde, *part. a.* 222. Fixed, settled; serious, not volatile; stopped.

**STAYEDLY**, stáde'lé, *ad.* Composedly, gravely, prudently, soberly.

**STAYEDNESS**, stáde'nés, *s.* Composure, prudence, gravity, judiciousness.

**STAYER**, stá'úr, *s.* 98. One who stops, holds, or supports.

**STAYLACE**, stá'láse, *s.* A lace with which women fasten their boddices.

**STAYS**, stáze, *s.* (Without a singular.) Boddices, a kind of stiff waistcoat worn by ladies; ropes in a ship to keep the mast from falling; any support, any thing that keeps another extended.

**STEAD**, stéd, *s.* 234. Room, place which another had or might have; use, help; the frame of a bed. See *Instead*.

**To STEAD**, stéd, *v. a.* To help, to support, to assist. Little used.

**STEADFAST**, stéd'fást, *a.* Fast in a place, firm, fixed; constant, resolute.

**STEADFASTLY**, stéd'fást-lé, *ad.* Firmly, constantly.

**STEADFASTNESS**, stéd'fást-nés, *s.* Immutability, fixedness; firmness, constancy, resolution.

**STEADILY**, stéd'é-lé, *ad.* Without tottering, without shaking; without variation or irregularity.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mö 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nò 162, möve 164,

**STEADINESS**, stêd'ê-nês, *s.* State of being not tottering nor easily shaken; firmness, constancy; consistent, unvaried conduct.

**STEADY**, stêd'ê, *a.* Firm, fixed, not tottering; not wavering, not fickle, not changeable with regard to resolution or attention.

**STEAK**, stâke, *s.* 240. A slice of flesh broiled or fried, a collop.

**To STEAL**, stêle, *v. a.* 227. *Preterit I Stole.* Part. pass. *Stolen.* To take by theft, to take clandestinely, to take without right; to withdraw or convey without notice; to gain or effect by private means.

**STEALER**, stêlâr, *s.* 98. One who steals, a thief.

**STEALINGLY**, stêl'ing-lê, *ad.* 410. Silly, by invisible motion.

**STEALTH**, stêlth, *s.* 234. 515. The act of stealing, theft; the thing stolen; secret act, clandestine practice.

**STEALTHY**, stêlth'ê, *a.* Done clandestinely, performed by stealth.

**STEAM**, stême, *s.* 227. The smoke or vapour of any thing moist and hot.

**To STEAM**, stême, *v. n.* To smoke or vapour with moist heat; to send up vapours; to pass in vapours.

**STEED**, stêed, *s.* 246. A horse for state or war.

**STEEL**, stêel, *s.* 246. Steel is a kind of iron, refined and hardened, of great use in the making of tools and instruments of all kinds; it is often used for weapons or armour; chalybeate medicines; it is used proverbially for hardness, as, heads of steel.

**To STEEL**, stêel, *v. a.* To point or edge with steel; to make hard or firm.

**STEELY**, stêel'ê, *a.* Made of steel; hard, firm.

**STEELYARD**, stêel'yârd, *s.* A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed farther from the fulcrum.

**Steward**, this word, in common usage among those who weigh heavy bodies, has contracted its double *e* into single *i*, and is pronounced as if written *stiyârd*. This contraction is so common in compound words of this kind as to become an idiom of pronunciation, which cannot be easily counteracted without opposing the current of the language. See Principles, No. 513, and the word *Knowledge*.

**STEEP**, stêep, *a.* 246. Rising or descending with great inclination.

**STEEP**, stêep, *s.* Precipice, ascent or descent approaching to perpendicularity.

**To STEEP**, stêep, *v. a.* To soak, to macerate, to imbue, to dip.

**STEEPLE**, stêep'l, *s.* 405. A turret of a church generally furnished with bells.

**STEEPLY**, stêep'lê, *ad.* With precipitous declivity.

**STEEPNESS**, stêep'nês, *s.* Precipitous declivity.

**STEEPLY**, stêep'lê, *a.* Having a precipitous declivity.

**STEER**, stêer, *s.* 246. A young bullock.

**To STEER**, stêer, *v. a.* To direct, to guide a vessel in a passage.

**To STEER**, stêer, *v. n.* 246. To direct a course.

**STEEBAGE**, stêer-lêje, *s.* 90. The act or practice of steering; direction, regulation of a course; that by which any course is guided; regulation or management of any thing; the stern or hinder part of the ship.

**STEERSMATE**, stêerz'mâte, } *s.*

**STEERSMAN**, stêerz'mân, 88. } *s.*  
A pilot, one who steers a ship.

**STENOGRAPHY**, stêg-â-nôg'grâf-fê, *s.* 518.

The art of secret writing by characters or ciphers.

**STENOTICK**, stêg-nô't'ik, *a.* 509. Binding, rendering costly.

**STELLAR**, stêl'lâr, *a.* 88. Astral, relating to the stars.

**STELLATE**, stêl'lâte, *a.* Pointed in the manner of a painted star.

**STELLATION**, stêl-lâ'shûn, *s.* Emission of light as from a star.

**STELLIFEROUS**, stêl-lîff'êr-ûs, *a.* Having stars.

**STEM**, stêm, *s.* The stalk, the twig; family, race, generation; the prow or forepart of a ship.

**To STEM**, stêm, *v. a.* To oppose a current, to pass cross or forward notwithstanding the stream.

**STENCH**, stêns, *s.* A violent stink.

**STENOGRAPHY**, stê-nôg'grâf-fê, *s.* Short-hand.

**STENTOROPHONICK**, stên-tô-rô-fôn'ik, *a.* Speaking loudly.

**To STEP**, stêp, *v. n.* To move by a single change of the place of the foot; to advance by a sudden progression; to move mentally; to go, to walk; to take a short walk; to walk gravely and slowly.

**STEP**, stêp, *s.* Progression by one removal of the foot; one remove in climbing; quantity of space passed or measured by one removal of the foot, a small length, a small space; walk, passage; progression, act of advancing; footstep, print of the foot; gait, manner of walking; action, instance of conduct.

**STEP**, stêp, *In Composition*, signifies one who is related only by marriage.

**STEPPINGSTONE**, stêpp'ing-stôn, *s.* Stone laid to catch the foot, and save it from wet or dirt.

**STERCORACEOUS**, stêr-kô-râ'shûs, *a.* 357. Belonging to dung.

**STERCORATION**, stêr-kô-râ'shûn, *s.* The act of dunging.

**STEREOGRAPHY**, stêr-rê-ôg'grâf-fê, *s.* 518. The art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane.

**STEREOGRAPHIC**, stê-rê-ô-grâf'ik, *a.* Delineated on a plane.

**STEROMETRY**, stêr-rê-ôm'mê-trê, *s.* 518. The art of measuring all sorts of solid bodies.

**STEREOTYPE**, stêrê-ô-tîpe, *s.* 534. The art of printing from solid plates cast from moveable types, instead of printing from the types themselves.

**STERIL**, stêr'il, *a.* Barren, unfruitful, not productive, wanting fecundity.

**STERILITY**, stê-rîl'ê-tê, *s.* Barrenness, want of fecundity, unfruitfulness.

**To STERILIZE**, stêr'il-ize, *v. a.* To make barren, to deprive of fecundity.

**STERLING**, stêr'ling, *a.* 410. An epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated; genuine, having past the test.

**STERLING**, stêr'ling, *s.* English coin, money; standard rate.

**STERN**, stêrn, *a.* Severe of countenance; severe of manners, harsh, unrelenting; hard, afflictive.

**STERN**, stêrn, *s.* The hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed; post of management, direction; the hinder part of any thing.

**STERNAGE**, stêrn'âje, *s.* 90. The steerage or stern.

**STERNLY**, stêrn'lê, *ad.* In a stern manner, severely.

**STERNNESS**, stêrn'nês, *s.* Severity of look; severity or harshness of manners.

**STERNON**, stêrn'ôn, *s.* 166. The breast bone.

**STERNUTATION**, stêr-nû-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of sneezing.

**STERNUTATIVE**, stêr-nû-tâ-tîv, *a.* Having the quality of sneezing.

**STERNUTATORY**, stêr-nû-tâ-tûr-ê, *s.* Medicine that provokes to sneeze.—See *Domestick*, 512. 557.

**To STEW**, stû, *v. a.* To seeth any thing in a slow moist heat.

**To STEW**, stû, *v. n.* To be seethed in a slow moist heat.

**STEW**, stû, *s.* A bagnio, a hothouse; a brothel, a house of prostitution; a storepond, a small pond where fish are kept for the table.

**STEWARD**, stû'ârd, *s.* 88. One who manages the affairs of another; an officer of state.

**STEWARDSHIP**, stû'ârd-shîp, *s.* The office of a steward.

**STICK**, stik, *s.* 400. A piece of wood small and long.

**To STICK**, stík, *v. a.* To fasten on so as that it may adhere.

**To STICK**, stík, *v. n.* To adhere, to unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating power; to be inseparable, to be united with any thing; to rest upon the memory painfully; to stop, to lose motion; to resist emission; to be constant, to adhere with firmness; to be troublesome by adhering; to remain, not to be lost; to dwell upon, not to forsake; to cause difficulties or scruple; to scruple, to hesitate; to be stopped, to be unable to proceed; to be embarrassed; to be puzzled; to stick out; to be prominent with deformity; to be unemployed.

**To STICK**, stik, *v. a.* To stab, to pierce with a pointed instrument; to fix upon a pointed body; to fasten by transfixion; to set with something pointed.

**STICKINESS**, stik'kè-nès, *s.* Adhesive quality, glutinousness, tenacity.

**To STICKLE**, stik'kl, *v. n.* 405. To take part with one side or other; to contest, to altercate, to contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence; to trim, to play fast and loose.

**STICKLEBAG**, stik'kl-båg, *s.* The smallest of fresh water fish.

**STICKLER**, stik'kl-úr, *s.* 98. A sidesman to fencers, a second to a duellist; an obstinate contender about any thing.

**STICKY**, stik'kè, *a.* Viscous, adhesive, glutinous.

**STIFF**, stíf, *a.* Rigid, inflexible; not soft, not giving way, not fluid; strong, not easily resisted; hardy, stubborn, not easily subdued; obstinate, pertinacious; harsh, not written with ease; constrained, formal, rigorous in certain ceremonies.

**To STIFFEN**, stífín, *v. n.* 103. To make stiff, to make inflexible, to make unpliant; to make obstinate.

**To STIFFEN**, stífín, *v. n.* To grow stiff, to grow rigid, to become unpliant; to grow hard, to be hardened; to grow less susceptible of impression, to grow obstinate.

**STIFHEARTED**, stíf-hárt'éd, *a.* Obstinate, stubborn, contumacious.

**STIFFLY**, stíf'lé, *ad.* Rigidly, inflexibly, stubbornly.

**STIFFNECKED**, stíf'nékt, *a.* 366. Stubborn, obstinate, contumacious.

**STIFFNESS**, stíf'nès, *s.* Rigidity, inflexibility; inaptitude to motion; tension, not laxity; obstinacy, stubbornness, contumaciousness; unpleasing formality, constraint; rigorosity, harshness; manner of writing, not easy, but harsh and constrained.

**To STIFLE**, stíf, *v. a.* 405. To oppress or kill by closeness of air, to suffocate; to keep in, to hinder from emission; to extinguish by artful or gentle means; to suppress, to conceal.

**STIGMA**, stíg'må, *s.* 92. A brand, a mark with a hot iron, a mark of infamy.

**STIGMATICAL**, stíg-måt'tè-kål, } *a.*

**STIGMATICK**, stíg-måt'tík, 509, } *a.*

Branded or marked with some token of infamy.

**To STIGMATIZE**, stíg'må-tíze, *v. a.* To mark with a brand, to disgrace with a note of reproach.

**STILE**, stíle, *s.* A set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another; a pin to cast the shadow in a sundial.

**STILETTO**, stíl-lét'tò, *s.* A small dagger, of which the blade is not edged, but round, with a sharp point.

**To STILL**, stíl, *v. a.* To silence, to make silent; to quiet, to appease; to make motionless.

**STILL**, stíl, *a.* Silent, uttering no noise; quiet, calm; motionless.

**STILL**, stíl, *s.* Calm, silence.

**STILL**, stíl, *ad.* To this time, till now; nevertheless, notwithstanding; in an increasing degree; always, ever, continually; after that; in continuance.

**STILL**, stíl, *s.* A vessel for distillation, an alembick.

**To STILL**, stíl, *v. a.* To distil, to extract or operate upon by distillation.

**STILLATITIOUS**, stíl-lå-tish'ús, *a.* Falling in drops, drawn by a still.

**STILLATORY**, stíl'lå-túr-é, *s.* 512. 557. An alembick, a vessel in which distillation is performed; the room in which stills are placed, a laboratory.

**STILLBORN**, stíl'börn, *a.* Born lifeless, dead in the birth.

**STILL-LIFE**, stíl'lífe, *s.*

Mr Mason explains this word by "things that have only vegetable life." But I am much mistaken if Painters do not use it to signify the bodies of animals also, as fish, game, &c.

**STILLNESS**, stíl'l'nès, *s.* Calm, quiet, silence, taciturnity.

**STILLY**, stíl'lé, *ad.* Silently, not loudly; calmly, not tumultuously.

**STILTS**, stílts, *s.* Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk.

**To STIMULATE**, stím'må-låte, *v. a.* To prick, to prick forward, to excite by some pungent motive; in Physick, to excite a quick sensation, with a derivation towards the part.

**STIMULATION**, stím-må-lå'shún, *s.* Excitement, pungency.

**To STING**, stíng, *v. a.* Pret. I *Stung* or *Stang*. Part pass. *Stung*, and *Stung*. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions; to pain acutely.

**STING**, stíng, *s.* A sharp point with which some animals are armed; any thing that gives pain; the point in the last verse of an epigram.

**STINGILY**, stíng'jé-lé, *ad.* Covetously.

**STINGINESS**, stíng'jé-nès, *s.* Avarice, covetousness, nigardliness.

**STINGLESS**, stíng'lès, *a.* Having no sting.

**STINGO**, stíng'gò, *s.* Old strong beer.

**STINGY**, stíng'jé, *a.* Covetous, nigardly, avaricious.

**To STINK**, stíngk, *v. n.* Pret. I *Stunk* or *Stank*. To emit an offensive smell, commonly a smell of putrefaction.

**STINK**, stíngk, *s.* 408. Offensive smell.

**STINKARD**, stíngk'úrd, *s.* 88. A mean stinking paltry fellow.

**STINKER**, stíngk'úr, *s.* 98. Something intended to offend by the smell.

**STINKINGLY**, stíngk'íng-lé, *ad.* 410. With a stink.

**STINKPOT**, stíngk'pòt, *s.* An artificial composition offensive to the smell.

**To STINT**, stínt, *v. a.* To bound, to limit, to confine, to restrain, to stop.

**STINT**, stínt, *s.* Limit, bound, restraint; a proportion, a quantity assigned.

**STIPEND**, stíp'pénd, *s.* Wages, settled pay.

**STIPENDIARY**, stíp-pénd'è-å-ré, or stíp-pénd'è-å-ré, *a.* 293, 294, 376. Receiving salaries, performing any service for a stated price.

**STIPENDIARY**, stíp-pénd'è-å-ré, *s.* One who performs any service for a settled payment.

**STIPTICAL**, stíp'tè-kål, } *a.*

**STIPTICK**, stíp'tík, 509, } *a.*

Having the power to staunch blood, astringent.

**To STIPULATE**, stíp'pù-låte, *v. n.* To contract, to bargain, to settle terms.

**STIPULATION**, stíp-ù-lå'shún, *s.* Bargain.

**To STIR**, stúr, *v. a.* 109. To move, to remove from its place; to agitate, to bring into debate; to incite, to instigate, to animate; to Stir up, to incite, to put into action.

**To STIR**, stúr, *v. n.* To move one's self, to go out of the place, to change place; to be in motion, not to be still; to become the object of notice; to rise in the morning.

**STIR**, stúr, *s.* Tumult, bustle; commotion, public disturbance; tumultuous disorder; agitation, conflicting passion.

**STIRP**, stérp, *s.* 108. Race, family, generation.

**STIRREY**, stúr'rúr, *s.* 98. One who is in motion.

539. Flåte 73, fār 77, fäll 83, fāt 81,—mē 93, mēt 95—plne 105, pln 107—nō 162, möve 164,

one who puts in motion; a riser in the morning; Stirrer up, an inciter, an instigator.

**STRAP**, stūr'rup, *s.* An iron hoop suspended by a strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

**To STITCH**, stitsh, *v. a.* To sew, to work on with a needle; to join, to unite; to stitch up, to mend what was rent.

**To STITCH**, stitsh, *v. n.* To practise needlework.

**STITCH**, stitsh, *s.* A pass of the needle and thread through any thing; a sharp sudden pain.

**STITCHERY**, stitsh'ūr-ē, *s.* Needlework.

**STITCHWORT**, stitsh'wūrt, *s.* Camomile.

**SMITHY**, stith'ē, *s.* An anvil, the iron body on which the smith forges his work.

**STOCADO**, stōk-kā'dō, *s.* A thrust with the rapier.—See *Lumbago*.

**STOCK**, stōk, *s.* The trunk, the body of a plant; the trunk into which a graft is inserted; a log, a post; a man proverbially stupid; the handle of any thing; a support of a ship while it is building; a thrust, a stocadō; something made of linen, a cravat, a close neck-cloth; a race, a lineage, a family; the principal, capital store, fund already provided; quantity, store, body; a fund established by the government, of which the value rises and falls by artifice or chance.

**To STOCK**, stōk, *v. a.* To store, to fill sufficiently; to lay in store; to put in the stocks; to stock up, to extricate.

**STOCKDOVE**, stōk'dūv, *s.* Ringdove.

**STOCKFISH**, stōk'fish, *s.* Dried cod, so called from its hardness.

**STOCKGILLYFLOWER**, stōk-jil'ē-flōd-ūr, *s.* A plant.

**STOCKING**, stōk'ing, *s.* 410. The covering of the leg.

**STOCKJOBBER**, stōk'jōb-būr, *s.* One who gets money by buying and selling in the funds.

**STOCKISH**, stōk'ish, *a.* Hard, blockish.

**STOCKLOCK**, stōk'lōk, *s.* Lock fixed in wood.

**STOCKS**, stōks, *s.* Prison for the legs.

**STOCKSTILL**, stōk'stīl, *a.* Motionless.

**STOCK**, stō'k, *s.* A philosopher of the sect of Zeno, holding the neutrality of external things.

**STOLE**, stōle, *s.* A long vest.

**STOLE**, stōle, The pret. of *Steal*.

**STOLEN**, stōln, 103. Part. pass. of *Steal*.

**STOLIDITY**, stō-ld'ē-tē, *s.* Stupidity, want of sense. Not used.

**STOMACH**, stūm'mūk, *s.* 165. 353. The ventricle in which food is digested; appetite, desire of food; inclination, liking; anger, violence of temper; sullenness, resentment; pride, haughtiness.

**To STOMACH**, stūm'mūk, *v. a.* To resent, to remember with anger and malignity.

**To STOMACH**, stūm'mūk, *v. n.* To be angry.

**STOMACHED**, stūm'mūkt, *a.* 359. Filled with passions of resentment.

**STOMACHER**, stūm'mā-tshūr, *s.* An ornamental covering worn by women, on the breast.

**STOMACHFUL**, stūm'mūk-fūl, *a.* Sullen, stubborn, perverse.

**STOMACHFULNESS**, stūm'mūk-fūl-nēs, *s.* Stubbornness, sullenness.

**STOMACHICAL**, stō-māk'ē-kāl, } *a.*

**STOMACHICK**, stō-māk'ik, 509. } *a.*

Relating to the stomach, pertaining to the stomach.

**STOMACHICK**, stō-māk'ik, *s.* A medicine for the stomach.

⚡ We not infrequently hear this word pronounced *stomatick*; but this pronunciation, though not confined to the vulgar, is so gross an irregularity as to deserve the reprobation of every correct speaker.

**STONE**, stōne, *s.* Stones are bodies insipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, not soluble in water; piece of stone cut for building; gem, precious stone; calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the case which in some fruits contains the seed; testicle;

a weight containing fourteen pound: Stone is used by way of exaggeration, as, Stone-still, stone-dead; to leave no Stone returned, to do every thing that can be done.

**STONE**, stōne, *a.* Made of stone.

**To STONE**, stōne, *v. a.* To pelt, to beat, or kill with stones; to harden.

**STONEBREAK**, stōne'brāke, *s.* An herb.

**STONECHATTER**, stōne'tshāt-tūr, *s.* A bird.

**STONECROP**, stōne'krōp, *s.* A sort of tree.

**STONECUTTER**, stōne'kūt-tūr, *s.* One whose trade is to hew stones.

**STONEFERN**, stōne'fēr'n, *s.* A plant.

**STONEFLY**, stōne'fli, *s.* An insect.

**STONEFRUIT**, stōne'frōd, *s.* Fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp.

**STONEHAWK**, stōne'hāwk, *s.* A kind of hawk.

**STONEHORSE**, stōne'hōrse, *s.* A horse not castrated.

**STONEPIT**, stōne'pīt, *s.* A quarry, a pit where stones are dug.

**STONEPITCH**, stōne'pītsh, *s.* Hard inspissated pitch.

**STONEPLOVER**, stōne'plāv-ūr, *s.* A bird.

**STONEWORK**, stōne'wūrk, *s.* Building of stone.

**STONINESS**, stō'nē-nēs, *s.* The quality of having many stones.

**STONY**, stō'nē, *a.* Made of stone, abounding with stones; petrifick; hard, inflexible, unrelenting.

**STOOD**, stūd, 307. The pret. of *To Stand*.

**STOOL**, stōd, *s.* 306. A seat without a back, so distinguished from a chair; evacuation by purgative medicines.

**STOOLBALL**, stōd'bāl, *s.* A play where balls are driven from stool to stool.

**To STOOP**, stōp, *v. n.* 306. To bend down, to bend forward; to lean forward standing or walking; to yield, to bend; to submit; to descend from rank or dignity; to yield, to be inferior; to sink from resolution or superiority; to condescend; to come down on prey as a falcon; to alight from the wing; to sink to a lower place.

**STOOP**, stōp, *s.* Act of stooping, inclination downward; descent from dignity or superiority; fall of a bird upon his prey; a vessel of liquor.

**STOOPINGLY**, stōp'ing-lē, *ad.* 410. With inclination downwards.

**To STOP**, stōp, *v. a.* To hinder from progressive motion; to hinder from any change of state, whether to better or worse; to hinder from action; to put an end to the motion or action of any thing; to suppress; to regulate musical strings with the fingers; to close any aperture; to obstruct; to encumber.

**To STOP**, stōp, *v. n.* To cease to go forward.

**STOP**, stōp, *s.* Cessation of progressive motion; hinderance of progress, obstruction; hinderance of action; cessation of action; interruption; prohibition of sale; that which obstructs, obstacle, impediment; instruments by which the sounds of wind music are regulated; regulation of musical chords by the fingers; the act of applying the stops in music; a point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished.

**STOPCOCK**, stōp'kōk, *s.* A pipe made to let out liquor, stopped by a turning cock.

**STOPPAGE**, stōp'plēje, *s.* 90. The act of stopping, the state of being stopped.

**STOPPLE**, stōp'pl, *s.* 405. That by which any hole or the mouth of any vessel is filled up.

**STORAX**, stō'rāks, *s.* A tree; a resinous and odoriferous gum.

**STORE**, stōre, *s.* Large number, large quantity, plenty; a stock accumulated, a supply hoarded; the state of being accumulated, hoard; storehouse, magazine.

**STORE**, stōre, *a.* Hoarded, laid up, accumulated.

**To STORE**, stōre, *v. a.* To furnish; to replenish; to stock against a future time, to lay up, to hoard.

nör 167, nôt 163—tåbe 171, tåb 172, båll 173—ðil 299—pöund 313—thin 466, THIS

- STOREHOUSE, stö're'höuse, *s.* Magazine, treasury.
- STORER, stö'rür, *s.* 98. One who lays up.
- STORIED, stö'rid, *a.* 283. Adorned with historical pictures.
- STORK, stö'rk, *s.* A bird of passage famous for the regularity of its departure.
- STORKSBILL, stö'rk'sb'il, *s.* An herb.
- STORM, stö'rm, *s.* 167. A tempest, a commotion of the elements; assault on a fortified place; commotion, tumult, clamour; calamity, distress; violence, vehemence, tumultuous force.—See *Rules to be observed by the Natives of Ireland in order to obtain a just Pronunciation of English* prefixed to this Dictionary.
- To STORM, stö'rm, *v. a.* To attack by open force.
- To STORM, stö'rm, *v. n.* To raise tempests; to rage, to fume, to be loudly angry.
- STORMY, stö'rm'ë, *a.* Tempestuous; violent, passionate.
- STORY, stö're, *s.* History; account of things past; small tale, petty narrative; an idle or trifling tale, a petty fiction; a floor, a flight of rooms.
- To STORY, stö're, *v. a.* To tell in history, to relate.
- STORYTELLER, stö're-täl-lär, *s.* 98. One who relates tales.
- STOVE, stö've, *s.* A hot-house, a place artificially made warm; a place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated.
- To STOVE, stö've, *v. a.* To keep warm in a house artificially heated.
- STOUT, stöüt, *a.* 313. Strong, lusty, valiant; brave, bold, intrepid; obstinate, resolute, proud; strong, firm.
- STOUT, stöüt, *s.* A cant name for strong beer.
- STOUTLY, stöüt'lë, *ad.* Lustily, boldly, obstinately.
- STOUTNESS, stöüt'nës, *s.* Strength, valour; boldness, fortitude; obstinacy, stubbornness.
- To STOW, stö, *v. a.* 324. To lay up, to repose in order, to lay in the proper place.
- STOWAGE, stö'idje, *s.* 90. Room for laying up; the state of being laid up.
- To STRADDLE, sträd'dl, *v. n.* 405. To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left.
- To STRAGGLE, sträggl, *v. n.* 405. To wander without any certain direction, to rove, to ramble; to wander dispersedly; to exuberate, to shoot too far; to be dispersed, to be apart from any main body.
- STRAGGLER, sträggl-ür, *s.* 98. A wanderer, a rover, one who forsakes his company; any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single.
- STRAIGHT, strâte, *a.* 202. 393. Not crooked, right; narrow, close.
- STRAIGHT, strâte, *ad.* 249. Immediately, directly.
- To STRAIGHTEN, strät'n, *v. a.* 103. To make straight.
- STRAIGHTNESS, strâte'nës, *s.* Rectitude, the contrary to crookedness.
- STRAIGHTWAYS, strâte'wäze, *ad.* Immediately, straight.
- To STRAIN, strâne, *v. a.* 202. To squeeze through something; to purify by filtration; to squeeze in an embrace; to sprain, to weaken by too much violence; to put to its utmost strength; to make straight or tense; to push beyond the proper extent; to force, to constrain, to make uneasy or unnatural.
- To STRAIN, strâne, *v. n.* To make violent efforts; to be filled by compression.
- STRAIN, strâne, *s.* An injury by too much violence; race, generation, descent; hereditary disposition; a style or manner of speaking; song, note, sound; rank, character; turn, tendency.
- STRAINER, strän'ür, *s.* 98. An instrument of filtration.
- STRAIT, strâte, *a.* 202. Narrow, close, not wide; close, intimate; strict, rigorous; difficult, distressful; it is used in opposition to crooked, but is then more properly written Straight.
- STRAIT, strâte, *s.* A narrow pass or frith; distress, difficulty.
- To STRAIT, strâte, *v. a.* To put to difficulties.
- To STRAITEN, strät'n, *v. a.* 103. narrow; to contract, to confine; to make tight, to intend; to deprive of necessary room; to distress, to perplex.
- STRAITLY, strâte'lë, *ad.* Narrowly; rigorously; closely, intimately.
- STRAITNESS, strâte'nës, *s.* Narrowness; strictness, rigour; distress, difficulty, want, scarcity.
- STRAITLACED, strâte'läste, *a.* 359. Stiff, strained, without freedom.
- STRAND, stränd, *s.* The verge of the sea or of water.
- To STRAND, stränd, *v. a.* To drive or force upon the shallows.
- STRANGE, strånje, *a.* Foreign, of another country, not domestic; wonderful, causing wonder; odd, irregular; unknown, new; uncommonly good or bad—unacquainted.—See *Change*.
- STRANGE, strånje, *interj.* An expression of wonder.
- STRANGELY, strånje'lë, *ad.* With some relation to foreigners; wonderfully, in a way to cause wonder.
- STRANGENESS, strånje'nës, *s.* Foreignness, the state of belonging to another country; uncommunicativeness, distance of behaviour; remoteness from common apprehension; mutual dislike; wonderfulness, power of raising wonder.
- STRANGER, strån'jür, *s.* 98. A foreigner, one of another country; one unknown; a guest, one not a domestick; one unacquainted; one not admitted to any communication or fellowship.
- To STRANGER, strån'jür, *v. a.* To estrange, to alienate. Not used.
- To STRANGLE, stränggl, *v. a.* 405. To choke, to suffocate, to kill by intercepting the breath; to suppress, to hinder from birth or appearance.
- STRANGLER, stränggl-ür, *s.* 98. One who strangles.
- STRANGLES, strängglz, *s.* Swellings in a horse's throat.
- STRANGULATION, sträng-gù-lä'shùn, *s.* The act of strangling, suffocation.
- STRANGURY, sträng'gù-rë, *s.* A difficulty of urine attended with pain.
- STRAP, stráp, *s.* A narrow long slip of cloth or leather.
- STRAPPADO, stráp-plädö, *s.* Chastisement by blows.—See *Lumbago*.
- STRAPPING, stráp'ping, *a.* 410. Vast, large, bulky.
- STRATA, strätä, *s.* 98. Plural of *Stratum*. Beds, layers.—See *Drama*.
- STRATAGEM, strät'tä-jëm, *s.* An artifice in war a trick by which an enemy is deceived; an artifice-trick.
- STRATOCRACY, strätök'rä-së, *s.* 518. A military government.
- STRATUM, strät'tüm, *s.* A bed, a layer.
- STRAW, stråw, *s.* 219. The stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threshed; any thing proverbially worthless.
- STRAWBERRY, stråw'bër-rë, *s.* A plant; the fruit.
- STRAWBUILT, stråw'b'ilt, *a.* Made up of straw.
- STRAWCOLOURED, stråw'kül-ürd, *a.* Of a light yellow.
- STRAWWORM, stråw'würm, *s.* A worm bred in straw.
- STRAWY, stråw'ë, *a.* Made of straw, consisting of straw.
- To STRAY, strå, *v. n.* 220. To wander, to rove; to rove out of the way; to err, to deviate from the right.
- STRAY, strå, *s.* Any creature wandering beyond its limits, any thing lost by wandering; act of wandering.



559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mét 95—plne 105, pln 107—nô 162, mëve 164,

**STREAK**, strêke, *s.* 227. A line of colour different from that of the ground.

To **STREAK**, strêke, *v. a.* To stripe, to variegate in hues, to dapple.

**STREAKY**, strêké, *a.* Striped, variegated by hues.

**STREAM**, strême, *s.* 227. A running water; the course of running water, current; any thing issuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts; any thing forcible and continued.

To **STREAM**, strême, *v. n.* To flow, to run in a continuous current; to flow with a current, to pour out water in a stream; to issue forth with continuance.

**STREAMER**, strémûr, *s.* 98. An ensign, a flag, a pennon.

**STREAMY**, strémé, *a.* Abounding in running water; flowing with a current.

**STREET**, stréet, *s.* 246. A way, properly a paved way; proverbially, a public place.

**STREETWALKER**, stréet-wá-kûr, *s.* A common prostitute that offers herself to sale.

**STRENGTH**, stréngth, *s.* Force, vigour, power of the body; power of endurance, firmness, durability; vigour of any kind; potency of liquors; fortification, fortress; armament, force, power; argumentative force.

↳ This word and its compounds are often erroneously pronounced as if written *strenth*, *strenthn*, &c.; the same may be observed of *length*, *lengthn*, &c.; but this is a pronunciation which obtains chiefly in Ireland, and is unquestionably improper.

To **STRENGTHEN**, stréngthn, *v. a.* To make strong; to confirm, to establish; to animate, to fix in resolution; to make to increase in power or security.

To **STRENGTHEN**, stréngthn, *v. n.* To grow strong.

**STRENGTHENER**, stréngthn-ûr, *s.* That which gives strength, that which makes strong; in Medicine, strengtheners add to the bulk and firmness of the solids.

**STRENGTHLESS**, stréngthlêss, *a.* Wanting strength, deprived of strength; wanting potency, weak.

**STRENUOUS**, strénû-ûs, *a.* Brave, bold, active, valiant; zealous, vehement.

**STRENUOUSLY**, strénû-ûs-lê, *ad.* Vigorously, actively; zealously, vehemently, with ardour.

**STREPEROUS**, strépêr-ûs, *a.* Loud, noisy.

**STRESS**, strêss, *s.* Importance, important part; violence, force, either acting or suffered.

To **STRETCH**, strêtsch, *v. a.* To extend, to spread out to a distance; to expand, to display, to strain to the utmost; to carry by violence farther than is right.

To **STRETCH**, strêtsch, *v. n.* To be extended; to bear extension without rupture; to sally beyond the truth.

**STRETCH**, strêtsch, *s.* Extension, reach, occupation of more space; force of body extended; effort, struggle, from the act of running; utmost extent of meaning; utmost reach of power.

**STRETCHER**, strêtschûr, *s.* 98. Any thing used for extension; the timber against which the rower plants his feet.

To **STREW**, strô, *v. a.* 266. To spread by being scattered; to spread by scattering; to scatter loosely.

**STREWMENT**, strô'mênt, *s.* Any thing scattered in decoration.

**STRICKEN**, strik'kn, 103. The ancient part of *Strike*.

**STRICKLE**, strik'lê, *s.* 405. That which strikes the corn to level it with the bushel.

**STRICT**, strikt, *a.* Exact, accurate, rigorously nice; severe, rigorous; confined, not extensive; close, light; tense, not relaxed.

**STRICTLY**, strikt'lê, *ad.* Exactly, with rigorous accuracy; rigorously, severely, without remission.

**STRICTNESS**, strikt'nêss, *s.* Exactness, rigorous accuracy, nice regularity; severity, rigour.

**STRICTURE**, strik'tshûre, *s.* 463. A stroke,

a touch; contraction, closure by contraction; a slight touch upon the subject, not a set discourse.

**STRIDE**, strîde, *s.* A long step, a step taken with great violence, a wide stretch of the legs.

To **STRIDE**, strîde, *v. n.* Pret. *I Strode*, or *Strid*.

Part. pass. *Stridden*. To walk with long steps; to stand with the legs far from each other.

To **STRIDE**, strîde, *v. a.* To pass by a step.

**STRIDULOUS**, strîd'jû-lûs, *a.* 294. 376. Making a small noise.

**STRIFE**, strîfe, *s.* Contention, contest, discord; contrariety.

**STRIPEFUL**, strîfe'fûl, *a.* Contentious, discordant.

To **STRIKE**, strike, *v. a.* Pret. *I Struck* or *Strook*.

Part. pass. *Struck*, *Strucken*, *Stricken*. To act upon by a blow, to hit with a blow; to dash, to throw by a quick motion; to notify by the sound of a hammer on a bell; to stamp, to impress; to punish, to afflict; to contract, to lower, to veil, as to Strike sail, or to Strike a flag; to alarm, to put into motion; to make a bargain; to produce by a sudden action; to affect suddenly in any particular manner; to cause to sound by blows; to forge, to mint; it is used in the participle for advanced in years, as, well Struck or Stricken in years; to Strike off, to erase from a reckoning or account; to separate by a blow; to Strike out, to produce by collision; to blot, to efface; to bring to light, to form at once by a quick effort.

To **STRIKE**, strike, *v. n.* To make a blow; to collide, to clash; to act by repeated percussion; to sound by the stroke of a hammer; to make an attack; to sound with blows; to be dashed upon shallows, to be stranded; to pass with a quick or strong effect; to pay homage, as by lowering the sail; to be put by some sudden act or motion into any state; to Strike in with, to conform, to suit itself to; to Strike out, to spread or rove, to make a sudden excursion.

**STRIKER**, strik'ûr, *s.* 98. One who strikes.

**STRIKING**, strik'ing, *part. a.* 410. Affecting, surprising.

**STRING**, string, *s.* 410. A slender rope, a small cord, any slender and flexible band; a thread on which many things are filed; any set of things filed on a line; the chord of a musical instrument; a small fibre; a nerve, a tendon; the nerve of the bow; any concatenation or series, as a string of propositions; to have two Strings to the bow, to have two views or two expedients.

To **STRING**, string, *v. a.* Pret. *I Strang*.

Part. pass. *Strang*. To furnish with strings; to put a stringed instrument in tune; to file on a string; to make tense.

**STRINGED**, strînged, *a.* 359. Having strings, produced by strings.

**STRINGENT**, strîng'ênt, *a.* Binding, contracting.

**STRINGHALT**, strîng'hâlt, *s.* A sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse, much higher than the other.

**STRINGLESS**, strînglêss, *a.* Having no strings.

**STRINGY**, strîng'ê, *a.* Fibrous, consisting of small threads.—See *Springy*.

To **STRIP**, strip, *v. a.* To make naked, to deprive of covering; to deprive, to divest; to rob, to plunder, to pilgrave; to peel, to decorticate; to deprive of all; to take off covering; to cast off; to separate from something adhesive or connected.

**STRIP**, strip, *s.* A narrow shred.

To **STRIPE**, stripe, *v. a.* To variegate with lines of different colours.

**STRIPE**, stripe, *s.* A lineary variation of colour; a shred of a different colour; a weal, or discoloration made by a lash or blow; a blow, a lash.

**STRIPPLING**, strippl'ing, *s.* 410. A youth, one in the state of adolescence.

↳ Dr Johnson tells us, that this word is of uncertain etymology; but, in my opinion, Skinner very naturally derives it from a boy in the state in which he is subject to stripes.

To **STRIVE**, strîve, *v. n.* Pret. *I Strove*, anciently *I Strived*. Part. pass. *Striven*. To struggle, to labour, to make an effort; to contest, to contend, to struggle in opposition to another, to vie, to emulate.

nör 167, nôt 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ôll 299—pûnd 313—thin 466, thîs 469.

- STRIVER**, strîvâr, *s.* One who labours, one who contends.
- STROKE**, strôke. Old pret. of *Strike*, now commonly *Struck*.
- STROKE**, strôke, *s.* A blow, a knock, a sudden act of one body upon another; a hostile blow; a sudden disease or affliction; the sound of the clock; the touch of a pencil; a touch, a mastery or eminent effort; an effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced; power, efficiency.
- To STROKE**, strôke, *v. a.* To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endearment; to rub gently in one direction.
- To STROLL**, strôle, *v. n.* 406. To wander, to ramble, to rove.
- STROLLER**, strôllâr, *s.* 98. A vagrant, a wanderer, a vagabond.
- STROND**, strônd, *s.* The beach, the bank. Obsolete.
- STRONG**, strông, *a.* Vigorous, forceful, of great ability of body; fortified, secure from attack; powerful, mighty; supplied with forces; hale, healthy; forcibly acting on the imagination; eager, zealous; full, having any quality in a great degree; potent, intoxicating; having a deep tincture; affecting the smell powerfully; hard of digestion, not easily nutritional; furnished with abilities for any thing; valid, confirmed; violent, vehement, forcible; cogent, conclusive; firm, compact, not soon broken; forcibly written.
- STRONGHISTED**, strông-îst'êd, *a.* Strong-handed.
- STRONGLY**, strông'lê, *ad.* Powerfully, forcibly; with strength, with firmness, in such a manner as to last; vehemently, forcibly, eagerly.
- STRONGWATER**, strông-wâ-tûr, *s.* Distilled spirits.
- STROOK**, strôök. The old pret. of *Strike*, used in Poetry for *Struck*.
- STROPHE**, strôfê, *s.* 96. A stanza.
- STROVE**, strôve. The pret. of *Strive*.
- To STROW**, strô, *v. a.* 266. 324. To spread by being scattered; to spread by scattering, to besprinkle; to spread; to scatter, to throw at random.
- To STROWL**, strôle, *v. n.* To range, to wander. Now written *Stroll*.
- STRUCK**, strûk. The pret. and part. pass. of *Strike*.
- STRUCTURE**, strûk'tshûre, *s.* 463. Act of building, practice of building, manner of building, form, make; edifice, building.
- To STRUGGLE**, strûg'gl, *v. n.* 405. To labour, to act with effort; to strive, to contend, to contest; to labour in difficulties, to be in agonies or distress.
- STRUGGLE**, strûg'gl, *s.* 405. Labour, effort; contest, contention; agony, tumultuous distress.
- STRUMA**, strô'mâ, *s.* 339. 92. A glandular swelling, the king's evil.
- STRUMOUS**, strô'mûs, *a.* 314. Having swellings in the glands.
- STRUMPET**, strûm'pît, *s.* 99. A whore, a prostitute.
- STRUNG**, strûng. The pret. and part. pass. of *String*.
- To STRUT**, strût, *v. n.* To walk with affected dignity; to swell, to protuberate.
- STRUT**, strût, *s.* An affectation of stateliness in the walk.
- STUB**, stûb, *s.* A thick short stock left when the rest is cut off; a log, a block.
- To STUB**, stûb, *v. a.* To force up, to extirpate.
- STUBBED**, stûb'bêd, *a.* 366. Truncated, short and thick.
- STUBBEDNESS**, stûb'bêd-nês, *s.* The state of being short, thick, and truncated.
- STUBBLE**, stûb'bl, *s.* 405. The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.
- STUBBORN**, stûb'bûrn, *a.* 166. Obstinate, inflexible, contumacious; persisting, persevering, steady; stiff, inflexible; hardy, firm; harsh, rough, rugged.
- STUBBORNLY**, stûb'bûrn-lê, *ad.* Obstinate, contumaciously, inflexibly.
- STUBBORNNESS**, stûb'bûrn-nês, *s.* Obstinacy, vicious stoutness, contumacy.
- STUBBY**, stûb'bê, *a.* Short and thick, short and strong.
- STUBNAIL**, stûb'nâle, *s.* A nail broken off.
- STUCCO**, stûk'kô, *s.* A kind of fine plaster for walls.
- STUCK**, stûk. The pret. and part. pass. of *Stick*.
- STUD**, stûd, *s.* A post, a stake; a nail with a large head driven for ornament; a collection of breeding horses and mares.
- To STUD**, stûd, *v. a.* To adorn with studs or knots.
- STUDENT**, stû'dênt, *s.* A man given to books, a bookish man.
- STUDIED**, stû'dîd, *a.* 283. Learned, versed in any study, qualified by study.
- STUDIER**, stû'dê-ûr, *s.* One who studies.
- STUDIOUS**, stû'dê-ûs, or stûj'ê-ûs, *a.* 293, 294, 376. Given to books and contemplation, given to learning; diligent, busy; attentive to, careful; contemplative, suitable to meditation.
- STUDIOUSLY**, stû'dê-ûs-lê, or stûj'ê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Contemplatively, with close application to literature; diligently, carefully, attentively.
- STUDIOUSNESS**, stû'dê-ûs-nês, or stûj'ê-ûs-nês, *s.* Addiction to study.
- STUDY**, stûd'ê, *s.* Application of mind to books and learning, perplexity, deep cogitation; attention, meditation, contrivance; any particular kind of learning; apartment set off for literary employment.
- To STUDY**, stûd'ê, *v. n.* To think with very close application, to muse; to endeavour diligently.
- To STUDY**, stûd'ê, *v. a.* To apply the mind; to consider attentively; to learn by application.
- STUFF**, stûff, *s.* Any matter or body; materials out of which any thing is made; furniture, goods; that which fills any thing; essence, elemental part; any mixture or medicine; cloth or texture of any kind; texture of wool thinner and slighter than cloth; matter or thing held in contempt or dislike.
- To STUFF**, stûff, *v. a.* To fill very full with any thing; to fill to uneasiness; to thrust into any thing; to fill by being put into any thing; to swell out by something thrust in; to fill with something improper or superfluous; to obstruct the organs of scent or respiration; to fill meat with something of high relish.
- To STUFF**, stûff, *v. n.* To feed gluttonously.
- STUFFING**, stûff'ing, *s.* 410. That by which any thing is filled; relishing ingredients put into meat.
- STULTILOQUENCE**, stûl-tîl'ô-kwênsê, 318. } *s.*
- STULTILOQUY**, stûl-tîl'ô-kwê, } *s.*
- Foolish talk.
- To STULTIFY**, stûl'tê-fl, *v. a.* To prove void of understanding.
- STUM**, stûm, *s.* Wine yet unfermented; new wine used to raise fermentation in dead and rapid wines; wine revived by a new fermentation.
- To STUM**, stûm, *v. a.* To renew wine by mixing fresh wine and raising a new fermentation.
- To STUMBLE**, stûm'bl, *v. n.* 405. To trip in walking; to stop, to err, to slide into crimes or blunders; to strike against by chance, to light on by chance.
- To STUMBLE**, stûm'bl, *v. a.* To obstruct in progress, to make to trip or stop; to make to boggle, to offend.
- STUMBLE**, stûm'bl, *s.* A trip in walking; a blunder, a failure.
- STUMBLER**, stûm'bl-ûr, *s.* 98. One that stumbles.
- STUMBLINGBLOCK**, stûm'bling-blôk, 410. } *s.*
- STUMBLINGSTONE**, stûm'bling-stône, } *s.*
- Cause of stumbling, cause of offence.
- STUMP**, stûmp, *s.* The part of any solid body remaining after the rest is taken away.
- STUMPY**, stûmp'ê, *a.* Full of stumps, hard, stiff.
- To STUN**, stûn, *v. a.* To confound or dizzy with noise; to make senseless or dizzy with a blow.
- STUNG**, stûng. The pret. and part. pass. of *Sting*.
- STUNK**, stûng'k. The pret. of *Sink*.

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

To STUNT, stûnt, *v. a.* To hinder from growth.

STUPE, stûpe, *s.* Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, applied to a hurt or sore.

To STUPE, stûpe, *v. a.* To foment, to dress with stupe.

STUPEFACTION, stû-pé-fâk'shûn, *s.* Insensibility, dulness, stupidity.

STUPEFACTIVE, stû-pé-fâk'tiv, *a.* Causing insensibility, dulling, obstructing the senses.

STUPENDOUS, stû-pên-dûs, *a.* Wonderful, amazing, astonishing.

By an inexcusable negligence, this word and *tremendous* are frequently pronounced as if written *stupendous* and *tremendious*, even by those speakers who, in other respects, are not incorrect. They ought to remember, that *compendious* and *equipondious* are the only words ending in *ndious*.

STUPID, stû'pid, *a.* Dull, wanting sensibility, wanting apprehension, heavy, sluggish of understanding; performed without skill or genius.

STUPIDITY, stû'pid-é-té, *s.* Dulness, heaviness of mind, sluggishness of understanding.

STUPIDLY, stû'pid-lé, *ad.* With suspension or inactivity of understanding; dully, without apprehension.

STUPIFIER, stû'pé-fl-ûr, *s.* 98. That which causes stupidity.

To STUPIFY, stû'pé-fl, *v. a.* 83. To make stupid, to deprive of sensibility.

STUPOR, stû'pôr, *s.* 166. Suspension or diminution of sensibility.

To STUPRATE, stû'prâte, *v. a.* To ravish, to violate.

STUPRATION, stû-prâ'shûn, *s.* Rape, violation.

STURDILY, stûr'dé-lé, *ad.* Stoutly, hardily; obstinately, resolutely.

STURDINESS, stûr'dé-nés, *s.* Stoutness, hardness; brutal strength.

STURDY, stûr'dé, *a.* Hardy, stout; brutal; obstinate; strong, forcible, stiff.

STURGEON, stûr'jûn, *s.* 259. A sea fish.

STURK, stûrk, *s.* A young ox or heifer.

To STUTTER, stû'tûr, *v. n.* 98. To speak with hesitation, to stammer.

STUTTER, stû'tûr, *s.* 98. A stammer.

STUTTERER, stû'tûr-ûr, *s.* A stammerer.

STY, stî, *s.* A cabin to keep hogs in; any place of bestial debauchery.

To STY, stî, *v. a.* To shut up in a sty.

STYGIAN, stîd'jé-ân, *a.* Hellish, infernal, pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers.

STYLE, stîle, *s.* Manner of writing with regard to language; manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters; title, appellation; a pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax; any thing with a sharp point, as a graver, the pin of a dial; the stalk which rises from amid the leaves of a flower; Style of court, is properly the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding.

To STYLE, stîle, *v. a.* To call, to term, to name.

STYPTIC, stîp'tîk, *a.* The same as astringent, but generally expresses the most efficacious sort of astringents, or those which are applied to stop hæmorrhages.

STYPTICITY, stîp-tîs'é-té, *s.* The power of stanching blood.

SUASIVE, swâ'siv, *a.* 428. Having power to persuade. Little used.

SUASORY, swâ'sûr-é, *a.* 429. 512. Having tendency to persuade.—See *Domestick* 557.

SUAIVITY, swâ'v-é-té, *s.* 511. Sweetness to the senses; sweetness to the mind.

SUB, súb, *in composition,* signifies a subordinate degree.

SUBACID, súb-âs'id, *a.* Sour in a small degree.

SUBACRID, súb-âk'krîd, *a.* Sharp and pungent in a small degree.

mêt 95—pline 105, plin 107—nô 162, nôve 164,

To SUBACT, súb-âkt', *v. a.* To reduce, to subdue.

SUBACTION, súb-âk'shûn, *s.* The act of reducing to any state.

SUBALTERN, súb-âl-têrn, *a.* Inferior, subordinate.

SUBALTERN, súb-âl-têrn, *s.* An inferior, one acting under another; it is used in the army to all officers below a captain.

SUBASTRINGENT, súb-âs-strînjênt, *a.* Astringent in a small degree.

SUBBEADLE, súb-bé'dl, *s.* An under beadle.

SUBCELESTIAL, súb-sé-lés'tshâl, *a.* Placed beneath the heavens.

SUBCHANTER, súb-tshân'tûr, *s.* The deputy or the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLAVIAN, súb-klâ'vé-ân, *a.* Under the armpit or shoulder.

SUBCONSTELLATION, súb-kôn-stêl-lâ'shûn, *s.* A subordinate or secondary constellation.

SUBCONTRARY, súb-kôn'trâ-ré, *a.* Contrary in an inferior degree.

SUBCONTRACTED, súb-kôn-trâkt'êd, *part. a.* Contracted after a former contract.

SUBCUTANEOUS, súb-kû-tâ'né-ûs, *a.* Lying under the skin.

SUBDEACON, súb-dé'kôn, *s.* 170. In the Roman Church, is the deacon's servant.

SUBDEAN, súb-déne', *s.* The vicegerent of a dean.

SUBDEUCEPUL, súb-dêk'kû-pl, *a.* Containing one part of ten.

SUBDITITIOUS, súb-dé-tîsh'ûs, *a.* Put secretly in the place of something else.

To SUBDIVERSIFY, súb-dé-vêr'sé-fl, *v. a.* To diversify again what is already diversified.

To SUBDIVIDE, súb-dé-vidé', *v. a.* To divide a part into yet more parts.

SUBDIVISION, súb-dé-vîsh'ûn, *s.* The act of subdividing; the parts distinguished by a second division.

SUBDOLOUS, súb-dô-lûs, *a.* 505. Cunning, subtle, sly.

To SUBDUCE, súb-dûsé', } *v. a.*

To SUBDUCT, súb-dûkt', } *v. a.*

To withdraw, to take away; to subtract by arithmetical operation.

SUBDUCTION, súb-dûk'shûn, *s.* The act of taking away; arithmetical subtraction.

To SUBDUE, súb-dû', *v. a.* To crush, to oppose, to sink; to conquer, to reduce under a new dominion; to tame, to subact.

SUBDUER, súb-dû'ûr, *s.* 98. Conqueror, tamer.

SUBDUMENT, súb-dû'mênt, *s.* Conquest. Not used.

SUBDUPLÉ, súb-dû-pl, 405. } *a.*

SUBDUPLICATE, súb-dû'plé-kâte, } *a.*

Containing one part of two.

SUBJACENT, súb-jâ'sênt, *a.* Lying under.

To SUBJECT, súb-jêkt', *v. a.* 492. To put under; to reduce to submission, to make subordinate, to make submissive; to enslave, to make obnoxious; to expose, to make liable; to submit, to make accountable; to make subservient.

SUBJECTED, súb-jêkt'êd, *part. adj.* Put under; reduced to submission; exposed, made liable to.

By a very improper, though a very prevailing mis-accutation of the passive participle of the word to *subject*, has obtained, which ought to be corrected. All the authorities in Johnson place the accent of *subjected* on the same syllable as the verb, except one from Milton:

"He *subjected* to man's service angel wings."

But in another passage Milton accents this word as if ought to be, even when an adjective:

".....The angel  
Led them direct and down the cliff as fast  
To the *subjected* plain."

But as the word *subject* is an adjective as well as a verb and when an adjective it has always the accent on the

first syllable, so the particle has not only caught the accent of the adjective, but, as one error commonly generates another, seems to have communicated the impropriety to the verb; which we sometimes hear, contrary to all analogy and authority, accented on the first syllable likewise. These improprieties are easily corrected at first, and in my opinion, they are not yet so rooted as to make correctness look like pedantry.

**SUBJECT, sùbjèkt, a.** Placed or situated under; living under the dominion of another; exposed, liable, obnoxious; being that on which any action operates.

**SUBJECT, sùbjèkt, s. 492.** One who lives under the dominion of another; that on which any operation either mental or material is performed; that in which any thing inheres or exists; in Grammar, the nominative case to a verb, is called, by Grammarians, the Subject of the verb.

**SUBJECTION, sùb-jèk'shùn, s.** The act of subduing; the state of being under government.

**SUBJECTIVE, sùb-jèk'tiv, a.** Relating not to the object, but to the subject.

**SUBINGRESSION, sùb-in-grèsh'ùn, s.** Secret entrance.

**To SUBJOIN, sùb-jóin', v. a.** To add at the end, to add afterwards.

**SUBITANEOUS, sùb-è-tán-é-ús, a. 314.** Sudden, hasty.

**To SUBJUGATE, sùb-jù-gàte, v. a.** To conquer, to subdue; to bring under dominion by force.

**SUBJUGATION, sùb-jù-gà'shùn, s.** The act of subduing.

**SUBJUNCTION, sùb-jùngk'shùn, s.** The state of being subjoined; the act of subjoining.

**SUBJUNCTIVE, sùb-jùngk'tiv, a.** Subjoined to something else.

**SUBLAPSARIAN, sùb-láp-sá-ré-án, s.** One who holds that the Divine Being, in the choice which he made of his people, considered them as fallen.

**SUBLAPSARY, sùb-láp-sá-ré, a.** Done after the fall of man.

**SUBLATION, sùb-lá'shùn, s.** The act of taking away.

**SUBLEVATION, sùb-lè-vá'shùn, s.** The act of raising on high.

**SUBLIMABLE, sùb-ll'má-bl, a.** Possible to be sublimed.

**SUBLIMABLENESS, sùb-ll'má-bl-nès, s.** Quality of admitting sublimation.

**SUBLIMATE, sùb'lè-mát, s. 91.** Any thing raised by fire in the retort; quicksilver raised in the retort.

**To SUBLIMATE, sùb'lè-máte, v. a. 91.** To raise by the force of chymical fire; to exalt, to heighten, to elevate.

**SUBLIMATION, sùb-lè-má'shùn, s.** A chymical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the force of fire; exaltation, elevation, act of heightening or improving.

**SUBLIME, sùb-blímé, a.** High in place, exalted, aloft; high in excellence, exalted by nature; high in style or sentiment, lofty, grand; elevated by joy; haughty, proud.

**SUBLIME, sùb-blímé, s.** The grand or lofty style.

**To SUBLIME, sùb-blímé, v. a.** To raise by a chymical fire; to raise on high; to exalt, to heighten, to improve.

**To SUBLIME, sùb-blímé, v. n.** To rise in the chymical vessel by the force of fire.

**SUBLIMELY, sùb-blímé'lé, ad.** Loftily, grandly.

**SUBLIMITY, sùb-blím'é-té, s.** Height of place, local elevation; height of nature, excellence; loftiness of style or sentiment.

**SUBLINGUAL, sùb-llng'gwál, a.** Placed under the tongue.

**SUBLUNAR, sùb-lù'nár, } a.**

**SUBLUNARY, sùb'lù'nár-é, } a.**

Situated beneath the moon, earthly, terrestrial.

Accounting the word *sublunary* on the first syllable can only be accounted for on the principles laid down, No. 508, and under the words *Academy, Incomparable,*

&c

Dr Johnson, Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Buchanan, Dr Johnston, Mr Perry, Dr Kenrick, Dr Ash, Barclay, and Entick, accent the first; and Bailey and Fenning only, the second syllable.

**SUBMARINE, sùb-má-rèen', a.** Lying or acting under the sea.

**To SUBMERGE, sùb-mèrj'e, v. a.** To drown, to put under water.

**SUBMERSION, sùb-mèr'shùn, s.** The act of drowning, state of being drowned; the act of putting under water.

**To SUBMINISTER, sùb-mín'is-túr, } v. a.**

**To SUBMINISTRATE, sùb-mín'is-tráte, } v. a.**

To supply, to afford.

**To SUBMINISTER, sùb-mín'is-túr, v. n.** To subserv.

**SUBMISS, sùb-mís', a.** Humble, submissive, obsequious.

**SUBMISSION, sùb-mísh'ùn, s.** Delivery of himself to the power of another; acknowledgement of inferiority or dependence; acknowledgement of a fault, confession of error, obsequiousness, resignation, obedience.

**SUBMISSIVE, sùb-mís'siv, a. 428.** Humble, testifying submission or inferiority.

**SUBMISSIVELY, sùb-mís'siv-lé, ad.** Humbly, with confession of inferiority.

**SUBMISSIVENESS, sùb-mís'siv-nès, s. 158.** Humility, confession of fault, or inferiority.

**SUBMISSLY, sùb-mís'lé, ad.** Humbly, with submission.

**To SUBMIT, sùb-mít', v. a.** To let down, to sink; to resign to authority; to leave to discretion; to refer to judgment.

**To SUBMIT, sùb-mít', v. n.** To be subject, to acquiesce in the authority of another, to yield.

**SUBMULTIPLE, sùb-mul'té-pl, s.** A submultiple number or quantity is that which is contained in another number a certain number of times exactly; thus three is Submultiple of twenty-one, as being contained in it exactly seven times.

**SUBOCTAVE, sùb-òk'táve, } a.**

**SUBOCTUPLE, sùb-òk'tù-pl, } a.**

Containing one part of eight.

**SUBORDINACY, sùb-òr'dé-ná-sé, } s.**

**SUBORDINANCY, sùb-òr'dé-nán-sé, } s.**

The state of being subject; series of subordination.

**SUBORDINATE, sùb-òr'dé-nát, a. 91.** Inferiour in order; descending in a regular series.

**SUBORDINATELY, sùb-òr'dé-nát-lé, ad.** In a series regularly descending.

**SUBORDINATION, sùb-òr-dé-ná'shùn, s.** The state of being inferiour to another; a series regularly descending.

**To SUBORN, sùb-òrn', v. a.** To procure privately, to procure by secret collusion; to procure by indirect means.

**SUBORNATION, sùb-òr-ná'shùn, s.** The crime of procuring any to do a bad action.

**SUBORNER, sùb-òr'núr, s. 98.** One that procures a bad action to be done.

**SUBPENNA, sùb-pé'ná, s. 92.** A writ commanding attendance in a court, under a penalty.

This, like most other technical words, is often corrupted into *Su-pena*.—See *Clef*.

**SUBQUADRUPLE, sùb-kwòd'òdrù-pl, a.** Containing one part of four.

**SUBQUINTUPLE, sùb-kwín'tù-pl, a.** Containing one part of five.

**SUBRECTOR, sùb-rèk'túr, s. 166.** The vicegerent.

**SUBREPTION, sùb-rèp'shùn, s.** The act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation.

**SUBREPTITIOUS, sùb-rèp-tísh'ús, a.** Fraudulently obtained.

**To SUBSCRIBE, sùb-skríbe', v. a.** To give consent to, by underscribing the name; to attest by writing the name; to contract, to limit, not used in this last sense

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

**SUBSCRIBER**, sùb-skrì'bùr, *s.* 98. One who subscribes; one who contributes to any undertaking.

**SUBSCRIPTION**, sùb-skrìp'shùn, *s.* Any thing undervritten; consent or attestation given by undervriting the name; the act or state of contributing to any undertaking; submission, obedience. Not used in this last sense.

**SUBSECTION**, sùb-sèk'shùn, *s.* A subdivision of a larger section into a lesser. A section of a section.

**SUBSEQUENCE**, sùb-sè-kwènse, *s.* The state of following, not precedence.

**SUBSECUTIVE**, sùb-sèk'kù-tív, *a.* Following in train.

**SUBSEPTUPLE**, sùb-sèp'tù-pl, *a.* Containing one of seven parts.

**SUBSEQUENT**, sùb-sè-kwènt, *a.* Following in train, not preceding.

**SUBSEQUENTLY**, sùb-sè-kwènt-lè, *ad.* Not so as to go before, so as to follow in train.

**To SUBSERVE**, sùb-sèrv', *v. a.* To serve in subordination, to serve instrumentally.

**SUBSERVIENCE**, sùb-sèrv'è-ènse, } *s.*

**SUBSERVIENCY**, sùb-sèrv'è-èn-se, } Instrumental fitness or use.

**SUBSERVIENT**, sùb-sèrv'è-ènt, *a.* Subordinate, instrumentally useful.

**SUBSEXTUPLE**, sùb-sèks'tù-pl, *a.* Containing one part of six.

**To SUBSIDE**, sùb-sìd', *v. n.* To sink, to tend downwards.

**SUBSIDENCE**, sùb-sì'dènse, } *s.*

**SUBSIDENCY**, sùb-sì'dèn-sè, } The act of sinking, tendency downwards.

**SUBSIDIARY**, sùb-sìd'è-à-rè, or sùb-sìd'jè-à-rè, *a.* 293, 294, 376. Assistant, brought in aid.

**To SUBSIDIZE**, sùb-sè-dìze, *v. a.* To give money to receive aid or assistance.

☞ This word seems to have grown out of the last word; if so, it is a little surprising that an action so common before should not have generated a verb to express it.

**SUBSIDY**, sùb-sè-dè, *s.* Aid, commonly such as is given in money.

**To SUBSIGN**, sùb-sìgne', *v. a.* To sign under.

**To SUBSIST**, sùb-sìst', *v. n.* To continue, to retain the present state or condition; to have means of living, to be maintained; to adhere, to have existence.

**SUBSISTENCE**, sùb-sìst'ènsè, *s.* Real being; competence, means of support.

**SUBSISTENT**, sùb-sìst'ènt, *a.* Having real being.

**SUBSTANCE**, sùb-stànse, *s.* Being, something existing, something of which we can say that it is; that which supports accidents; the essential part; something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty; body, corporeal nature; wealth.

**SUBSTANTIAL**, sùb-stàn'shàl, *a.* Real, actually existing; true, solid, real, not merely seeming; corporeal, material; strong, stout, bulky; responsible, moderately wealthy.

**SUBSTANTIALS**, sùb-stàn'shàlz, *s.* (Without singular) Essential parts.

**SUBSTANTIALITY**, sùb-stàn'shè-àl'è-tè, *s.* Real existence; corporeity.

**SUBSTANTIALLY**, sùb-stàn'shàl-è, *ad.* In manner of a substance, with reality of existence; strongly, solidly; truly, really, with fixed purpose; with competent wealth.

**SUBSTANTIALNESS**, sùb-stàn'shàl-nès, *s.* The state of being substantial; firmness, strength, power of lasting.

**To SUBSTANTIATE**, sùb-stàn'shè-àte, *v. a.* To make to exist.

**SUBSTANTIVE**, sùb-stàn-tív, *s.* 512. A noun be-tokening the thing, not a quality.

**To SUBSTITUTE**, sùb-stè-tùte, *v. a.* To put in the place of another.

**SUBSTITUTE**, sùb-stè-tùte, *s.* 463. One put to act in the place of another.

**SUBSTITUTION**, sùb-stè-tù'shùn, *s.* 463. The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another.

**To SUBTRACT**, sùb-stràkt', *v. a.* To take away part from the whole; to take one number from another.—See *To Subtract*.

**SUBTRACTION**, sùb-stràk'shùn, *s.* The act of taking part from the whole; the taking of a less number out of a greater of the like kind, whereby to find out a third number.

**SUBSTRUCTION**, sùb-stràk'shùn, *s.* Underbuilding.

**SUBSTYLAR**, sùb-stì-làr, *a.* Substylar line is, in Dialling, a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane.

**SUBSULTIVE**, sùb-sùl'tív, } *a.*

**SUBSULTORY**, sùb-sùl-tùr-è, } Bounding, moving by stars.

☞ Mr Sheridan is the only orthoepist who has accented this word on the first syllable as I have done; for Dr Johnson, Dr Ash, Dr Kenrick, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, and Entick, accent the second. Its companion, *Desultory*, is accented on the first syllable by Mr Sheridan, Dr Johnson, Mr Nares, Mr Smith, and Fenning; but on the second by Dr Ash, Dr Kenrick, Mr Scott, W. Johnston, Mr Perry, Buchanan, Bailey, and Entick. As these two words must necessarily be accented alike, we see Dr Johnson and Fenning are inconsistent. But though the majority of authorities are against me in both these words, I greatly mistake if analogy is not clearly on my side. See *Principles*, No. 512.

**SUBSULTORILY**, sùb-sùl-tùr-è-lè, *ad.* In a bounding manner.

**SUBTANGENT**, sùb-tàn'jènt, *s.* In any curve, is the line which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged.

**To SUBTEND**, sùb-tènd', *v. a.* To be extended under.

**SUBTENSE**, sùb-tènsè, *s.* The chord of an arch, that which is extended under any thing.

**SUBTERFLUENT**, sùb-tèr-flù-ènt, } *a.* 518.

**SUBTERFLUOUS**, sùb-tèr-flù-ùs, } Running under.

**SUBTERFUGE**, sùb-tèr-fùd'je, *s.* A shift, an evasion, a trick.

**SUBTERRANEAL**, sùb-tèr-rà'nè-àl, } *a.*

**SUBTERRANEAN**, sùb-tèr-rà'nè-àn, } Lying under the earth, placed below the surface. The last two words only are in use.

**SUBTERRANEANOUS**, sùb-tèr-rà'nè-ùs, } The last two words only are in use.

**SUBTERRANITY**, sùb-tèr-rà'n'è-tè, *s.* A place under ground. Not in use.

**SUBTILE**, sùb-tìl, *a.* 140. Thin, not dense; nice, fine, delicate; piercing, acute; cunning, artful, sly, subdulous, deceitful; refined, acute beyond exactness. See *Subtle*.

**SUBTILELY**, sùb-tìl-lè, *ad.* Finely, not grossly; artfully, cunningly.

**SUBTILENESS**, sùb-tìl-nès, *s.* Fineness, rareness; cunning, artfulness.

**To SUBTILIZE**, sùb-tìl-yàte, *v. a.* 113. To make thin.

**SUBTILIZATION**, sùb-tìl-yà'shùn, *s.* The act of making thin.

**SUBTILTY**, sùb-tìl-tè, *s.* Thinness, fineness, exility of parts; nicety; refinement, too much acuteness; cunning, artifice, slyness.

**SUBTILIZATION**, sùb-tìl-è-zà'shùn, *s.* Subtilization is making any thing so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour; refinement, superfluous acuteness.

**To SUBTILIZE**, sùb-tìl-ize, *v. a.* To make thin, to make less gross or coarse; to refine; to spin into useless niceties.

**SUBTLE**, sùt'l, *a.* 347, 405. Sly, artful, cunning.

☞ This word and *subtle*, have been used almost indiscriminately to express very different senses, as may be seen in Johnson; but as custom has adopted a different spelling, and a different pronunciation for their different meanings, it is presumed it has not been without reason. That the first sense of the word meaning

*acute*, &c. should extend itself to the latter meaning *sub*, *artful*, &c. is not to be wondered at, as words have a natural tendency to fall into a bad sense; witness, *knave*, *villain*, &c.; but if custom has marked this difference of sense by a difference of spelling and pronunciation, it should seem to be an effort of nature to preserve precision in our ideas. If these observations are just, the abstracts of these words ought to be kept as distinct as their concretes; *from subtle*, therefore, ought to be formed *subtily*, and *from subtle, subtlety*: the *b* being heard in the two first and mute in the two last.

**SUBTLETY**, sût'îl-té, *s.* Artfulness, cunning.  
**SUBTLY**, sût'îl, *ad.* Shily, artfully, cunningly, nicely, delicately.

**TO SUBTRACT**, súb-trákt', *v. a.*—See *Subtract*.

⚡ This orthography seems to prevail over *subtract*. The vanity of deriving words from the Latin rather than a living language is very prevalent; but the *s* in this word intervening between the two mutes certainly makes the word flow more easily, and the alteration is therefore to be regretted.

**SUBTRACTION**, súb-trák'shûn, *s.*—See *Subtraction*.

**SUBTRAHEND**, súb-trâ-hênd', *s.* The number to be taken from a larger number.

**SUBVERSION**, súb-vêr'shûn, *s.* Overthrow, ruin, destruction.

**SUBVERSIVE**, súb-vêr'siv, *a.* 158. Having tendency to overturn.

**TO SUBVERT**, súb-vêrt', *v. a.* To overthrow, to overturn, to destroy, to turn upside down; to corrupt, to confound.

**SUBVERTER**, súb-vêrt'ûr, *s.* 98. Overthrower, destroyer.

**SUBURB**, súb'ûrb, *s.* Building without the walls of a city; the confines, the out-part.

**SUBURBAN**, súb-ûrb'ân, *a.* 88. Inhabiting the suburb.

**SUBWORKER**, súb-wûrk'ûr, *s.* Underworker, subordinate helper.

**SUCCEDANEOUS**, sük-sê-dâ'nê-ûs, *a.* Supplying the place of something else.

**SUCCEDANEUM**, sük-sê-dâ'nê-ûm, *s.* 503. That which is put to serve for something else.

**TO SUCCEED**, sük-sêéd', *v. n.* 246. To follow in order; to come into the place of one who has quitted; to obtain one's wish, to terminate an undertaking in the desired effect; to terminate according to wish.

**TO SUCCEED**, sük-sêéd', *v. a.* To follow, to be subsequent or consequent to; to prosper, to make successful.

**SUCCEEDER**, sük-sêéd'ûr, *s.* 98. One who follows, one who comes into the place of another.

**SUCCESS**, sük-sês', *s.* The termination of any affair happy or unhappy.

**SUCCESSFUL**, sük-sês'fûl, *a.* Prosperous, happy, fortunate.

**SUCCESSFULLY**, sük-sês'fûl-ê, *ad.* Prosperously, luckily, fortunately.

**SUCCESSFULNESS**, sük-sês'fûl-nês, *s.* Happy conclusion, desired event, series of good fortune.

**SUCCESION**, sük-sêsh'ûn, *s.* Consecution, series of one thing or person following another; a series of things or persons following one another; a lineage, an order of descendants; the power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors.

**SUCCESSIVE**, sük-sês'siv, *a.* 158. Following in order, continuing a course or consecution uninterrupted; inherited by succession.

**SUCCESSIVELY**, sük-sês'siv-lê, *ad.* In uninterrupted order, one after another.

**SUCCESSIVENESS**, sük-sês'siv-nês, *s.* The state of being successive.

**SUCCESSLESS**, sük-sês'lês, *a.* Unlucky, unfortunate, failing of the event desired.

**SUCCESSOR**, sük'sês-sûr, or sük-sês'ûr, *s.* 503. One that follows in the place or character of another, correlative to Predecessor.

⚡ This word is not infrequently pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as if it were formed from *success*; but this accentuation, though agreeable to its

Latin original, has, as in *confessor*, yielded to the prevailing power of the English antepenultimate accent. Dr Johnson, Mr Sheridan, Mr Elphinston, and Entick, accent this word on the first syllable; and Dr Ash, Dr Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey, on the second; Barclay and Lenning give both, but prefer the first; Mr Scott gives both, and prefers the second; but, from the opinion that is foolishly gone forth, that we ought to accent words as near the beginning as possible there is little doubt that the antepenultimate accent will prevail.

**SUCCINCT**, sük-sîngkt', *a.* 408. Tucked or girded up, having the clothes drawn up; short, concise, brief.

**SUCCINCTLY**, sük-sîngkt'lê, *ad.* Briefly, concisely.

**SUCCORY**, sük'kûr-ê, *s.* 557. A plant.—See *Domestic*.

**TO SUCCOUR**, sük'kûr, *v. a.* 314. To help, to assist in difficulty or distress, to relieve.

**SUCCOUR**, sük'kûr, *s.* Aid, assistance, relief of any kind, help in distress; the persons or things that bring help.

**SUCCOURER**, sük'kûr-ûr, *s.* 98. Helper, assistant reliever.

**SUCCOURLESS**, sük'kûr-lês, *a.* Wanting relief void of friends or help.

**SUCCULENCY**, sük'kû-lên-sê, *s.* Juiciness.

**SUCCULENT**, sük'kû-lênt, *a.* Juicy, moist.

**TO SUCCUMB**, sük-kûmb', *v. a.* To yield, to sink under any difficulty.

**SUCCUSSION**, sük-kûsh'ûn, *s.* The act of shaking; in Physick, such a shaking of the nervous parts as is procured by strong stimuli.

**SUCH**, sûtsh, *pron.* Of that kind, of the like kind; the same that, comprehended under the term premises; a manner of expressing a particular person or thing.

**TO SUCK**, sük, *v. a.* To draw in with the mouth; to draw the teat of a female; to draw with the milk; to empty by sucking; to draw or drain.

**TO SUCK**, sük, *v. n.* To draw the breast; to draw, to imbibe.

**SUCK**, sük, *s.* The act of sucking; milk given by females.

**SUCKER**, sük'kûr, *s.* 98. Any thing that draws by suction; the embolus of a pump; a pipe through which any thing is sucked; a young twig shooting from the stock.

**SUCKET**, sük'kit, *s.* 99. A sweetmeat.

**SUCKINGBOTTLE**, sük'king-bôt-tl, *s.* A bottle which to children supplies the want of a pap.

**TO SUCKLE**, sük'kl, *v. a.* 405. To nurse at the breast.

**SUCKLING**, sük'ling, *s.* 410. A young creature yet fed by the pap.

**SUCTION**, sük'shûn, *s.* The act of sucking.

**SUDATION**, sük-dâ'shûn, *s.* Sweat.

**SUDATORY**, sù'dâ-tûr-ê, *s.* 512. 557. Hot-house, sweating bath.

**SUDDEN**, sùd'dîn, *a.* 103. Happening without previous notice, coming without the common preparatives; hasty, violent, rash, passionate, precipitate.

**SUDDEN**, sùd'dîn, *s.* Any unexpected occurrence, surprise. Not in use. On a sudden, sooner than was expected.

**SUDDENLY**, sùd'dîn-lê, *ad.* In an unexpected manner, without preparation, hastily.

**SUDDENNESS**, sùd'dîn-nês, *a.* State of being sudden, unexpected presence, manner of coming or happening unexpectedly.

**SUDORIFICK**, sù-dô-rîfîk, *a.* Provoking or causing sweat.

**SUDORIFICK**, sù-dô-rîfîk, *s.* 509. A medicina provoking sweat.

**SUDOROUS**, sù-dô-rûs, *a.* 314. Consisting of sweat.

**SUDS** sùdz *s.* A lixivium of soap and water; to

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

be in the Suds, a familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.

To SUE, *sù*, *v. a.* To prosecute by law; to gain by legal procedure.

To SUE, *sù*, *v. n.* 335. To beg, to entreat, to petition.

SUET, *sùt*, *s.* 99. A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

SUETY, *sùt-é*, *a.* Consisting of suet, resembling suet.

To SUFFER, *sùffûr*, *v. a.* 98. To bear, to undergo, to feel with sense of pain; to endure, to support; to allow, to permit; to pass through, to be affected by.

To SUFFER, *sùffûr*, *v. n.* To undergo pain or inconvenience; to undergo punishment; to be injured.

SUFFERABLE, *sùffûr-à-bl.* *a.* Tolerable, such as may be endured.

SUFFERABLY, *sùffûr-à-blé*, *ad.* Tolerably, so as to be endured.

SUFFERANCE, *sùffûr-ânse*, *s.* Pain, inconvenience, misery; patience, moderation; toleration, permission.

SUFFERER, *sùffûr-ûr*, *s.* One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience; one who allows, one who permits.

SUFFERING, *sùffûr-îng*, *s.* 410. Pain suffered.

To SUFFICE, *sùf-fîze'*, *v. n.* 351. To be enough, to be sufficient, to be equal to the end or purpose.

To SUFFICE, *sùf-fîze'*, *v. a.* 351. To afford, to supply; to satisfy.

SUFFICIENCY, *sùf-fîsh-ên-sé*, *s.* State of being adequate to the end proposed; qualification for any purpose; competence, enough; supply equal to want: it is used by Temple for that conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him.

SUFFICIENT, *sùf-fîsh-ênt*, *a.* 357. Equal to any end or purpose, enough, competent; qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise.

SUFFICIENTLY, *sùf-fîsh-ênt-lé*, *ad.* To a sufficient degree, enough.

To SUFFOCATE, *sùffô-kâte*, *v. a.* To choke by exclusion or interception of air.

SUFFOCATION, *sùf-fô-ka'shûn*, *s.* The act of choking, the state of being choked.

SUFFOCATIVE, *sùffô-ka-tiv*, *a.* 512. Having the power to choke.

SUFFRAGAN, *sùffrà-gûn*, *s.* 88. A bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan.

To SUFFRAGATE, *sùffrà-gâte*, *v. n.* 90. To vote with, to agree in voice with.

SUFFRAGE, *sùffràjê*, *s.* 90. Vote, voice given in a controverted point.

SUFFRAGINOUS, *sùf-frâjîn-ûs*, *a.* Belonging to the knee joint of beasts.

SUFFUMIGATION, *sùf-fû-mé-gâ'shûn*, *s.* Operation of fumes raised by fire.

To SUFFUSE, *sùf-fûse'*, *v. a.* To spread over with something expandible, as with a vapour or a tincture.

SUFFUSION, *sùf-fûzhûn*, *s.* The act of overspreading with any thing; that which is suffused or spread.

SUGAR, *shûg'ûr*, *s.* 175. 454. The native salt of the sugar-cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juices; any thing proverbially sweet; a chymical dry crystallization.

To SUGAR, *shûg'ûr*, *v. a.* To impregnate or season with sugar; to sweeten.

SUGARY, *shûg'ûr-é*, *a.* Sweet, tasting of sugar.

To SUGGEST, *sûg-jest'*, *v. a.* To hint, to intimate, to insinuate good or ill; to seduce, to draw to ill by insinuation; to inform secretly.

Though the first *g* in *exaggerate* is, by a difficulty of pronunciation, assimilated to the last, this is not always the case in the present word. For though we sometimes hear it sounded as if written *sug-jest*, the most correct speakers generally preserve the first and last *g* in their distinct and separate sounds.

Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, and Mr Nares, pronounce the *g* in both syllables soft, as if written *sud-jest*. Dr Kenrick, Mr Perry, and Barclay, make the first *g* hard, and the second soft as if written *sug-jest*, as I have done; for as the accent is not on these consonants, there is not the

same apology for pronouncing the first soft as there is in *exaggerate*; which see.

SUGGESTION, *sûg-jê's'tshûn*, *s.* Private hint, intimation, insinuation, secret notification.

SUICIDE, *sù-é-side*, *s.* 143. Self-murder, the horrid crime of destroying one's self.

SUIT, *sùte*, *s.* 342. A set, a number of things correspondent one to the other; clothes made one part to answer another; a petition, an address of entreaty; courtship; pursuit, prosecution; in Law, Suit is sometimes put for the instance of a cause, and sometimes for the cause itself deduced in judgment.

SUIT, *sùte*, *v. a.* To fit, to adapt to something else; to be fitted to, to become; to dress, to clothe.

To SUIT, *sùte*, *v. n.* To agree, to accord.

SUITABLE, *sù'tâ-bl*, *a.* 405. Fitting, according with, agreeable to.

SUITABLENESS, *sù'tâ-bl-nês*, *s.* Fitness, agreeableness.

SUITABLY, *sù'tâ-blé*, *ad.* Agreeably, according to.

SUITE, *svête*, *s.* French. Consecution, series, regular order; retinue, company.

SUITER, } *sù'tûr*, *s.* 98. 166.

SUITOR, } One who sues, a petitioner, a applicant; a wooer, one who courts a mistress.

SUITRESS, *sù'três*, *s.* A female supplicant.

SULCATED, *sùl-kâ-téd*, *a.* Furrowed.

SULKY, *sùl'ké*, *a.* Silently sullen; sour, morose, obstinate.

This word had long been a vagabond in conversation, and was not to be found in any of our Dictionaries till it was lately admitted to a place in Entick's, and, from its very frequent use, may now be considered as a denizen of the language. Mr Colman had, many years ago, made use of it in his prologue to *The Wife in the Right*, where he says,

"No sulky critic to the Playhouse drawn,  
"Whom modern Comedy provokes to yawn."

And this writer's authority alone is a sufficient proof of the propriety and utility of the word. It may perhaps be objected, that the word *sullen* is perfectly equivalent, and renders this word useless. Those, however, who consider language philosophically, know that there are no words perfectly synonymous, and consequently that there are no useless words.

If it be asked what is the difference between these words, I would answer, that sullenness seems to be an habitual sulkiness, and sulkiness a temporary sullenness. The former may be an innate disposition; the latter, a disposition occasioned by recent injury. The one has a malignancy in it threatening danger; the other, an obstinate averseness to pleasure. Thus we are in a sullen mood, and in a sulky fit; Men and Women are said to be sullen, and Children, sulky; sullenness may be predicted of inanimate objects, sulkiness only of such as are animated.

"No cheerful breeze this sullen region knows;  
"The dreadful East is all the wind that blows."

Page.

If these distinctions are just, there is good reason for receiving the word in question, and incorporating it into the language, even though it had not been adopted by the respectable writer I have quoted.

SULKINESS, *sùl'ké-nês*, *s.* Silent sullenness, moroseness, obstinacy.

SULLEN, *sùl'în*, *a.* 99. Gloomy, discontented, mischievous, malignant; intractable, obstinate; dismal; heavy, dull.

SULLENLY, *sùl'în-lé*, *ad.* Gloomily, malignantly, intractably.

SULLENNESS, *sùl'în-nês*, *s.* Gloominess, moroseness, sluggish anger; malignity.

SULLENS, *sùl'înz*, *s.* Morose temper, gloominess of mood.

To SULLY, *sùllé*, *v. a.* To soil, to tarnish, to dirt, to spot.

SULLY, *sùllé*, *s.* Soil, tarnish, spot.

SULPHUR, *sùlfûr*, *s.* Brimstone.

SULPHUREOUS, *sùl-fûr-é-ûs*, } *a.*

SULPHUREOUS, *sùlfûr-ûs*, 314. } Made of brimstone, having the qualities of brimstone, containing sulphur.

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

**SULPHUREOUSNESS**, sũl-fũr-ê-s-nês, *s.* The state of being sulphureous.

**SULPHURWORT**, sũl-fũr-wũrt, *s.* The same with *Hogfennel*.

**SULPHURY**, sũl-fũr-ê, *a.* Partaking of sulphur.

**SULTAN**, sũl-tãn, *s.* 88. The Turkish emperor.

**SULTANA**, sũl-tãn-nã.—See *Lumbago*.

**SULTANESS**, sũl-tãn-nês, } *s.*

The queen of an eastern emperor.

**SULTRINESS**, sũl-trê-nês, *s.* The state of being sultry.

**SULTRY**, sũl-trê, *a.* Hot without ventilation, hot and close, hot and cloudy.

**SUM**, sũm, *s.* The whole of any thing, many particulars aggregated to a total; quantity of money; compendium, abridgment, the whole abstracted; the amount, the result of reasoning or computation; height, completion.

*To SUM*, sũm, *v. a.* To compute; to collect particulars into a total; to comprise, to comprehend, to collect into a narrow compass; to have feathers fall grown.

**SUMLESS**, sũm-lês, *a.* Not to be computed.

**SUMMARILY**, sũm-mã-rê-lê, *ad.* Briefly, the shortest way.

**SUMMARY**, sũm-mã-rê, *a.* Short, brief, compendious.

**SUMMARY**, sũm-mã-rê, *s.* Compendium, abridgment.

**SUMMER**, sũm-mũr, *s.* 98. The season in which the sun arrives at the hither solstice; the principal beam of a floor.

**SUMMERHOUSE**, sũm-mũr-hôuse, *s.* An apartment in a garden used in the summer.

**SUMMERSAULT**, } sũm-mũr-sêt, *s.*

**SUMMERSËT**, } A high leap, in which the heels are thrown over the head.

**SUMMIT**, sũm-mĩt, *s.* The top, the utmost height.

*To SUMMON*, sũm-mũn, *v. a.* 166. To call with authority, to admonish to appear, to cite; to excite, to call up, to raise.

**SUMMONER**, sũm-mũn-ũr, *s.* 98. One who cites.

**SUMMONS**, sũm-mũnz, *s.* A call of authority, admonition to appear, citation.

**SUMPTER**, sũm-tũr, *s.* 412. A horse that carries clothes or furniture.

**SUMPTION**, sũm-shũn, *s.* The act of taking.

**SUMPTUARY**, sũm-tshũ-ã-rê, *a.* 292. Relating to expense, regulating the cost of life.

**SUMPTUOSITY**, sũm-tshũ-ôs-ê-tê, *s.* Expensiveness, costliness.

**SUMPTUOUS**, sũm-tshũ-ôs, *a.* 292. Costly, expensive, splendid.—See *Presumptuous*.

**SUMPTUOUSLY**, sũm-tshũ-ôs-lê, *ad.* Expensively, with great cost.

**SUMPTUOUSNESS**, sũm-tshũ-ôs-nês, *s.* Expensiveness, costliness.

**SUN**, sũn, *s.* The luminary that makes the day; a sunny place, a place eminently warmed by the sun; any thing eminently splendid; under the Sun, in this world, a proverbial expression.

*To SUN*, sũn, *v. a.* To expose to the sun.

**SUNBEAM**, sũn-bêrne, *s.* Ray of the sun.

**SUNBEAT**, sũn-bête, *part. a.* Shone upon by the sun.

**SUNBRIGHT**, sũn-brĩte, *a.* Resembling the sun in brightness.

**SUNBURNING**, sũn-bũrn-ĩng, *s.* The effect of the sun upon the face.

**SUNBURNT**, sũn-bũrn, *part. a.* Tanned, discoloured by the sun.

**SUNCLAD**, sũn-klãd, *part. a.* Clothed in radiance, bright.

**SUNDAY**, sũn-dê, *s.* 223. The day anciently dedicated to the sun, the Christian sabbath.

*To SUNDER*, sũn-dũr, *v. a.* To part, to separate, to divide.

**SUNDIAL**, sũn-dĩ-ãl, *s.* A marked plate on which the shadow points the hour.

**SUNDRY**, sũn-drê, *a.* Several, more than one.

**SUNFLOWER**, sũn-flôô-ũr, *s.* A plant.

**SUNG**, sũng, *part. and part. pass. of Sing.*

**SUNK**, sũngk, 408. The pret. and part. pass. of *Sink*.

**SUNLESS**, sũn-lês, *a.* Wanting sun, wanting warmth.

**SUNLIKE**, sũn-lĩke, *a.* Resembling the sun.

**SUNNY**, sũn-nê, *a.* Resembling the sun, bright; exposed to the sun, bright with the sun; coloured by the sun.

**SUNRISE**, sũn-rĩze, } *s.*

**SUNRISING**, sũn-rĩz-ĩng, 410. } Morning, the appearance of the sun.

**SUNSET**, sũn-sêt, *s.* Close of the day, evening.

**SUNSHINE**, sũn-shĩne, *s.* Action of the sun, place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful.

**SUNSHINY**, sũn-shĩ-nê, *a.* Bright with the sun; bright like the sun.

*To SUP*, sũp, *v. a.* To drink by mouthfuls, to drink by little at a time.

*To SUP*, sũp, *v. n.* To eat the evening meal.

**SUP**, sũp, *s.* A small draught, a mouthful of liquor.

**SUPERABLE**, sũ-pêr-ã-bl, *a.* 405. Conquerable, such as may be overcome.

There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word, arising from want of attention to the influence of accent on the sounds of the letters, which makes the first syllable of this word sound like the noun *shoe*. This pronunciation Mr Sheridan has adopted, not only in this word, but in all those which commence with the inseparable preposition *super*. That this is contrary to the most established rules of orthoepy, may be seen in Principles, No. 454 and 462; and that it is contrary to Mr Sheridan himself, may be seen by his giving the *s* in the words, *insuperable*, *insuperableness*, *insuperably*, and *insuperability*, its simple sound only.—See *Insuperable*.

**SUPERABLENESS**, sũ-pêr-ã-bl-nês, *s.* Quality of being conquerable.

*To SUPERABOUND*, sũ-pêr-ã-bôund, *v. n.* To be exuberant, to be stored with more than enough.

**SUPERABUNDANCE**, sũ-pêr-ã-bũn-dãnce, *s.* More than enough, great quantity.

**SUPERABUNDANT**, sũ-pêr-ã-bũn-dãnt, *a.* Being more than enough.

**SUPERABUNDANTLY**, sũ-pêr-ã-bũn-dãnt-lê, *ad.* More than sufficiently.

*To SUPERADD*, sũ-pêr-ãd, *v. a.* To add over and above, to join to any thing so as to make it more.

**SUPERADDITION**, sũ-pêr-ã-dĩsh-ũn, *s.* The act of adding to something else; that which is added.

**SUPERADVENTENT**, sũ-pêr-ãd-vênê-ênt, *a.* Coming to the increase or assistance of something; coming unexpectedly.

*To SUPERANNUATE*, sũ-pêr-ãn-nũ-ãte, *v. a.* To impair or disqualify by age or length of time.

**SUPERANNUATION**, sũ-pêr-ãn-nũ-ãshũn, *s.* The state of being dis-qualified by years.

**SUPERB**, sũ-pêrb, *a.* Grand, pompous, lofty, august, stately.

**SUPERCARGO**, sũ-pêr-kãrgô, *s.* An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade.

**SUPERCÆSTIAL**, sũ-pêr-sê-lês-tshãl, *a.* Placed above the firmament.

**SUPERCILIOUS**, sũ-pêr-sĩl-yũs, *a.* Haughty, dogmatical, dictatorial, arbitrary.

**SUPERCILIOUSLY**, sũ-pêr-sĩl-yũs-lê, *ad.* Haughtily dogmatically, contemptuously.

**SUPERCILIOUSNESS**, sũ-pêr-sĩl-yũs-nês, *s.* 113 Haughtiness, contemptuousness.

**SUPERCONCEPTION**, sũ-pêr-kôn-sêp-shũn, *s.* A conception made after another conception.

**SUPERCONSEQUENCE**, sũ-pêr-kôn-sê-kwênce, *s.* Remote consequence.



339. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fân 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pîn 107—nô 16 move 164,

- SUPERESCENCE**, sù-pêr-krê-sênsê, *s.* That which grows upon another growing thing.
- SUPEREMINENCE**, sù-pêr-êm-mê-nênsê, }  
**SUPEREMINENCY**, sù-pêr-êm-mê-nên-sê, }  
 Uncommon degree of eminence.
- SUPEREMINENT**, sù-pêr-êm-mê-nên-t, *a.* Eminent in a high degree.
- To SUPEREROGATE**, sù-pêr-êr-rô-gâ-tê, *v. n.* 91. To do more than duty requires.
- SUPEREROGATION**, sù-pêr-êr-rô-gâ-shûn, *s.* Performance of more than duty requires.
- SUPEREROGATORY**, sù-pêr-êr-rô-gâ-târ-ê, *a.* 512. Performed beyond the strict demands of duty.
- SUPEREXCELLENT**, sù-pêr-êk-sêl-lên-t, *a.* Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.
- SUPEREXCRESCENCE**, sù-pêr-êk-skrê-sênsê, *s.* Something superfluously growing.
- To SUPERFETATE**, sù-pêr-fê-tâ-tê, *v. n.* To conceive after conception.
- SUPERFETATION**, sù-pêr-fê-tâ-shûn, *s.* One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together.
- SUPERFICICE**, sù-pêr-fis, *s.* 142. Outside, surface. Not used.
- SUPERFICIAL**, sù-pêr-fish'âl, *a.* Lying on the surface, not reaching below the surface; shallow, contrived to cover something; shallow, not profound; smattering, not learned.
- SUPERFICIALITY**, sù-pêr-fish-ê-âl-tê-tê, *s.* The quality of being superficial.
- SUPERFICIALLY**, sù-pêr-fish'âl-ê, *ad.* On the surface, not below the surface; without penetration, without close heed; without going deep; without searching.
- SUPERFICIALNESS**, sù-pêr-fish'âl-nê-s, *s.* Shallowness, position on the surface; slight knowledge, false appearance.
- SUPERFICIES**, sù-pêr-fish'êz, *s.* 505. Outside, surface, superface.
- SUPERFINE**, sù-pêr-fine', *a.* 524. Eminently fine.
- SUPERFLUANCE**, sù-pêr-flû-ê-tân-sê, *s.* The act of flowing above.
- SUPERFLUITANT**, sù-pêr-flû-ê-tânt, *a.* Floating above.
- SUPERFLUITY**, sù-pêr-flû-ê-tê, *s.* More than enough, plenty beyond use or necessity.
- SUPERFLUOUS**, sù-pêr-flû-ûs, *a.* 518. Exuberant, more than enough, unnecessary.
- SUPERFLUOUSNESS**, sù-pêr-flû-ûs-nê-s, *s.* The state of being superfluous.
- SUPERFLUX**, sù-pêr-flûks, *s.* That which is more than is wanted.
- SUPERIMPREGNATION**, sù-pêr-îm-prêg-nâ-shûn, *s.* Superconception, superfetation.
- SUPERINCUMBENT**, sù-pêr-în-kûm'bên-t, *s.* Lying on the top of something else.
- To SUPERINDUCE**, sù-pêr-în-dûsê', *v. a.* To bring in as an addition to something else; to bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.
- SUPERINDUCTION**, sù-pêr-în-dûk'shûn, *s.* The act of superinducing.
- SUPERINJECTION**, sù-pêr-în-jêk'shûn, *s.* An injection succeeding upon another.
- SUPERINSTITUTION**, sù-pêr-în-stê-tû'shûn, *s.* In Law, one institution upon another.
- To SUPERINTEND**, sù-pêr-în-tênd', *v. a.* To oversee, to overlook, to take care of others with authority.
- SUPERINTENDENCE**, sù-pêr-în-tênd'ên-sê, }  
**SUPERINTENDENT**, sù-pêr-în-tênd'ên-sê, }  
 Superior care, the act of overseeing with authority.
- SUPERINTENDENT**, sù-pêr-în-tên'dên-t, *s.* One who overlooks others authoritatively.
- SUPERIORITY**, sù-pê-rê-ôr-ê-tê, *s.* Pre-eminence, the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect.
- SUPERIOR**, sù-pê-rê-ôr, *a.* 166. Higher, greater in dignity or excellence, preferable or preferred to another; upper, higher locally; free from emotion or concern, unconquered.
- SUPERIOR**, sù-pê-rê-ôr, *s.* One more excellent or dignified than another.
- SUPERLATIVE**, sù-pêr-lâ-tiv, *a.* Implying or expressing the highest degree; rising to the highest degree.
- SUPERLATIVELY**, sù-pêr-lâ-tiv-lê, *ad.* In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree; in the highest degree.
- SUPERLATIVENESS**, sù-pêr-lâ-tiv-nê-s, *s.* The state of being in the highest degree.
- SUPERLUNAR**, sù-pêr-lû-nâr, *a.* Not sublunary, placed above the moon.
- SUPERNAL**, sù-pêr-nâl, *a.* 88. Having a higher position, locally above us; relating to things above, placed above, celestial.
- SUPERNATANT**, sù-pêr-nâ-tânt, *a.* Swimming above.
- SUPERNATATION**, sù-pêr-nâ-tâ-shûn, *s.* The act of swimming on the top of any thing.
- SUPERNATURAL**, sù-pêr-nât'shû-râl, *a.* Being above the powers of nature.
- SUPERNATURALLY**, sù-pêr-nâ't'shû-râl-ê, *ad.* In a manner above the course or power of nature.
- SUPERNUMERARY**, sù-pêr-nû-mêr-âr-ê, *a.* Being above a stated, a necessary, a usual, or a round, number.
- To SUPERPONDERATE**, sù-pêr-pôn'dêr-â-tê, *v. a.* To weigh over and above.
- SUPERPROPORTION**, sù-pêr-prô-pôr'shûn, *s.* Overplus of proportion.
- SUPERPURGATION**, sù-pêr-pûr-gâ'shûn, *s.* More purgation than enough.
- SUPERREFLECTION**, sù-pêr-rê-flêk'shûn, *s.* Reflection of an image reflected.
- SUPERSALIENCY**, sù-pêr-sâ-lê-ên-sê, *s.* The act of leaping upon any thing.
- To SUPERSCRIBE**, sù-pêr-skrîbê', *v. a.* To inscribe upon the top or outside.
- SUPERSCRPTION**, sù-pêr-skrîp'shûn, *s.* The act of superscribing; that which is written on the top or outside.
- To SUPERSEDE**, sù-pêr-sêdê', *v. a.* To make void or inefficacious by superior power, to set aside.
- SUPERSEDEAS**, sù-pêr-sê-dê-âs, *s.* In Law, the name of a writ to stop or set aside some proceeding at law.
- SUPERSERVICEABLE**, sù-pêr-sêv'ê-sâ-bl, *a.* Over-officious.
- SUPERSTITION**, sù-pêr-stîsh'ûn, *s.* Unnecessary fear or scruples in religion, religion without morality; false religion, reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence; over-sicety, exactness too scrupulous.
- SUPERSTITIOUS**, sù-pêr-stîsh'ûs, *a.* Addicted to superstition, full of idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion; over accurate, scrupulous beyond need.
- SUPERSTITIOUSLY**, sù-pêr-stîsh'ûs-lê, *ad.* In a superstitious manner.
- To SUPERSTRAIN**, sù-pêr-strânê', *v. a.* To strain beyond the just stretch.
- To SUPERSTRUCT**, sù-pêr-strûkt', *v. a.* To build upon any thing.
- SUPERSTRUCTION**, sù-pêr-strûk'shûn, *s.* An edifice raised on any thing.
- SUPERSTRUCTIVE**, sù-pêr-strûk'tiv, *a.* Built upon something else.
- SUPERSTRUCTURE**, sù-pêr-strûk'tshûrê, *s.* That which is raised or built upon something else.
- SUPERSUBSTANTIAL**, sù-pêr-sûb-stân'shâl, *a.* More than substantial.
- SUPERVACANEOUS**, sù-pêr-vâ-kâ-nê-ûs, *a.* Superfluous, needless, unnecessary, serving to no purpose.
- SUPERVACANEOUSLY**, sù-pêr-vâ-kâ-nê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Needlessly.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tùbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ôll 299—pôund 313—thin 466, TRIS 469

**SUPERVACANROUSNESS**, sù-pêr-vâ-kâ'nê-ûs-nês, *s.* Needlessness.  
**To SUPERVENE**, sù-pêr-vêne, *v. n.* To come as an extraneous addition.  
**SUPERVENIENT**, sù-pêr-vê'nê-ânt, *a.* Added, additional.  
**SUPERVENTION**, sù-pêr-vên'shûn, *s.* The act of supervening.  
**To SUPERVISE**, sù-pêr-vîze', *v. a.* To overlook, to oversee.  
**SUPERVISOR**, sù-pêr-vîz'ûr, *s.* 166. An overseer, an inspector.  
**To SUPERVIVE**, sù-pêr-vîve', *v. n.* To overlive, to outlive.  
**SUPINATION**, sù-pê-nâ'shûn, *s.* The act of lying with the face upward.  
**SUPINE**, sù-pîne', *a.* 140. Lying with the face upward; leaning backwards; negligent, careless, indolent, drowsy.  
**SUPINE**, sù-pîne', *s.* 140. 494. In Grammar, a term signifying a particular kind of verbal noun.  
**SUPINELY**, sù-pîne'lê, *ad.* With the face upwards; drowsily, thoughtlessly, indolently.  
**SUPINENESS**, sù-pîne'nês, *s.* Posture with the face upward; drowsiness, carelessness, indolence.  
**SUPINITY**, sù-pîn'ê-tê, *s.* 511. Posture of lying with the face upwards; carelessness, indolence, thoughtlessness.  
**SUPPEDANEOUS**, sùp-pê-dâ'nê-ûs, *a.* Placed under the feet.  
**SUPPER**, sùp-pûr, *s.* 98. The last meal of the day, the evening repast.  
**SUPPERLESS**, sùp-pûr'lês, *a.* Wanting supper, fasting at night.  
**To SUPPLANT**, sùp-plânt', *v. a.* To trip up the heels; to displace by stratagem, to turn out; to displace, to overpower, to force away.  
**SUPPLANTER**, sùp-plânt'ûr, *s.* One who supplants, one who displaces.  
**SUPPLE**, sùp-pl, *a.* 405. Pliant, flexible; yielding, soft, not obdurate; flattering, fawning, bending; that makes supple.  
**To SUPPLE**, sùp-pl, *v. a.* To make pliant, to make soft, to make flexible; to make compliant.  
**To SUPPLE**, sùp-pl, *v. n.* To grow soft, to grow pliant.  
**SUPPLEMENT**, sùp-plê-mênt, *s.* Addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied.  
**SUPPLEMENTAL**, sùp-plê-mênt'âl, } *a.*  
**SUPPLEMENTARY**, sùp-plê-mênt'â-rê, }  
 Additional, such as may supply the place of what is lost.  
**SUPPLENESS**, sùp-pl-nês, *s.* Pliantness, flexibility, readiness to take any form; readiness of compliance, facility.  
**SUPPLETORY**, sùp-plê-tûr-ê, *s.* 512. That which is to fill up deficiencies.  
**SUPLIANT**, sùp-plê-ânt, *a.* Entreating, beseeching, precatory.  
**SUPLIANT**, sùp-plê-ânt, *s.* An humble petitioner.  
**SUPLICANT**, sùp-plê-kânt, *s.* One who entreats or implores with great submission.  
**To SUPPLICATE**, sùp-plê-kâte, *v. a.* To implore, to entreat, to petition submissively.  
**SUPLICATION**, sùp-plê-kâ'shûn, *s.* Petition humbly delivered, entreaty; petitionary worship, the adoration of a suppliant or petitioner.  
**To SUPPLY**, sùp-plî', *v. a.* To fill up as any deficiencies happen; to give something wanted, to yield, to afford; to relieve; to serve instead of; to give or bring, whether good or bad; to fill any room made vacant; to accommodate, to furnish.  
**SUPPLY**, sùp-plî', *s.* Relief of want, cure of deficiencies.  
**To SUPPORT**, sùp-pôrt', *v. a.* To sustain, to prop, to bear up; to endure any thing painful without being overcome; to endure.

**SUPPORT**, sùp-pôrt', *s.* Act or power of sustaining; prop, sustaining power; necessities of life; maintenance, supply.  
**SUPPORTABLE**, sùp-pôrt'â-bl, *a.* Tolerable to be endured.  
**SUPPORTABLENESS**, sùp-pôrt'â-bl-nês, *s.* The state of being tolerable.  
**SUPPORTANCE**, sùp-pôrt'ânse, *s.* Maintenance, support.  
**SUPPORTER**, sùp-pôrt'ûr, *s.* 98. One who supports; prop, that by which any thing is borne up from falling; sustainer, comforter; maintainer, defender.  
**SUPPOSABLE**, sùp-pôz'â-bl, *a.* 405. That may be supposed.  
**SUPPOSAL**, sùp-pôz'âl, *s.* 88. Position without proof, imagination, belief.  
**To SUPPOSE**, sùp-pôze', *v. a.* To lay down without proof, to advance by way of argument without maintaining the position; to admit without proof; to imagine, to believe without examination; to require as previous to itself.  
**SUPPOSE**, sùp-pôze', *s.* Supposition, position without proof, unevicenced conceit.  
**SUPPOSER**, sùp-pôz'ûr, *s.* 98. One who supposes.  
**SUPPOSITION**, sùp-pô-zîsh'ûn, *s.* Position laid down, hypothesis, imagination yet unproved.  
**SUPPOSITITIOUS**, sùp-pôz-ê-tîsh'ûs, *a.* Not genuine, put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another.  
**SUPPOSITITIOUSNESS**, sùp-pôz-ê-tîsh'ûs-nês, *s.* State of being counterfeit.  
**SUPPOSITIVELY**, sùp-pôz-zê-tîv-lê, *ad.* Upon supposition.  
**SUPPOSITORY**, sùp-pôz-zê-tûr-ê, *s.* A kind of solid cyster.  
**To SUPPRESS**, sùp-prês', *v. a.* To crush, to overpower, to subdue, to reduce from any state of activity or commotion; to conceal, not to tell, not to reveal; to keep in, not to let out.  
**SUPPRESSION**, sùp-prêsh'ûn, *s.* The act of suppressing; not publication.  
**SUPPRESSOR**, sùp-prês'sûr, *s.* 166. One who suppresses, crushes, or conceals.  
**To SUPPURATE**, sùp-pû-râte, *v. a.* To generate pus or matter.  
**To SUPPURATE**, sùp-pû-râte, *v. n.* To grow to pus.  
**SUPPURATION**, sùp-pû-râ'shûn, *s.* The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus; the matter suppurated.  
**SUPPURATIVE**, sùp-pû-râ-tîv, *a.* 512. Digestive, generating matter.  
**SUPPUTATION**, sùp-pû-tâ'shûn, *s.* Reckoning, account, calculation, computation.  
**To SUPPUTE**, sùp-pû-te', *v. a.* To reckon, to calculate.  
**SUPRALAPSARIAN**, sù-prâ-lâp-sâ-rê-ân, *s.* One who holds that God made choice of his people in the pure mass, or without any respect to the fall.  
**SUPRALAPSARY**, sù-prâ-lâp-sâ-rê, *a.* Antecedent to the fall of man.  
**SUPRAVULGAR**, sù-prâ-vûl-gûr, *a.* Above the vulgar.  
**SUPREMACY**, sù-prêm'â-sê, *s.* 511. Highest place, highest authority, state of being supreme.—See *Primacy*.  
**SUPREME**, sù-prême', *a.* Highest in dignity, highest in authority; highest, most excellent.  
**SUPREMELY**, sù-prême'lê, *ad.* In the highest degree.  
**SCRADDITION**, sùr-âd-dîsh'ûn, *s.* Something added to the name.  
**SURAL**, sù'râl, *a.* 88. Being in the calf of the leg.  
**SURANCE**, sù-rânse, *s.* 454. Warrant, security.  
**To SURBATE**, sùr-bâte', *v. a.* To bruise and batter the feet with travel, to harass, to fatigue.  
**To SURCEASE**, sùr-sêse', *v. n.* To be at an end, to stop, to cease, to be no longer in use; to leave off to practise no longer.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—md 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pln 107—nô 162, môve 164,

To SURCEASE, sūr-sése', v. a. To stop, to put to an end.

SURCEASE, sūr-sése', s. 227. Cessation, stop.

SURCHARGE, sūr-tshårje', s. Overburden, more than can be well borne.

To SURCHARGE, sūr-tshårje', v. a. To overload, to overburden.

SURCHARGER, sūr-tshårjår, s. 98. One who overburdens.

SURCINGLE, sūr-sing-gl, s. 405. A girth with which the burden is bound upon a horse; the girdle of a cassock.

SURCLE, sūr-k'ld, s. 405. A shoot, a twig, a sucker.

SURCOAT, sūr-kòte, s. A short coat worn over the rest of the dress.

SURD, sūr'd, a. Deaf, wanting the sense of hearing; unheard, not perceived by the ear; not expressed by any term.

SURE, shüre, a. 454, 455. Certain, unfailing, infallible; confident, undoubting, certain; past doubt or danger; firm, stable, not liable to failure; to be Sure, certainly.

SURE, shüre, ad. Certainly, without doubt, doubtless.

SUREFOOTED, shüre-fåt'èd, a. Treading firmly, not stumbling.

SURELY, shüre'lè, ad. Certainly, undoubtedly, without doubt; firmly, without hazard.

SURENESS, shüre'nès, s. Certainty.

SURETSHIP, shüre'tè-shíp, s. The office of a surety or bondsman, the act of being bound for another.

SURETY, shüre'tè, s. Certainty, indubitableness; foundation of stability, support; evidence, ratification, confirmation; security against loss or damage, security for payment; a hostage, bondsman, one that gives security for another.—See *Nicety*.

SURF, sūr'f, s. The swell of the sea that beats against the shore or a rock.

SURFACE, sūr'fås, s. 91. Superficies, outside.

To SURFEIT, sūr'fít, v. a. 255. To feed with meat or drink to satiety and sickness.

To SURFEIT, sūr'fít, v. n. To be fed to satiety and sickness.

SURFEIT, sūr'fít, s. Sickness or satiety caused by overfulness.

SURFEITER, sūr'fít-år, s. 98. One who riots, a glutton.

SURFEITWATER, sūr'fít-wå-tår, s. Water that cures surfeits.

SURGE, sūrje, s. A swelling sea, wave rolling above the general surface of the water.

To SURGE, sūrje, v. n. To swell, to rise high.

SURGEON, sūrjån, s. 259. One who cures by manual operations.

SURGEONRY, sūrjån-rè, } s.

SURGERY, sūrjèr-è, } s.

The act of curing by manual operations.

SURGY, sūrjè, a. Rising in billows.

SURLY, sūr'lè-lè, ad. In a surly manner.

SURLINESS, sūr'lè-nès, s. Gloomy moroseness, sour anger.

SURLY, sūr'lè, a. Gloomy, morose, rough, uncivil, sour.

To SURMISE, sūr-míze', v. a. To suspect, to imagine imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge.

SURMISE, sūr-míze', s. Imperfect notion, suspicion.

To SURMOUNT, sūr-mòunt', v. a. To rise above; to conquer, to overcome; to surpass, to exceed.

SURMOUNTABLE, sūr-mòunt'-å-bl, a. Conquerable, superable.

SURNAME, sūr'nåme, s. 492. The name of the family, the name which one has over and above the Christian name; an appellation added to the original name.

To SURNAME, sūr-nåme', v. a. To name by an appellation added to the original name.

To SURPASS, sūr-pås', v. a. To excel, to exceed; to go beyond in excellence.

SURPASSING, sūr-pås-sing, part. a. Excellent in a high degree.

SURPLICE, sūr-plis, s. 140. The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration.

SURPLUS, sūr'plås, } s.

SURPLUSAGE, sūr'plås-ådje, 90. } s.

A supernumerary part, overplus, what remains when use is satisfied.

SURPRISAL, sūr-prizål, 88. } s.

SURPRISE, sūr-prize', } s.

The act of taking unawares, the state of being taken unawares; sudden confusion or perplexity.

To SURPRISE, sūr-prize', v. a. To take unawares, to fall upon unexpectedly; to astonish by something wonderful; to confuse or perplex by something sudden.

SURPRISING, sūr-priz-ing, part. 410. Wonderful, raising sudden wonder or concern.

SURPRISINGLY, sūr-priz-ing-lè, ad. To a degree that raises wonder, in a manner that raises wonder.

To SURRENDER, sūr-rènd'r, v. a. To yield up, to deliver up; to deliver up to an enemy.

To SURRENDER, sūr-rènd'r, v. n. To yield, to give one's self up.

SURRENDER, sūr-rènd'r, 88. } s.

SURRENDRY, sūr-rènd'rè, } s.

The act of yielding; the act of resigning or giving up to another.

SURREPTION, sūr-rèp'shån, s. Surprise, sudden and unperceived invasion.

SURREPTITIOUS, sūr-rèp-tish'ús, a. Done by stealth, gotten or produced fraudulently.

SURREPTITIOUSLY, sūr-rèp-tish'ús-lè, ad. By stealth, fraudulently.

To SURROGATE, sūr-rò-gåte, v. a. To put in the place of another.

SURROGATE, sūr-rò-gåte, s. 91. A deputy, a delegate, the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.

To SURROUND, sūr-ròund', v. a. To environ, to encompass, to enclose on all sides.

SUR-solid, sūr-sòld, s. In Algebra, the fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root.

SURTOUT, sūr-tòt', s. A large coat worn over all the rest.

To SURVENE, sūr-vèné', v. a. To supervene; to come as an addition.

To SURVEY, sūr-vå', v. a. To overlook, to have under the view; to oversee as one in authority; to view as examining.

SURVEY, sūr-vå', or sūr'vå, s. View, prospect.

This substantive was, till within these few years, universally pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, like the verb; but since Johnson and Lowth led the way, a very laudable desire of regulating and improving our language has given the substantive the accent on the first syllable, according to a very general rule in the language, 492; but this has produced an anomaly in pronunciation, for which, in my opinion, the accentual distinction of the noun and verb does not make amends; if we place the accent on the first syllable of the noun, the *ey* in the last must necessarily be pronounced like *ey* in *barley*, *attorney*, *journey*, &c. Notwithstanding therefore this accentuation has numbers to support it; I think it but a shortsighted emendation, and not worth adopting. All our orthoepists pronounce the verb with the accent on the last, except Fenning, who accents the first. Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Mr Nares, Dr Ash, Perry, and Entick, accent the first syllable of the noun; but Dr Johnson and Bailey, the original lexicographers, accent the last. Dr Kenrick does not accent the noun, and Barclay has not inserted it.

SURVEYOR, sūr-vå'år, s. 166. An overseer, one placed to superintend others; a measurer of land.

SURVEYORSHIP, sūr-vå'år-shíp, s. The office of a surveyor.

nör 167, nöt 163—tåbe 171, tåb 172, bål 173—öil 299—pöänd 313—åin 466, this 469.

To SURVIVE, sür-viv'e, v. n. To live after the death of another; to remain alive.

To SURVIVE, sür-viv'e, v. a. To outlive.

SURVIVER, sür-vl'vür, s. One who outlives another.

SURVIVORSHIP, sür-vl'vür-ship, s. The state of outliving another.

SUSCEPTIBILITY, süs-sëp-të-bl'ë-të, s. Quality of admitting, tendency to admit.

SUSCEPTIBLE, süs-sëp-të-bl, a. Capable of admitting.—See *Incomparable*.

Dr Johnson says, Prior has accented this word improperly on the first syllable. To which observation Mr Mason adds, "Perhaps it is Johnson who has improperly placed the accent on the second syllable." If Mr Mason were asked why perhaps he would be puzzled to answer. If it be said that usage is on the side of Prior, what shall we think of all our orthopists who have accented this word like Johnson? for thus we find the word accented by Sheridan, Kenrick, Scott, Perry, W. Johnston, Buchanan, and Barclay. Entick has, indeed, the accent on the first, but on the second of *susceptible*; and if usage alone is pleaded for the accent on the first, it may be answered, What can be a better proof of usage than the authors I have quoted? But Mr Nares, with his usual good sense, reprobrates this accentuation on the first syllable, and says it is high time to oppose it. The only argument that can be alleged for it, is that which Mr Epluiston has brought in favour of *comparable*, *admirable*, and *acceptable*, which is, that when the accent is on the second syllable of these words, they signify only a physical possibility of being compared, *admirèd*, and *acceptèd*; but when the accent is on the first, they signify a fitness or worthiness of being compared, *admirèd*, and *acceptèd*. "Thus," says he, "one thing is literally *comparable* with another, if it can be compared with it, though not perhaps *comparable*, that is fit to be compared to it; so a thing may be *acceptable* by a man, that is far from being *acceptable* to him.—*Principles of the English Language*, vol. i. pag. 163. This is the best reason I ever yet heard for this high accentuation; but how such a difference of pronunciation tends to perplex and obscure the meaning, may be seen under the word *Boat*; nor does the word in question seem susceptible of such a difference in the sense from a different accentuation. When Poets are on the rack for a word of a certain length and a certain accent, it is charity to make allowances for their necessities; but no quarter should be given to coxcombs in prose, who have no better plea for a novelty of pronunciation, than a pop has for being the first in the fashion, however ridiculous and absurd.

SUSCEPTION, süs-sëp'shün, s. Act of taking.

SUSCEPTIVE, süs-sëp'tiv, a. 157. Capable to admit.

SUSCIPENCY, süs-sip'pë-ën-së, s. Reception, admission.

SUSCIPIENT, süs-sip'pë-ënt, s. One who takes, one who admits or receives.

To SUSCITATE, süs-së-tåte, v. n. 91. To rouse, to excite.

SUSCITATION, süs-së-tå'shün, s. The act of rousing or exciting.

To SUSPECT, süs-pëkt', v. a. To imagine with a degree of fear and jealousy, what is not known; to imagine guilty without proof; to hold uncertain.

To SUSPECT, süs-pëkt', v. n. To imagine guilt.

SUSPECT, süs-pëkt', part. a. Doubtful.

To SUSPEND, süs-pënd', v. a. To hang, to make to hang by any thing; to make to depend upon; to interrupt, to make to stop for a time; to delay, to hinder from proceeding; to debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.

SUSPENSE, süs-pënsë', s. Uncertainty, delay of certainty or determination; act of withholding the judgment; privation for a time, impeded meat for a time; stop in the midst of two opposites.

SUSPENSE, süs-pënsë', a. Held from proceeding; held in doubt, held in expectation.

SUSPENSION, süs-pëns'ëshün, s. Act of making to hang on any thing; act of making to depend on any thing; act of delaying; act of withholding or balancing the judgment; interruption, temporary cessation.

SUSPENSORY, süs-pëns'sür-ë, a. 512. Belonging to that by which a thing hangs.—See *Domestic*.

SUSPICION, süs-pish'ün, s. The act of suspecting; imagination of something ill without proof.

SUSPICIOUS, süs-pish'üs, a. 314. Inclined to suspect, inclined to imagine ill with out proof; liable to suspicion, giving reason to imagine ill.

SUSPICIOUSLY, süs-pish'üs-lë, ad. With suspicion; so as to raise suspicion.

SUSPICIOUSNESS, süs-pish'üs-nës, s. Tending to suspicion.

SUSPIRATION, süs-spë-rå'shün, s. Sigh, act of fetching the breath deep.

To SUSPIRE, süs-spire', v. a. To sigh, to fetch the breath deep; in seems in Shakespeare to mean only to begin to breathe.

To SUSTAIN, süs-tåne', v. a. To bear, to prop, to hold up; to support, to keep from sinking under evil; to maintain, to keep; to help, to relieve, to assist; to bear, to endure; to bear without yielding; to suffer, to bear as inflicted.

SUSTAINABLE, süs-tå'nå-bl, a. That may be sustained.

SUSTAINER, süs-tå'nür, s. 98. One who props, one who supports; one who suffers, a sufferer.

SUSTENANCE, süs-të'nånsë, s. Support, maintenance; necessaries of life, victuals.

SUSTENTATION, süs-tën-tå'shün, s. Support, preservation from falling; maintenance; support of life; use of victuals.

SUSURATION, süs-sür-rå'shün, s. Whisper, soft murmur.—See *Muculent*.

SUTLER, sütlür, s. 98. A man that sells provisions.

SUTURE, sütshüre, s. 463. A manner of sewing or stitching, particularly wounds; Suture is a particular articulation.

SWAB, swöb, s. 85. A kind of mop to clean floors.

To SWAB, swöb, v. a. To clean with a mop.

SWABBER, swöb'bür, s. 98. A sweeper of the deck.

To SWADDLE, swöd'dl, v. a. 405. To swathe, to bind in clothes, generally used of binding new-born children; to beat, to cudgel.

SWADDLE, swöd'dl, s. 405. Clothes bound round the body.

SWADDLINGBAND, swöd'ling-bånd, }  
SWADDLINGCLOUT, swöd'ling-klöüt, } s.

SWADDLINGCLOTH, swöd'ling-clöth, }  
Cloth wrapped round a new-born child.

To SWAG, swåg, v. n. 85. To sink down by its weight, to lie heavy.

To SWAGGER, swåg'gür, v. n. 98. To bluster, to bully, to be turbulently and tumultuously proud.

SWAGGERER, swåg'gür-ür, s. 383. A blusterer; a bully, a turbulent noisy fellow.

SWAGGY, swåg'gë, a. 383. Dependent by its weight.

SWAIN, swåne, s. 202 383. A young man; a country servant employed in husbandry, a pastoral youth.

To SWALE, swåle, }  
To SWEAL, swële, 227. } v. n.

To waste or blaze away; to melt.

SWALLOW, swö'llö, s. 327. A small bird of passage, or, as some say, a bird that lies hid and sleeps in winter.

To SWALLOW, swö'llö, v. a. To take down the throat; to receive without examination; to engross, to appropriate; to absorb, to take in, to sink in any abyss, to engulf; to devour, to destroy; to engross, to engage completely.

SWALLOW, swö'llö, s. 85. The throat, voraci.

SWAM, swåm. The pret. of *Swim*.

SWAMP, swömp, s. A marsh, a bog, a fen.

SWAMPY, swömp'pë, a. Boggy, fenwy.

SWAN, swån, s. 85. A large water-fowl.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81, —mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pln 107—nô 162, môve 164,

**SWANSKIN**, swån'skin, *s.* A kind of soft flannel.

**SWAP**, swòp, *ad.* 85. Hastily, with hasty violence, as, he did it *swap*.

**SWARD**, swård, *s.* The skin of bacon; the surface of the ground.

**SWARE**, swåre, *The pret. of Swear.*

**SWARM**, swårn, *s.* 85. A great body or number of bees or other small animals; a multitude, a crowd.

**To SWARM**, swårn, *v. n.* To rise as bees in a body, and quit the hive; to appear in multitudes, to crowd, to throng; to be crowded, to be over-run, to be thronged; to breed multitudes.

**SWART**, swårt, } *a.*

**SWARTH**, swårth, }  
Black, darkly brown, tawny. In Milton, gloomy, malignant.

**SWARTHILY**, swårthê-lê, *ad.* Black; duskily, tawnyly.

**SWARTHINESS**, swårthê-nês, *s.* Darkness of complexion, tawnyness.

**SWARTHY**, swårthê, *a.* Dark of complexion, black, dusky, tawny.

**To SWASH**, swòsh, *v. n.* To make a great clatter or noise.

**SWASH-BUCKLER**, swòsh-bùk'lêr, *s.* A furious combatant.

**SWASHER**, swòsh'úr, *s.* One who makes a show of valour or force.

**To SWATHE**, swåthe, *v. a.* 467. To bind as a child with hands or rollers.

**To SWAY**, swå, *v. a.* To wave in the hand, to move or wield with facility; to bias, to direct to either side; to govern, to rule, to overpower, to influence.

**To SWAY**, swå, *v. n.* To hang heavy, to be drawn by weight; to have weight, to have influence; to bear rule, to govern.

**SWAY**, swå, *s.* The swing or sweep of a weapon; any thing moving with bulk or power; power, rule, dominion; influence, direction.

**To SWEAR**, swåre, *v. n.* 240. *Pret. Swore, or Swear.* Part. pass. *Sworn.* To obtest some superiour power, to utter an oath; to declare or promise upon oath; to give evidence upon oath; to obtest the great name profanely.

**To SWEAR**, swåre, *v. a.* 240. To put to an oath; to declare upon oath; to obtest by an oath.

**SWEARER**, swår'úr, *s.* 98. A wretch who obtests the great name wantonly and profanely.

**SWEAT**, swêt, *s.* 234. The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour; labour, toil, drudgery; evaporation or moisture.

**To SWEAT**, swêt, *v. n.* *Pret. Sweet, Sweated.* Part. pass. *Sweaten.* To be moist on the body with heat or labour; to toil, to labour, to drudge; to emit moisture.

**To SWEAT**, swêt, *v. a.* To emit as sweat.

**SWEATER**, swêt'úr, *s.* 98. One who sweats.

**SWEATY**, swêt'tê, *a.* Covered with sweat, moist with sweat; consisting of sweat; laborious, toilsome.

**To SWEEP**, swêép, *v. a.* 246. To draw away with a besom; to clean with a besom; to carry with pomp; to drive or carry off with celerity and violence; to pass over with celerity and force; to rub over; to strike with a long stroke.

**To SWEEP**, swêép, *v. n.* To pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness, to pass with pomp, to pass with an equal motion; to move with a long reach.

**SWEEP**, swêép, *s.* The act of sweeping; the compass of any violent or continued motion; violent destruction; direction of any motion not rectilinear.

**SWEEPINGS**, swêépingz, *s.* 410. That which is swept away.

**SWEENET**, swêép'nêt, *s.* A net that takes in a great compass.

**SWEESTAKE**, swêép'ståke, *s.* A man that wins all; a prize at a race.

**SWEELY**, swêép'ê, *a.* Passing with great speed and violence.

**SWEET**, swêét, *a.* 246. Pleasing to any sense; luscious to the taste; fragrant to the smell; melodious to the ear; pleasing to the eye; mild, soft, gentle, grateful, pleasing; not stale, not stinking, as, that meat is *sweet*.

**SWEET**, swêét, *s.* Sweetness, something pleasing, a word of endearment; a perfume.

**SWEETBREAD**, swêét'brêd, *s.* The pancreas of the calf.

**SWEETBRIAR**, swêét'brî-úr, *s.* A fragrant shrub.

**SWEETBROOM**, swêét'bròóm, *s.* An herb.

**To SWEETEN**, swêét'tn, *v. a.* 103. To make sweet; to make mild or kind; to make less painful; to palliate, to reconcile; to make grateful or pleasing; to soften, to make delicate.

**SWEETENER**, swêét'tn-úr, *s.* One who palliates, one who represents things tenderly; that which tempers acrimony.

**SWEETHEART**, swêét'hårt, *s.* A lover or mistress.

**SWEETING**, swêét'ing, *s.* 410. A sweet luscious apple; a word of endearment.

**SWEETISH**, swêét'ish, *a.* Somewhat sweet.

**SWEETLY**, swêét'lê, *ad.* In a sweet manner, with sweetness.

**SWEETMEAT**, swêét'mête, *s.* Delicacies made of fruits preserved with sugar.

**SWEETNESS**, swêét'nês, *s.* The quality of being sweet in any of its senses.

**SWEETWILLIAM**, swêét-wîl'yám, *s.* A plant. It is a species of gilliflower.

**SWEETWILLOW**, swêét-wîl'ô, *s.* Gale or Dutch myrtle.

**To SWELL**, swêll, *v. n.* Part. pass. *Swollen.* To grow bigger, to grow turgid, to extend the parts; to tumefy by obstruction; to be exasperated; to look big; to protuberate; to rise into arrogance, to be elevated; to be inflated with anger; to grow upon the view.

**To SWELL**, swêll, *v. a.* To cause to rise or increase, to make tumid; to aggravate, to heighten; to raise to arrogance.

**To SWELL**, swêll, *s.* Extension of bulk.

**SWELLING**, swêll'ing, *s.* 410. Morbid tumour protuberance; prominence; effort for a vent.

**To SWELTER**, swêlt'úr, *v. n.* 98. To be pained with heat.

**To SWELTER**, swêlt'úr, *v. a.* To parch or dry up with heat.

**SWELTRY**, swêlt'rê, *a.* Suffocating with heat.

**SWEPT**, swêpt. The part and pret. of *Sweep*.

**To SWERVE**, swêrv, *v. n.* To wander, to rove; to deviate, to depart from rule, custom, or duty; to ply, to bend.

**SWIFT**, swîft, *a.* Moving far in a short time, quick, fleet, speedy, nimble; ready.

**SWIFT**, swîft, *s.* A bird like a swallow, a martin; the current of a stream.

**SWIFTLY**, swîft'lê, *ad.* Fleetly, rapidly, nimbly.

**SWIFTNESS**, swîft'nês, *s.* Speed, nimbleness, rapidity, quickness, velocity, celerity.

**To SWIG**, swîg, *v. n.* To drink by large draughts.

**To SWILL**, swîll, *v. a.* To drink luxuriously and grossly; to wash, to drench; to inebriate.

**SWILL**, swîll, *s.* Drink luxuriously poured down.

**SWILLER**, swîll'úr, *s.* 98. A luxurious drinker.

**To SWIM**, swîm, *v. n.* *Pret. Swam, Swom; or Swum.* To float on the water, not to sink; to move progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs; to be conveyed by the stream; to glide along with a smooth or d.z. motion; to be dizzy, to be vertiginous; to be floated; to have abundance of any quality; to flow.

**To SWIM**, swîm, *v. a.* To pass by swimming.

**SWIM**, swîm, *s.* The bladder of fishes by which they are supported in the water.

**SWIMMER**, swîm'múr, *s.* 98. One who swims.

nör 167, nõt 163—tåbe 171. tåb 172, bål 173—öñ 299—pönd 313—tån 466, tuis 469.

the protuberance in the legs of a horse resembling a piece of hard dry horn.

**SWIMMINGLY**, swim'ing-lê, *ad.* Smoothly, without obstruction.

**To SWINDLE**, swin'dl, *v. a.* 405. To cheat under the pretence of trading or trafficking.

↳ This word has been in very general use for near twenty years, and has not yet found its way into any of our Dictionaries.

From the recent introduction of this word, one should be led to believe, that this country was, till lately, a stranger to this species of fraud; but that it should be imported to us by so honest a people as the Germans, is still more surprising. That a language is a map of the science and manners of the people who speak it, will scarcely be questioned by those who consider the origin and progress of the human understanding; and if so, it is impossible that the manners should not influence the language, and that the language should not correspond to the manners. From this reasoning therefore we may conclude, that the faith of traffick was more sacred in England than in Germany, though Germany might in other respects be less vicious than England.

**SWINE**, swine, *s.* A hog, a pig, a sow.

**SWINEBREAD**, swine'brêd, *s.* A kind of plant; trifles.

**SWINEHERD**, swine'hêrd, *s.* A keeper of hogs.

↳ This word, in the north of England, is pronounced *swinnard*; and shows the tendency of our language to shorten the simple in the compound. See Principles, No. 515.

**SWINEPIPE**, swine'pîpe, *s.* A bird of the thrush kind.

**To SWING**, swing, *v. n.* 410. To wave to and fro hanging loosely; to fly backward and forward on a rope.

**To SWING**, swing, *v. a.* Pret. *Swang*, *Swung*. To make to play loosely on a string; to whirl round in the air, to wave loosely.

**SWING**, swing, *s.* Motion of any thing hanging loosely; a line on which any thing hangs loose; influence or power of a body put in motion; course, unrestrained liberty; unrestrained tendency.

**To SWINGE**, swinje, *v. a.* To whip, to bastinado. To punish; to move as a lash.

**SWINGEBUCKLER**, swinje-bûk'lâr, *s.* A bully, a man who pretends to feats of arms. An old cant word.

**SWINGER**, swing'ûr, *s.* 98. He who swings, a hurler.

**SWINGING**, swing'ing, *a.* Great, huge.

**SWINGINGLY**, swing'ing-lê, *ad.* Vastly, greatly.

**SWINISH**, swin'ish, *a.* Befitting swine, resembling swine, gross.

**To SWINK**, swingk, *v. a.* To overlabour. Obsolete.

**SWITCH**, switsh, *s.* A small flexib'e twig.

**To SWITCH**, switsh, *v. a.* To lash, to jerk.

**SWIVEL**, swiv'el, *s.* 102. Something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it.

**SWOBBER**, swob'bûr, *s.* A sweeper of the deck. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting at the game of whist.—See *Swabber*.

**SWOLLEN**, } swôln, 103. The part. pass. of *Swell*.

**SWOLN**, }

**SWOM**, swôm. The pret. of *Swim*. Not in use, *Swam* supplying its place.

**To SWOON**, swôôn, *v. n.* 475. To suffer a suspension of thought and sensation, to faint.

↳ This word should be carefully distinguished in the pronunciation from *soon*: the *v.* as Mr Nares justly observes, is effective, and should be heard. It would have been beneath a Dictionary of the least credit to take notice of a vulgar pronunciation of this word as if written *soond*, if it had not been adopted by one of our orthoepists. The same observation holds good of the following word, which must not be pronounced exactly like *soop*.

**SWOON**, swôôn, *s.* A lipthomy, a fainting fit.

**To SWOOP**, swoöp, *v. a.* 306. To fall at once as a hawk upon its prey; to prey upon, to catch up.

**SWOOP**, swoöp, *s.* Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry.

**To SWOP**, swöp, *v. a.* To change, to exchange one thing for another.

**SWORD**, sörd, *s.* 475. A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting, the usual weapon of fights hand to hand; destruction by war; vengeance of justice; emblem of authority.

**SWORDED**, sörd'êd, *a.* Girt with a sword.

**SWORDBER**, sörd'ûr, *s.* 98. A cut-throat, a soldier. Not in use.

**SWORDFISH**, sörd'fish, *s.* A fish with a long sharp bone issuing from his head.

**SWORDGRASS**, sörd'gräs, *s.* A kind of sedge, gladder.

**SWORDKNOT**, sörd'nôt, *s.* Ribband tied to the hilt of a sword.

**SWORDLAW**, sörd'lâw, *s.* Violence.

**SWORDMAN**, sörd'mân, *s.* Soldier, fighting man.

↳ I see no good reason why we should not write and pronounce *swordsmen* and *gownsmen* rather than *sword-man* and *gown-man*, though *Johnson* produces his authorities for the latter orthography from good authors. The *s* seems to have intervened naturally between the mute and the liquid to facilitate the pronunciation, as in *statesman*, *sportsman*, *huntsman*, and sometimes between the two liquids, as *townsman*, *salesman*, &c. But Dr *Johnson's* sense of the word *swordsmen*, meaning a man of the profession of the sword, or a soldier, is now obsolete: we now never hear *êd* word but as signifying a man expert in the use of the sword; and in this sense he is always called a *swordsmen*.

**SWORDDPLAYER**, sörd'plâ-ûr, *s.* Gladiator, fencer.

**SWORE**, swöre. The pret. of *Swear*.

**SWORN**, swörn. The part. pass. of *Swear*.

**SWUM**, swôm. Pret. and part. pass. of *Swim*.

**SWUNG**, swung, 410. Pret. and part. pass. of *Swing*.

**SYBARITE**, sib'a-rîte, *s.* 156. An inhabitant of Sybaris, a once powerful city of Calabria, whose inhabitants were proverbially effeminate and luxurious; one of whom is said to have been unable to sleep all night, because the bed of roses on which he lay, had one of its leaves doubled under him.

**SYCAMORE**, sik'â-móre, *s.* A tree.

**SYCOPHANT**, sik'ô-fânt, *s.* A flatterer, a parasite.

**SYCOPHANTICK**, sik'ô-fân'tik, *a.* Flattering, parasitical.

**SYLLABICAL**, sil-lâ'b'ê-kâl, *a.* Relating to syllables, consisting of syllables.

**SYLLABICALLY**, sil-lâ'b'ê-kâl-ê, *ad.* In a syllabical manner.

**SYLLABICK**, sil-lâ'b'ik, *a.* 509. Relating to syllables.

**SYLLABLE**, sil'lâ-bl, *a.* 405. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel or one articulation; any thing proverbially concise.

**To SYLLABLE**, sil'lâ-bl, *v. a.* To utter, to pronounce, to articulate.

**SYLLABUB**, sil'lâ-bûb, *s.* Milk and acid. Rightly *Sillabub*, which see.

**SYLLABUS**, sil'lâ-bûs, *s.* An abstract, a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

**SYLLOGISM**, sil-lô-jîzm, *s.* An argument composed of three propositions.

**SYLLOGISTICAL**, sil-lô-jîs'tê-kâl, } *a.*

**SYLLOGISTICK**, sil-lô-jîs'tik, 509, } *a.* Relating to a syllogism, consisting of a syllogism.

**SYLLOGISTICALLY**, sil-lô-jîs'tê-kâl-ê, *ad.* In the form of a syllogism.

**To SYLLOGIZE**, sil-lô-jîze, *v. n.* To reason by syllogism.

**SYLVAN**, sil'vân, *a.* 88. Woody, shady.

**SYLVAN**, sil'vân, *s.* A wood god, a satyr.

**SYMBOL**, sim'bûl, *s.* 166. An abstract, a compendium, a comprehensive form; a type, that which comprehends in its figure a representative of something else.

**SYMBOLICAL**, sim-bûl'ê-kâl, *a.* 509. Representative, typical, expressing by signs.

**SYMBOLICALLY**, sim-bûl'ê-kâl-ê, *ad.* Typically, by representation.

539. Fà e 73, fàr 77, fàll 83, fàt 81—mè 93, mèt 95—pline 105, plin 107—nò 162, nòve 184,

**SYMBOLIZATION**, sìm-bòl-lè-zà'shùn, *s.* The act of symbolizing, representation, resemblance.

**To SYMBOLIZE**, sìm'bò-lize, *v. n.* 170. To have something in common with another by representative qualities.

**To SYMBOLIZE**, sìm'bò-lize, *v. a.* To make representative of something.

**SYMMETRICAL**, sìm-mèt-trè-kál, *a.* Proportionate, having parts well adapted to each other.

**SYMMETRIST**, sìm'mè-trist, *s.* One very studious or observant of proportion.

**To SYMMETRIZE**, sìm'mè-trize, *v. a.* To bring to symmetry.

**SYMMETRY**, sìm'mè-trè, *s.* Adaptation of parts to each other, proportion, harmony, agreement of one part to another.

**SYMPATHETICAL**, sìm-pà-thèt-tè-kál, } *a.* 509.

**SYMPATHETICK**, sìm-pà-thèt-tík, }  
Having mutual sensation, being affected by what happens to the other.

**SYMPATHETICALLY**, sìm-pà-thèt-tè-kál-é, *ad.* 509. With sympathy, in consequence of sympathy.

**To SYMPATHIZE**, sìm-pà-tize, *v. n.* To feel with another, to feel in consequence of what another feels, to feel mutually.

**SYMPATHY**, sìm-pà-thè, *s.* Fellow feeling, mutual sensibility, the quality of being affected by the affection of another.

**SYMPHONIOUS**, sìm-fò-nè-ús, *a.* Harmonious, agreeing in sound.

**SYMPHONY**, sìm-fò-nè, *s.* 170. Concert of instruments, harmony of mingled sounds.

**SYMPOSIACK**, sìm-pò-zhè-ák, *a.* 451. Relating to merrymaking.

**SYMPOT**, sìm-tòm, *s.* 166. 412. Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary effect; a sign, a token.

**SYMPTOMATICAL**, sìm-tò-màt-tè-kál, 509. } *a.*

**SYMPTOMATICK**, sìm-tò-màt-tík, }  
Happening concurrently, or occasionally.

**SYMPTOMATICALLY**, sìm-tò-màt-tè-kál-é, *ad.*  
In the nature of a symptom.

**SYNAGOGUE**, sìn-à-gòg, *s.* 338. An assembly of the Jews to worship.

**SYNALEPHA**, sìn-à-lè-fà, *s.* 92. A contraction or excision of a syllable in a Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning, or cutting off the ending vowel.

**SYNCHRONICAL**, sìn-kròn-tè-kál, *a.* Happening together at the same time.

**SYNCHRONISM**, sìn'krò-nizm, *s.* 408. Concurrence of events, happening at the same time.

**SYNCHRONOUS**, sìn'krò-nús, *a.* Happening at the same time.

**SYNCOPE**, sìn'kò-pè, *s.* 96. 408. Fainting fit; contraction of a word by cutting off part.

**SYNCOPIST**, sìn'kò-pist, *s.* Contractor of words.

**SYNCRATISM**, sìn'krà-tizm, *s.* A junction of two against a third power.

**SYNDROME**, sìn'drò-mè, *s.* 96. Concurrent action, concurrence.

**SYNECOCHE**, sé-nèk-dò-kè, *s.* 352. 96. A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.

**SYNEPHONESIS**, sìn-èk-fò-nè-sis, *s.* A contraction of two syllables.

**SYNOD**, sìn'nod, *s.* 166. An assembly, particularly of ecclesiasticks; a conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

**To** a plain English speaker would always pronounce the *y* in this word long; nor is it pronounced short by the more informed speaker, because the *y* is short in *synodus*, but because we always pronounce it so in the Latin word. See Principles, No. 514.

**SYNODAL**, sìn'nò-dál, } *a.*

**SYNODICAL**, sé-nòd-tè-kál, }  
**SYNODICK**, sé-nòd-tík, 509. }

Relating to a synod, transacted in a synod; reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another.

**SYNODICALLY**, sé-nòd-tè-kál-é, *ad.* By the authority of a synod or publick assembly.

**SYNONYMA**, sé-nòn'nè-mà, *s.* 92. Names which signify the same thing.

**SYNONYME**, sìn'ò-nim, *s.* A word of the same meaning as some other word.

**To SYNONYMISE**, sé-nòn'nè-mize, *v. a.* To express the same thing in different words.

**SYNONYMOUS**, sé-nòn'nè-mús, *a.* Expressing the same thing by different words.

**SYNONYMY**, sé-nòn'nè-mè, *s.* The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.—See *Metonymy*.

**SYNOPSIS**, sé-nòp-sis, *s.* A general view, all the parts brought under one view.

**SYNOPTICAL**, sé-nòp-tè-kál, *a.* Affording a view of many parts at once.

**SYNTACTICAL**, sìn-tàk-tè-kál, *a.* Conjoined, fitted to each other; relating to the construction of speech.

**SYNTAX**, sìn-tàks, } *s.*

**SYNTAXIS**, sìn-tàks-is, }  
A system, a number of things joined together; that part of grammar which teaches the construction of words.

**SYNTHESIS**, sìn'thè-sis, *s.* The act of joining, opposed to analysis.

**SYNTHETICK**, sìn'thèt-tík, *a.* 509. Conjoining, compounding, forming composition.

**SYPHON**, sí-fùn, *s.* 166. A tube, a pipe.

**SYRINGE**, sí-rinje, *s.* 184. A pipe through which any liquor is squirted.

**To SYRINGE**, sí-rinje, *v. a.* To spout by a syringe; to wash with a syringe.

**SYRINGOTOMY**, sí-ring-gòt-tò-mè, *s.* The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow sores.

**SYRTIS**, sé-r-tis, *s.* 184. A quicksand, a bog.

**SYSTEM**, síst-ém, *s.* Any complexure or combination of many things acting together; a scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation; a scheme which unites many things in order.

**SYSTEMATICAL**, sís-tè-màt-tè-kál, *a.* Methodical, written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another.

**SYSTEMATICALLY**, sís-tè-màt-tè-kál-é, *ad.* 509.  
In form of a system.

**To SYSTEMATIZE**, sís-tèm-à-tize, *v. a.* To reduce to a system.

**To** I have met with this word nowhere but in Mason's Supplement to Johnson, and there I find it accented in a different way from what I have always heard it in conversation. In those circles which I have frequented, the accent has been placed on the first syllable; and if we survey the words of this termination, we shall find that *ize* is added to every word without altering the place of the accent; and that consequently *systematize* ought to have the accent on the first syllable. This reasoning is specious; but when we consider that this word is not formed from the English word *system*, but from the Greek *συστημα*, or the latter Latin *systema*, we shall find that the accent is very properly placed on the second syllable according to the general rule. If we place the accent on the first, we ought to spell the word *systemize*, and then it would be analogically pronounced; but as our best writers and speakers have formed the word on the Greek and Latin plan, it ought to be written and pronounced as Mr Mason has given it.

**SYSTOLE**, síst-tò-lè, *s.* 96. In Anatomy, the contraction of the heart; in Grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.

## T

- TABBY**, tâb'bé, *s.* A kind of waved silk.
- TARRY**, tâb'bé, *a.* Brinded, brindled.
- TABEFACATION**, tâb-é-fâk'shiûn, *s.* The act of wasting away.
- To TABEFY**, tâb'é-fl, *v. n.* To waste, to be extenuated by disease.
- TABERNACLE**, tâb'ér-nâ-kl, *s.* 405. A temporary habitation, a casual dwelling; a sacred place, a place of worship.
- TABID**, tâb'îd, *a.* 544. Wasted by disease, consumptive.
- Dr Buchanan is the only orthoepist that has this word who pronounces the *a* long. This is indubitably the genius of our own pronunciation in dissyllables of this form; but as we pronounce the *a* short in *tabidus*, though long in Latin, we carry this wrong pronunciation into our own language.
- TABIDNESS**, tâb'îd-nês, *s.* Consumptiveness, state of being wasted by disease.
- TABULATURE**, tâb'lâ-tûre, *s.* 463. Painting on walls or ceilings.
- TABLE**, tâ'bl, *s.* 405. Any flat or level surface; a horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes; the persons sitting at table; the fare or entertainment itself, as he keeps a good Table; a table, a surface on which any thing is written or engraved; an index, a collection of heads; a synopsis, many particulars brought into one view; draughts, small pieces of wood shifted on squares; to turn the Tables, to change the condition or fortune of two contending parties.
- To TABLE**, tâ'bl, *v. a.* To make into a catalogue, to set down. Not in use.
- TABLE-BEER**, tâ-bl-béér, *s.* Beer used at victuals, small beer.
- TABLE-BOOK**, tâ'bl-bôôk, *s.* A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink.
- TABLE-CLOTH**, tâ'bl-klôth, *s.* Linen spread on a table.
- TABLER**, tâ'bl-ûr, *s.* 98. One who boards.
- TABLETALK**, tâ'bl-tâwk, *s.* Conversation at meals or entertainments.
- TABLET**, tâbl'êt, *s.* A small level surface; a surface written on or painted.
- TABOUR**, tâ'bûr, *s.* 314. A small drum, a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe.
- TABOURER**, tâ'bûr-ûr, *s.* 98. One who beats the tabour.
- TABOURET**, tâb'ûr-êt, *s.* A small drum or tabour.
- TABOURINE**, tâb'ûr-éên, *s.* 142. A tabour, a small drum.
- TABBET**, tâb'rêt, *s.* A tabour.
- TABULAR**, tâb'û-lâr, *a.* Set down in the form of tables or synopses, formed in laminæ; set in squares.
- To TABULATE**, tâb'û-lâte, *v. a.* To reduce to tables or synopses.
- TABULATED**, tâb'û-lâ-téd, *a.* Having a flat surface.
- TACHE**, tâtsh, *s.* Any thing taken hold of, a catch, a loop, a button.
- TACT**, tâs't, *a.* 544. Silent, implied, not expressed by words.
- TACTILY**, tâs't-lé, *ad.* Silently, without oral expression.
- TACITURNITY**, tâs-é-tûr'né-té, *s.* Habitual silence.
- To TACK**, tâk, *v. a.* To fasten to any thing; to join, to write, to stitch together.
- To TACK**, tâk, *v. n.* To turn a ship.
- TACK**, tâk, *s.* A small nail; the act of turning ships at sea; to hold Tack, to last, to hold out.

- TACKLE**, tâk'kl, *s.* 405. Instruments of action; the ropes of a ship.
- TACKLED**, tâk'kl'd, *a.* 359. Made of ropes tacked together.
- TACKLING**, tâk'kl'ng, *s.* 410. Furniture of the mast; instruments of action.
- TACTICAL**, tâk'té-kâl, }  
**TACTICK**, tâk'tik, } *a.* 509.  
Relating to the art of ranging a battle.
- TACTICKS**, tâk'tiks, *s.* The art of ranging men in the field of battle.
- TACTILE**, tâk'til, *a.* 140. Susceptible of touch.
- TACTILITY**, tâk-til'é-té, *s.* Perceptibility by the touch.
- TACTION**, tâk'shûn, *s.* The act of touching.
- TADPOLE**, tâd'pôle, *s.* A young shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail.
- TAE'N**, tâne. The poetical contraction of *Taken*.
- TAFETA**, tâff'é-tâ, *s.* A thin silk.
- TAG**, tâg, *s.* A point of metal put to the end of a string; any thing paltry and mean.
- TAG-RAG**, tâgrâg, *s.* Composed of tag and rag, people of the lowest degree.
- To TAG**, tâg, *v. a.* To fit any thing wêh an end, as, to Tag a lace; to append one thing to another; to join, this is properly to tack.
- TAGTAIL**, tâgtâle, *s.* A worm which has the tail of another colour.
- TAIL**, tâle, *s.* 202. That which terminates the animal behind, the continuation of the vertebre of the back hanging loose behind; the lower part; any thing hanging long, a catkin; the hinder part of any thing; to turn Tail, to fly, to run away.
- TAILED**, tâld, *a.* 359. Furnished with a tail.
- TAILE**, tâle, *s.* A limited estate, an entail.
- TAILOR**, tâlûr, *s.* 166. One whose business is to make clothes.
- To TAINT**, tânt, *v. n.* 202. To imbue or impregnate with any thing, to stain, to sully; to infect; to corrupt; a corrupt contraction of *Attaint*.
- To TAINT**, tânt, *v. n.* To be infected, to be touched.
- TAINT**, tânt, *s.* A tincture, a stain; an infect; infection; a spot, a soil, a blemish.
- TAINTLESS**, tânt'lês, *a.* Free from infection.
- TAINTURE**, tâné'tshûre, *s.* 461. Taint, tinge, defilement.
- To TAKE**, tâke, *v. a.* Pret *Took*. Part. pass. *Taken*, sometimes *Took*. To receive what is offered; to seize what is not given; to receive; to receive with good or ill will; to lay hold on, to catch by surprise or artifice; to snatch, to seize; to make prisoner; to captivate with pleasure, to delight, to engage; to understand in any particular sense or manner; to use, to employ; to admit any thing bad from without; to turn to, to practise; to close in with, to comply with; to form, to fix; to catch in the hand, to seize; to receive into the mind; to go into; to swallow as a medicine; to choose one or more; to copy; to convey, to carry, to transport; to fasten on, to seize; not to refuse, to accept; to admit; to endure, to bear; to leap, to jump over; to assume; to allow, to admit; to suppose, to receive in thought, to entertain in opinion; to hire, to rent; to engage in, to be active in; to admit in copulation; to use as an oath or expression; to seize as a disease; to Take away, to deprive of; to set aside, to remove; to Take care, to be careful, to be solicitous for, to superintend; to Take course, to have recourse to measures; to Take down, to crush, to reduce, to suppress; to swallow, to take by the mouth; to Take from, to derogate, to detract; to deprive of; to Take heed, to be cautious, to beware; to Take heed to, to attend; to Take in, to comprise, to comprehend; to admit; to win; to receive; to receive mentally; to Take oath, to swear; to Take off, to invalidate, to destroy, to remove; to withhold, to withdraw; to swallow; to purchase; to copy; to find place for; to remove; to Take order with, to check, to take course with; to Take out, to remove from within any place; to Take part, to share; to Take place, to prevail, to have effect; to Take up, to



559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, möve 164,

borrow upon credit or interest; to be ready for, to engage with; to apply to the use of; to begin; to fasten with a ligature passed under; to engross, to engage; to have final recourse to; to seize, to catch, to arrest; to admit; to answer by reproving, to reprimand; to begin where the former left off; to lift; to occupy; to accommodate, to adjust; to comprise; to adopt, to assume; to collect, to exact a tax; to take upon, to appropriate to; to assume, to admit, to be imputed to; to assume, to claim authority; to catch, to fix; to Take in, to enclose; to lessen, to contract, as, he Took in his sails; to cheat, to gull; to Take in hand, to undertake.

**To TAKE, tåke, v. n.** To direct the course; to have a tendency to; to please, to gain reception; to have the intended or natural effect; to Take after, to learn of, to resemble, to imitate; to Take in with, to resort to; to Take on, to be violently affected; to grieve, to pine; to Take to, to apply to, to be fond of, to betake to, to have recourse; to Take up, to stop; to refrain; to Take up with, to be contented with; to lodge, to dwell; to Take with, to please.

**TAKEN, tåkn, 103.** The part. pass. of *Take*.

**TAKER, tåkr, s. 98.** He who takes.

**TAKING, tåking, s. 410.** Seizure, distress of mind.

**TALE, tåle, s.** A narrative, a story; oral relation; number reckoned; reckoning, numeral account; information, disclosure of any thing secret.

**TALBEARER, tåle-bå-rår, s.** One who gives officious or malignant intelligence.

**TALBEARING, tåle-bå-ring, s.** The act of informing.

**TALENT, tålent, s. 544.** A Talent signified so much weight or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries; faculty, power, gift of nature; quality, nature.

**TALISMAN, tåliz-mån, s. 88.** A magical character.

**TALISMANICK, tåliz-mån'ik, a. 509.** Magical.

**To TALK, tåwk, v. n. 84.** To speak in conversation, to speak fluently and familiarly; to prattle, to speak impertinently; to give account; to speak, to reason, to confer.

**TALK, tåwk, s.** Oral conversation, fluent and familiar speech; report, rumour; subject of discourse.

**TALK, or TALC, tålk, s.** Stones composed of plates generally parallel, and flexible, and elastic.

**TALKATIVE, tåwk'å-tiv, a.** Full of prate, loquacious.

**TALKATIVENESS, tåwk'å-tiv-nês, s.** Loquacity, garrulity.

**TALKER, tåwk'år, s. 98.** One who talks; a loquacious person, a prattler; a boaster, a bragging fellow.

**TALKY, tålké, a.** Consisting of talk.

**TALL, tåll, a. 84.** High in stature; lofty; sturdy, lusty.

**TALLAGE, tållidje, s. 90.** Impost, excise.

**TALLOW, tållå, s. 85.** The grease or fat of an animal, suet.

**TALLOWHANDLER, tållå-tshånd-lår, s.** One who makes tallow candles.

**TALLY, tållé, s.** A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick; any thing made to suit another.

**To TALLY, tållé, v. a.** To fit, to suit, to cut out for any thing.

**To TALLY, tållé, v. n.** To be fitted, to conform, to be suitable.

**TALMUD, } tålmåd, s.**

**THALMUD, }**  
The book containing the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions and explications of the law.

**TALNESS, tåll'nês, s. 84. 406.** Height of stature, procerity.

**T** This word, by losing an *l*, is, if we pronounce it according to the orthography, deprived of its sound; the first syllable, according to this spelling, ought undoubtedly to be pronounced like the first of *tallow*, which sufficiently shows the necessity of spelling it with double *l*.

**TALON, tållån, s. 166. 544.** The claw of a bird of prey.

**TAMARIND, tåm'må-rind, s.** A tree; the fruit.

**TAMARISK, tåm'må-risk, s.** A tree.

**TAMBARINE, tåm-bå-réen, s. 112.** A labour, a small drum.

**TAME, tåme, a.** Not wild, domestick; crushed, subdued, depressed, spiritless, unanimated.

**To TAME, tåme, v. n.** To reduce from wildness, to reclaim, to make gentle; to subdue, to crush; to depress, to conquer.

**TAMEABLE, tåmå-bl, a. 405.** Susceptive of taming.

**TAMELY, tåmelé, ad.** Not wildly, mean y, spiritless.

**TAMENESS, tåm'enês, s.** The quality of being tame, not wildness; want of spirits, timidity.

**TAMER, tåm'år, s. 98.** Conqueror, subduer.

**To TAMPER, tåm'pår, v. n. 98.** To be busy with physick; to meddle, to have to do without fitness or necessity; to deal, to practise with.

**To TAN, tån, v. a.** To impregnate or imbue with bark; to brown by the sun.

**TANG, tång, s. 408.** A strong taste, a taste left in the mouth; relish, taste; something that leaves a sting or pain behind it; sound, tone.

**To TANG, tång, v. n.** To ring with.

**TANGENT, tånjént, s.** Is a right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, which touches a circle so as not to cut it.

**TANGIBILITY, tån-jé-bil'é-té, s.** The quality of being perceived by the touch.

**TANGIBLE, tånjé-bl, a. 405.** Perceptible by the touch.

**To TANGLE, tånggl, v. a. 405.** To implicate, to knit together; to ensnare, to entrap; to embroil, to embarrass.

**To TANGLE, tånggl, v. n.** To be entangled.

**TANGLE, tånggl, s.** A knot of things mingled one in another.

**TANK, tångk, s. 408.** A large cistern or basin. Not in use.

**TANKARD, tångk'ård, s. 88.** A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink.

**TANNER, tån'når, s. 98.** One whose trade is to tan leather.

**TANSY, tån'zé, s. 438.** A plant.

**TANTALISM, tån'tå-lizm, s.** A punishment like that of Tantalus.

**To TANTALIZE, tån'tå-lize, v. a.** To torment by the show of pleasures which cannot be reached.

**TANTLING, tånt'ling, s. 410.** One seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable. Obsolete.

**TANTAMOUNT, tånt'å-móunt, a.** Equivalent.

**To TAP, tåp, v. a.** To touch lightly, to strike gently; to pierce a vessel, to breach a vessel.

**TAP, tåp, s.** A gentle blow; a pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out.

**TAPE, tåpe, s.** A narrow fillet.

**TAPER, tåp'år, s. 76. 98.** A wax candle, a light.

**TAPER, tåp'år, a.** Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top, pyramidal, conical.

**To TAPER, tåp'år, v. n.** To grow smaller.

**TAPESTRY, tåps'trê, or tåp'ês-trê, s.** Cloth woven in regular figures.

**T** Though the first is the more common, the last is the more correct pronunciation of this word. Accordingly all our orthoepists, who divide the words into syllables, but Mr Sheridan, make this word a trisyllable.

**TAPROOT, tåp'róót, s.** The principal stem of the root.

**TAPSTER, tåp'står, s.** One whose business is to draw beer in an alehouse.

**TAR, tår, s. 77. 78. 81.** Liquid pitch.

**TAR, tår, s.** A sailor, a ludicrous term for a seaman.

To **TAR**, tår, *v. a.* To smear over with tar; to tease, to provoke.

**TARANTULA**, tår-rån'tshù-lá, *s.* 461. An insect whose bite is cured only by music.

**TARDATION**, tår-dá'shùn, *s.* The act of hindering or delaying.

**TARDILY**, tår'dé-lé, *ad.* Slowly, sluggishly.

**TARDINESS**, tår'dé-nés, *s.* Slowness, sluggishness, unwillingness to action or motion.

**TARDITY**, tår'dé-té, *s.* Slowness, want of velocity.

**TARDY**, tår'dé, *a.* Slow, not swift; sluggish, unwilling to action or motion; dilatory, late, tedious.

To **TARDY**, tår'dé, *v. a.* To delay, to hinder.

**TARE**, tåre, *s.* A weed that grows among corn.

**TARE**, tåre, *s.* A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity, also the allowance made for it.

**TARE**, tåre, *Pret.* of *Tear*.

**TARGE**, tårje, *s.* A poetical word for *Target*.

**TARGET**, tårjét, *s.* 381. A kind of buckler or shield borne on the left arm.

Mr Perry and Mr Barclay, are the only orthoepists who made the *g* in this word soft; Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Mr Nares, Dr Kenrick, W. Johnston, Dyche, and that profound searcher into English sounds, Mr Elphinston, make it hard, as in *forget*; and if etymology be any rule, the Erse word *taargett* is decidedly in favour of this pronunciation; for almost all our English words which have the *g* hard before *e* and *i* are of Erse or Saxon original. See Principles, No. 380, 381.

**TARIFF**, tår'íf, *s.* 81. A cartel of commerce.

To **TARNISH**, tår'nish, *v. n.* To sully, to soil, to make not bright.

To **TARNISH**, tår'nish, *v. n.* To lose brightness.

**TARPAWLING**, tår-påw'ling, *s.* Hempen cloth smeared with tar; a sailor in contempt.

**TARRAGON**, tår-rá-gòn, *s.* A plant called herb-dragon.

**TARRIANCE**, tår-ré-ånse, *s.* Stay, delay, perhaps sojourn.

**TARRIER**, tår-ré-úr, *s.* A sort of small dog that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole. In this sense it ought to be written and pronounced *Terrier*, which see. One that tarries or stays.—See *Harier*.

**TARRY**, tår'é, *a.* 82. Besmeared with tar.

To **TARRY**, tår'é, *v. n.* 81. To stay, to continue a place; to delay, to be long in coming.

**TARSEL**, tår'sél, *s.* 99. A kind of hawk.

**TART**, tårt, *a.* Sour, acid, acidulated, sharp of taste; sharp, keen, severe.

**TART**, tårt, *s.* A small pie of fruit.

**TARTANE**, tårtån, *s.* A vessel much used in the Mediterranean, with one mast and a three cornered sail.

**TARTAR**, tårtår, *s.* Hell. Obsolete. Tartar is what sticks to wine casks, like a hard stone.

**TARTAREAN**, tår-tåré-ån, *a.* Hellish.

**TARTAREOUS**, tår-tåré-ús, *a.* Consisting of tartar; hellish.

To **TARTARIZE**, tårtår-íze, *v. a.* To impregnate with tartar.

**TARTAROUS**, tårtår-ús, *a.* Containing tartar, consisting of tartar.

**TARTLY**, tårtlé, *ad.* Sharply, sourly, with acidity; sharply, with poignancy, with severity; with sourness of aspect.

**TARTNESS**, tårt'nés, *s.* Sharpness, sourness, acidity; sourness of temper, poignancy of language.

**TASK**, tåsk, *s.* 79. Something to be done imposed by another; employment, business; to take to Task, to reprove, to reprimand.

To **TASK**, tåsk, *v. a.* To burthen with something to be done.

**TASKER**, tåsk'úr, } *s.*

**TASKMASTER**, tåsk'mås-tår, }  
One who imposes tasks.

**TASSEL**, tås'sél, *s.* 102. An ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substances.

**TASSELLED**, tås'sélléd, *s.* Adorned with tassels.

**TASTABLE**, tåst'å-bl, *a.* 405. That may be tasted, savoury.

To **TASTE**, tåste, *v. a.* To perceive and distinguish by the palate; to try by the mouth, to eat at least in a small quantity; to essay first; to feel, to have perception of; to relish intellectually, to approve.

To **TASTE**, tåste, *v. n.* To have a smack, to produce on the palate a particular sensation; to distinguish intellectually; to be tinctured, or receive some quality or character; to try the relish of any thing; to have perception of; to take enjoyment; to enjoy sparingly.

**TASTE**, tåste, *s.* The act of tasting, gustation; the sense by which the relish of any thing on the palate is perceived; that sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue; intellectual relish or discernment; an essay, a trial, an experiment; a small portion given as a specimen.

**TASTED**, tåst'éd, *a.* Having a particular relish.

**TASTER**, tåst'úr, *s.* One who takes the first essay of food; a dram cup.

**TASTEFUL**, tåst'fúl, *a.* High relished, savoury.

**TASTELESS**, tåst'lés, *a.* Having no power of perceiving taste; having no relish or power of stimulating the palate; having no power of giving pleasure; insipid; having no intellectual gust.

**TASTELESSNESS**, tåst'lés-nés, *s.* Insipidity, want of relish; want of perception of taste; want of intellectual relish.

To **TATTER**, tåt'túr, *v. a.* To tear, to rend, to make ragged.

**TATTER**, tåt'túr, *s.* A rag, a fluttering rag.

**TATTERDEMALION**, tåt'túr-dé-måly'ún, *s.* A ragged fellow. A low word.

To **TATTLE**, tåt'tl, *v. n.* 405. To prate, to talk idly.

**TATTLE**, tåt'tl, *s.* Prate, idle chat, trifling talk.

**TATTILER**, tåt'tl-úr, *s.* An idle talker, a prater.

**TATTOO**, tåt-tòò, *s.* The beat of drum by which soldiers are warned to their quarters.

**TAVERN**, tåv'úr, *s.* A house where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained.

**TAVERNKEEPER**, tåv'úr-kéép-úr, } *s.*

**TAVERNMAN**, tåv'úr-mån, }  
One who keeps a tavern.

**TAUGHT**, tåwt, 213. 393. *Pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Teach*.

To **TAUNT**, tånt, or tåwnt, *v. a.* To reproach, to insult, to revile, to ridicule.

I have every orthoepist in the language against me in the preference I give to the first sound of this word, except Mr Elphinston; and his authority as an analogist outweighs every other. I see no good reason that this word should have the broad sound of *o*, and not *au*, *haut*, *faunt*, *jaunt*, and the proper name *Saunderz*; nor is my ear much accustomed to hear it so pronounced.—See *Saunderz*, *Haut*, and Principles, No. 214.

**TAUNT**, tånt, *s.* 214. Insult, scoff, reproach.

**TAUNTER**, tånt'úr, *s.* One who taunts, reproaches, or insults.

**TAUNTINGLY**, tånt'ing-lé, *ad.* With insult, scoffing, with contumely.

**TAUTOLOGICAL**, tåw-tò-lòòjé-kål, *a.* Repeating the same thing.

**TAUTOLOGIST**, tåw-tò-lòò-jíst, *s.* One who repeats the same thing over and over.

**TAUTOLOGY**, tåw-tò-lòò-jé, *s.* 518. Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.

**TAUTOPHONY**, tåw-tò-fò-né, *s.* A successive repetition of the same sound.

I have long wished to insert this word into my vocabulary, from a conviction of its utility in conversing on the sounds of words, but was deterred for want of an authority from any of our Dictionaries, when, upon reading the very learned and ingenious Essay on the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages, I found the word used in exactly that manner, which shows the propriety, and even necessity of adopting it. The learned author says, "The most extraordinary *tautophony* which

539. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fáll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mét 95—pline 105, pin 107—nó 162, môve 164,

he [Eustathius] mentions, is that of the vowels  $\iota$  and  $\eta$  in the proper names of the goddesses "Iris and Hera." On the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages. Printed for Robson, 1796.

To TAW, tãw, v. a. 219. To dress white leather, commonly called Alum leather, in contradistinction from Tan leather, that which is dressed with bark.

TAW, tãw, s. A marble to play with.

TAWDRINESS, tãw'drê-nês, s. Tinsel finery, finery to ostentatiousness.

TAWDRY, tãw'drê, a. 219. Mean'y showy, splendid without cost.

TAWNY, tãw'nê, a. 219. Yellow, like things tanned.

TAX, tãks, s. An impost, a tribute imposed, an excise, a tallage; charge, censure.

To TAX, tãks, v. a. To load with imposts; to charge, to censure, to accuse.

TAXABLE, tãks-ã-bl, a. 405. That may be taxed.

TAXATION, tãks-ãshûn, s. The act of loading with taxes, impost, tax; accusation, scandal.

TAXER, tãks'ûr, s. 98. He who taxes.

TEA, tê, s. 227. A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drunk in Europe.

To TEACH, têtsh, v. a. 352. Pret. and part. pass.

*Taught*, sometimes *Teached*, which is now obsolete. To instruct, to inform; to deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned; to show, to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind; to tell, to give intelligence.

To TEACH, têtsh, v. n. 227. To perform the office of an instructor.

TEACHABLE, têtsh-ã-bl, a. 405. Docile, susceptible of instruction.

TEACHABLENESS, têtsh-ã-bl-nês, s. Docility, willingness to learn, capacity to learn.

TEACHER, têtsh'ûr, s. 98. One who teaches, an instructor, preceptor; a preacher, one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

TEAD, têde, s. A torch, a flambeau. Obsolete.

TEAGUE, têg, s. 227. 337. A name of contempt used for an Irishman.

TEAL, têle, s. 227. A wild fowl.

TEAM, tême, s. 227. A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage; any number passing in a line.

TEAR, têre, s. 227. The water which violent passion forces from the eyes; any moisture trickling in drops.

TEAR, târe, s. 73. 210. A rent, a fissure.—See *Gill*.

Te. The inconvenience of having two words of different significations, written alike, and pronounced differently, is evident in this and the preceding word; and this inconvenience is, perhaps, greater than that where the orthography is different and the pronunciation the same. See *Hom*.

To TEAR, târe, v. a. Pret. *Tore*; anciently *Tare*; part. pass. *Torn*. To pull in pieces, to lacerate, to rend; to laniate, to wound with any sharp point drawn along; to break by violence; to divide violently; to scatter; to pull with violence; to drive violently; to take away by sudden violence.

To TEAR, târe, v. n. To fume, to rave, to rant turbulently.

TEARER, târ'ûr, s. 98. He who rends or tears.

TEARFALLING, têrêfãl-ling, a. Tender, shedding tears.

TEARFUL, têrêfûl, a. Weeping, full of tears.

To TEASE, têze, v. a. 227. To comb or unravel wool or flax; to scratch cloth in order to level the nap; to torment with importunity.

TEASER, têzâr, s. 98. Any thing that torments by incessant importunity.

TEAT, tête, s. 227. 232. The dug of a beast.

TECHNICAL, têk'nê-kãl, a. 353. Belonging to arts; not in common or popular use.

TECHY, têtsh'ÿ, a. 352. Peevish, fretful, irritable.

TECTONICK, têk-tôn'ik, a. 509. Pertaining to building.

To TED, têd, v. a. To lay grass newly mown in rows.

TEDDER, têd'dâr, s. A rope with which a horse is tied in the field, that he may not pasture too wide; any thing by which one is restrained.—See *Tether*.

TE DEUM, tê-dê-ûm, s. A hymn of the Church, so called from the first two words of the Latin.

TEDIOUS, tê-dê-ûs, or têjê-ûs, a. 293, 294. Wearisome by continuance, troublesome, irksome; wearisome by prolixity; slow.

TEDIOUSLY, tê-dê-ûs-lê, or têjê-ûs-lê, ad. 294. In such a manner as to weary.

TEDIOUSNESS, tê-dê-ûs-nês, or têjê-ûs-nês, s. Wearisomeness by continuance; prolixity; quality of wearying.

To TEEM, têem, v. n. 246. To bring young; to be pregnant, to engender young; to be full, to be charged as a breeding animal.

To TEEM, têem, v. a. To bring forth, to produce; to pour.

TEEMER, têem'ûr, s. 98. One that brings young.

TEEMFUL, têem'fûl, a. Pregnant, prolific.

TEEMLESS, têem'lês, a. Unfruitful, not prolific.

TEEN, têen, s. Sorrow, grief. Obsolete.

TEENS, têenz, s. The years reckoned by the termination Teen, as, Thirteen, Fourteen.

TEETH, têêth. The plural of *Tooth*.

TEGUMENT, têg'û-mênt, s. Cover, the outward part.

TEIL TREE, têle'trêe, s. Linden or lime tree.

TEINT, tênt, s. Colour, touch of the pencil.

TELEGRAPH, têl'ê-grãf, s. An instrument that answers the end of writing by conveying intelligence to a distance through the means of signals.

TELESCOPE, têl'ê-skôpe, s. A long glass by which distant objects are viewed.

TELESCOPICAL, têl'ê-skôp'ê-kãl, a. 518. Belonging to a telescope, seeing at a distance.

To TELL, têll, v. a. Pret. and part. pass. *Told*. To utter, to express, to speak; to relate; to teach; to inform; to discover, to betray; to count, to number; to make excuses.

To TELL, têll, v. n. To give an account, to make report.

TELLER, têll'ûr, s. 98. One who tells or relates; one who numbers; a Teller is an officer of the Exchequer.

TELLTALE, têl'tãle, s. One who gives malicious information, one who carries officious intelligence.

TEMERARIOUS, tê-mêr-ãrê-ûs, a. Rash, heady; careless, heedless.

TEMERITY, tê-mêr-ê-tê, s. Rashness, unreasonably contempt of danger.

To TEMPER, têmp'ûr, v. a. 98. To mix so as that one part qualifies the other; to compound, to form by mixture; to mingle; to mingle together to a proper consistence; to accommodate, to modify; to soften, to mollify, to assuage, to soothe; to form metals to a proper degree of hardness.

TEMPER, têmp'ûr, s. Due mixture of contrary qualities; middle course, mean or medium; constitution of body; disposition of mind; constitutional frame of mind; moderation; state to which metals are reduced.

TEMPERAMENT, têmp'êr-ã-mênt, s. Constitution, state with respect to the predominance of any quality; medium, the mixture of opposites.

TEMPERAMENTAL, tê-mêr-ã-mênt'ãl, a. Constitutional.

TEMPERANCE, têmp'êr-ãnse, s. 88. Moderation, opposed to gluttony and drunkenness; patience, calmness, sedateness, moderation of passion.

TEMPERATE, têmp'êr-ãte, a. 91. Not excessive, moderate in degree of any quality; moderate in meat and drink; free from ardent passion.

TEMPERATELY, têmp'êr-ãte-lê ad. Moderately

nör 167, nôt 163—tåbe 171, tåb 172, håll 173—åll 299—påånd 313—thin 466, THIS 469.

not excessively; calmly, without violence of passion; without gluttony or luxury.

**TEMPERATENESS**, tēm'pēr-āte-nēs, *s.* Freedom from excesses, mediocrity; calmness, coolness of mind.

**TEMPERATURE**, tēm'pēr-ā-tūre, *s.* Constitution of nature, degree of any qualities; mediocrity, due balance of contraries; moderation, freedom from predominant passion.

**TEMPERED**, tēm'pūrd, *a.* 359. Disposed with regard to the passions.

**TEMPEST**, tēm'pēst, *s.* The utmost violence of the winds; any tumult, commotion, perturbation.

**To TEMPEST**, tēm'pēst, *v. a.* To disturb as by a tempest.

**TEMPEST-BEATEN**, tēm'pēst-bē-tā, *a.* Shattered with storms.

**TEMPEST-TOST**, tēm'pēst-tōst, *a.* Driven about by storms.

**TEMPESTIVITY**, tēm'pēs-tiv'ē-tē, *s.* Seasonableness.

**TEMPESTUOUS**, tēm'pēs'tshū-ūs, *a.* 461. Stormy, turbulent.

**TEMPLAR**, tēm'plār, *s.* 88. A student in the law.

**TEMPLE**, tēm'pl, *s.* 405. A place appropriated to acts of religion; buildings appropriated to the study of the law; an ornamental building in a garden; the upper part of the sides of the head.

**TEMPORAL**, tēm'pō-rāl, *a.* 557. 170. Measured by time, not eternal; secular, not ecclesiastical; not spiritual; placed at the temples.

**TEMPORALITY**, tēm'pō-rāl'ē-tē, } *s.*

**TEMPORALS**, tēm'pō-rālz, }  
Secular possessions, not ecclesiastick rights.

**TEMPORALLY**, tēm'pō-rāl'ē, *ad.* With respect to this life.

**TEMPORALTY**, tēm'pō-rāl'tē, *s.* 170. The laity, secular people; secular possessions.

**TEMPORANEOUS**, tēm'pō-rā'nē-ūs, *a.* Temporary.

**TEMPORARINESS**, tēm'pō-rā-rē-nēs, *s.* The state of being temporary.

**TEMPORARY**, tēm'pō-rā-rē, *a.* 170. Lasting only for a limited time.

**To TEMPORIZE**, tēm'pō-rīze, *v. n.* To delay, to procrastinate; to comply with the times or occasions.

**TEMPORIZER**, tēm'pō-rī-zūr, *s.* 98. One who complies with times or occasions, a trimmer.

**To TEMPT**, tēm't, *v. a.* 412. To solicit to ill, to entice by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind; to provoke.

**TEMPTABLE**, tēm'tā-bl, *a.* Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence.

**TEMPTER**, tēm'tār, *s.* 98. One who solicits to ill, an enticer; the infernal solicitor to evil.

**TEMPTATION**, tēm'tā-shūn, *s.* The act of tempting, solicitation to ill, enticement; the state of being tempted; that which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.

**TEMULENT**, tēm'ū-lēnt, *a.* Drunken, intoxicated with strong liquor.

**TEN**, tēn, *a.* The decimal number, twice five.

**TENABLE**, tēn'ā-bl, *a.* Such as may be maintained against opposition, such as may be held against attacks.

☞ The quantity of *e* in the first syllable of this word, and its relatives *tenet*, *tenor*, and *tenure*, is one of the most puzzling difficulties of pronunciation. How differently this letter is pronounced by different speakers may be gathered from a view of the orthoepists who have marked the quantity of the vowels.

Sheridan, .....	Equal, Equal, Equal, Equal.
Kennick, .....	Equal, Equal, Equal, Equal.
Nares, .....	Equal, Equal, Equal, Equal.
Ash, .....	Equal, Equal, Equal, Equal.
Scott, .....	Equal, Equal, Equal, Equal.
Entick, .....	Equal, Equal, Equal, Equal.
Perry, .....	Equal, Equal, Equal, Equal.
W. Johnston, .....	Equal, Equal, Equal, Equal.
Bailey, .....	Equal, Equal, Equal, Equal.
Huchinson, .....	Equal, Equal, Equal, Equal.
Fry, .....	Equal, Equal, Equal, Equal.
St. th., .....	Equal, Equal, Equal, Equal.
Kippenston, .....	Equal, Equal, Equal, Equal.

From this survey of our Dictionaries we find them uniform only in the word *tenor*. They are nearly equally divided on the word *tenet*; and if similitude were to decide, it would be clearly in favour of the short vowel, in this word, as well as in *tenor*. They are both Latin words, and both have the vowel short in the original. This, however, is no reason with those who understand the analogy of English pronunciation, (for *tremor*, *minor*, &c. have the first vowel short in Latin) 504; but it sufficiently shows the partiality of the ear to the short vowel in words of this form, as is evident in the word *tenant*. The word *tenable* seems rather derived from the French *tenable* than the Latin *teno*, and, being of a different form, comes under a different analogy. The termination *able*, though derived from the Latin *abilis*, is frequently annexed to mere English words, as *pleasurable*, *pasturable*, &c. and therefore makes no alteration in the accent or quantity of the word to which it is subjoined, 501. But as *tenable* must be considered as a simple in our language, the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent alone seems to determine the quantity of the first syllable of this word, which, like *deable*, *probable*, &c. has the short quantity of the original Latin to plead; a plea which seems to have some weight in words of this termination, where the antepenultimate accent appears to have less influence than in most of the other classes of words.—See *Placable*. The word *tenure* seems inclined to lengthen the first vowel, in order to distinguish itself from *tenor*; and as there are no good reasons for shortening it, this reason seems sufficient to turn the balance in its favour, even if it had not an analogy and such a weight of usage on its side.

**TENACIOUS**, tē-nā'shūs, *a.* 357. Grasping hard, inclined to hold fast, not willing to let go; retentive; having parts disposed to adhere to each other; cohesive.

**TENANCY**, tēn'ān-sē, *s.* Temporary possession of what belongs to another.

**TENANT**, tēn'ānt, *s.* One who holds of another, one who on certain conditions has temporary possession, and uses the property of another.—See *Tenable*.

**To TENANT**, tēn'ānt, *v. a.* 544. To hold on certain conditions.

**TENANTABLE**, tēn'ānt-ā-bl, *a.* 405. Such as may be held by a tenant.

**TENANTLESS**, tēn'ānt-lēs, *a.* Unoccupied, unpossessed.

**TENCH**, tēnsh, *s.* 352. A pond fish.

**To TEND**, tēnd, *v. a.* To watch, to guard, to accompany as an assistant or defender; to attend, to accompany; to be attentive to.

**To TEND**, tēnd, *v. n.* To move towards a certain point or place; to be directed to any end or purpose; to contribute; to attend, to wait as dependants.

**TENDANCE**, tēn'dānse, *s.* 88. Attendance, state of expectation; attendance, act of waiting; care, act of tending.

**TENDENCE**, tēn'dēnse, } *s.* 88.

**TENDENCY**, tēn'dēn-sē, }  
Direction or course towards any place or object, direction or course towards any inference or result, drift.

**TENDER**, tēn'dūr, *a.* 98. Soft, easily impressed or injured; sensible, easily pained, soon sore; effeminate, emaculate, delicate; exciting kind concern; compassionate, anxious for another's good; susceptible of soft passions; amorous; expressive of the softer passions; gentle, mild, unwilling to pain; young, weak, as, *Tender age*.

**To TENDER**, tēn'dūr, *v. a.* To offer, to exhibit, to propose to acceptance; to hold, to esteem; to regard with kindness.

**TENDER**, tēn'dūr, *s.* Offer, proposal to acceptance; regard, kind concern. In this last sense not used.

**TENDER-HEARTED**, tēn-dūr-hārt'ēd, *a.* Of a soft compassionate disposition.

**TENDERLING**, tēn'dūr-ling, *s.* 410. The first horns of a deer; a fondling.

**TENDERLY**, tēn'dūr-lē, *ad.* In a tender manner, mildly, gently, softly, kindly.

**TENDERNESS**, tēn'dūr-nēs, *s.* The state of being tender; susceptibility of impression; state of being easily hurt, soreness; susceptibility of the softer passions; kind attention; anxiety for the good of

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mè 93, mèt 95—pline 105, plin 107—nò 162, möva 164,

another; scrupulousness, caution; soft pathos of expression.

**TENDINOUS**, tèn/dè-nùs, *a.* Sinewy, containing tendons, consisting of tendous.

**TENDON**, tèn/dùn, *s.* 166. A sinew, a ligature by which the joints are moved.

**TENDRIL**, tèn/drìl, *s.* The clasp of a vine, or other climbing plant.

**TENERBICCOSE**, tè-nè-rè-kòse', } *a.* 427.

**TENERBIOUS**, tè-nè-brè-ùs, }  
Dark, gloomy.

**TENEROSITY**, tèn-è-bròs-è-tè, *s.* Darkness, gloom.

**TENEMENT**, tèn-è-mènt, *s.* Any thing held by a tenant.

**TENERITY**, tè-nè-rè-tè, *s.* Tenderness.

**TENESMUS**, tè-nè-r'mùs, *s.* A needling to go to stool.

**TENET**, tèn/nìt, *s.* 99. It is sometimes written *Tenet*; position, principle, opinion.—See *Tenable*.

**TENNIS**, tèn/nìs, *s.* A play at which a ball is driven with a racket.

**TENOUR**, or **TENOR**, tèn/nùr, *s.* Continuity of state, constant mode, manner of continuity; sense continued, general course or drift; a sound in music. See *Tenable*.

**TENSE**, tènse, *a.* 431. Stretched, stiff, not lax.

**TENSE**, tènse, *s.* A variation of the verb to signify time.

**TENSENESS**, tènse'nès, *s.* Contraction, tension, the contrary to laxity.

**TENSIBLE**, tèn'sè-bl, *a.* 405. Capable of being extended.

**TENSILE**, tèn'sìl, *a.* 140. Capable of extension.

**TENSION**, tèn'shùn, *s.* The act of stretching, the state of being stretched.

**TENSIVE**, tèn'siv, *a.* 158. 428. Giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction.

**TENSURE**, tèn'shùre, *s.* 461. The act of stretching or state of being stretched, the contrary to laxation or laxity.

**TENT**, tènt, *s.* A soldier's moveable lodging place, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles; any temporary habitation, a pavilion; a roll of lint put into a sore; a species of wine deeply red, chiefly from Gallicia in Spain.

**To TENT**, tènt, *v. n.* To lodge as in a tent, to tabernacle.

**To TENT**, tènt, *v. a.* To search as with a medical tent.

**TENTATION**, tèn-tà'shùn, *s.* Trial, temptation.

**TENTATIVE**, tèn'tà-tiv, *a.* 512. Trying, essaying.

**TENTED**, tèn'téd, *a.* Covered with tents.

**TENTER**, tèn'túr, *s.* 98. A hook on which things are stretched; to be on the Tenter, to be on the stretch, to be in difficulties.

**To TENTER**, tèn'túr, *v. a.* To stretch by hooks.

**To TENTER**, tèn'túr, *v. n.* To admit extension.

**TENTH**, tènth, *a.* First after the ninth, ordinal of ten.

**TENTH**, tènth, *s.* The tenth; tithe.

**TENTHLY**, tènth'lè, *ad.* In the tenth place.

**TENTWORT**, tèn'twùrt, *s.* A plant.

**TENUITY**, tè-nù-è-tè, *s.* Thinness, exility, smallness, minuteness.

**TENOUS**, tèn'nù-ùs, *a.* Thin, small, minute.

**TENURE**, tèn'nùre, *s.* Tenure is the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords.—See *Tenable*.

**TÉPEFACTION**, tèp-è-fàk'shùn *s.* The act of warming to a small degree.

**TEPID**, tèp'id, *a.* 544. Lukewarm, warm in a small degree.

**TEPIDITY**, tèp-id-è-tè, *s.* Lukewarmness.

**TEPOR**, tèp'òr, *s.* 166. 544. Lukewarmness, gentle heat.

**TIERCE**, tèrse, *s.* Properly *Tierce* A vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine, the third part of a butt or pipe.

**TEREBINTHINATE**, tèr-rè-bin'thè-nàte, 91. } *a.*

**TEREBINTHINE**, tèr-rè-bin'thìn, 140. }  
Consisting of turpentine, mixed with turpentine.

**To TEREBRATE**, tèr-rè-brà'te, *v. a.* To bore, to perforate, to pierce.

**TEREBRATION**, tèr-rè-brà'shùn, *s.* The act of boring or piercing.

**TERGEMINOUS**, tèr-jèm-è-nùs, *a.* Threefold.

**TERGIVERSATION**, tèr-jè-vèr-sà'shùn, *s.* Shift, subterfuge, evasion.

**TERM**, tèrm, *s.* Limit, boundary; the word by which a thing is expressed; words, language; condition, stipulation; time for which any thing lasts; in Law, the time in which the tribunals, or places of judgment, are open.

**To TERM**, tèrm, *v. a.* To name, to call.

**TERMAGANCY**, tèr-mà-gàn-sé, *s.* Turbulence, tumultuousness.

**TERMAGANT**, tèr-mà-gànt, *a.* 88. Tumultuous, turbulent; quarrelsome, scolding, furious.

**TERMAGANT**, tèr-mà-gànt, *s.* A scold, a brawling turbulent woman.

**TERMINABLE**, tèr-mè-nà-bl, *a.* Limitable, that admits of bounds.

**To TERMINATE**, tèr-mè-nàte, *v. a.* To bound, to limit; to put an end to.

**To TERMINATE**, tèr-mè-nàte, *v. n.* To be limited, to end, to have an end; to attain its end.

**TERMINATION**, tèr-mè-nà'shùn, *s.* The act of limiting or bounding; bound, limit; end, conclusion; end of words as varied by their significations.

**TERMINTHUS**, tèr-min'thùs, *s.* A tamar.

**TERMLESS**, tèr'mlès, *a.* Unlimited, boundless.

**TERMLY**, tèr'm'lè, *ad.* Term by term.

**TERNARY**, tèr'nà-rè, } *s.* The number three.

**TERNION**, tèr'nè-ùn, }

**TERRACE**, tèr'ràs, *s.* 91. A small mount of earth covered with grass; a raised walk.

**TERRAQUEOUS**, tèr-ràkwé-ùs, *a.* Composed of land and water.

**TERRENE**, tèr-rè-nè', *a.* Earthly, terrestrial.

**TERREOUS**, tèr-rè-ùs, *a.* Earthly, consisting of earth.

**TERRESTRIAL**, tèr-rès'trè-àl, *a.* Earthly, not celestial; consisting of earth, terreous.

**To TERRESTRIFY**, tèr-rès'trè-fì, *v. a.* To reduce to the state of earth.

**TERRESTRIOUS**, tèr-rès'trè-ùs, *a.* Terreous, earthy, consisting of earth.

**TERRIBLE**, tèr-rè-bl, *a.* 405. 160. Dreadful, formidable, causing fear; great, so as to offend; a colloquial hyperbole.

**TERRIBLENESS**, tèr-rè-bl-nès, *s.* Formidableness, the quality of being terrible, dreadfulness.

**TERRIBLY**, tèr-rè-blè, *ad.* Dreadfully, formidably, so as to raise fear; violently, very much.

**TERRIER**, tèr-rè-ùr, *s.* A dog that follows his game under ground!—See *Tarrier*.

**TERRIFICK**, tèr-rìf'ìk, *a.* 509. Dreadful, causing terror.

**To TERRIFY**, tèr-rè-fì, *v. a.* To fright, to shock with fear, to make afraid.

**TERRITORY**, tèr-rè-tùr-è, *s.* 537. Land, country, dominion, district. See *Domestick*.

**TERROR**, tèr-rùr, *s.* 166. Fear communicated; fear received; the cause of fear.

**TERSE**, tèrse, *a.* Smooth; cleanly written, neat.

**TERTIAN**, tèr'shùn, *s.* 88. Is an ague intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days.

**TESSELLATED**, tè'ssèl-là-tèd, *a.* Variegated by squares.

**TEST**, tèst, *s.* The cupel by which refiners try their metals; trial, examination, as by the cupel, means of trial; that with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineness; discriminative, characteristics.

nỗr 167. nôt 163—tùbe 171, túb 172, báll 173—ðil 299—pðönd 313—thin 466, thin 469.

**TESTACEOUS**, tês-tâ'shûs, *a.* 357. Consisting of shells, composed of shells; having continuous, not jointed shells, opposed to crustaceous.

**TESTAMENT**, tês-tâ-mênt, *s.* A will, any writing directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased; the name of each of the volumes of the Holy Scripture.

**TESTAMENTARY**, tês-tâ-mên'tâ-rê, *a.* Given by will, contained in wills.

**TESTATE**, tês'tâte, *a.* Having made a will.

**TESTATOR**, tês-tâ'tûr, *s.* 166. One who leaves a will.

**TESTATRIX**, tês-tâ'trîks, *s.* A woman who leaves a will.

**TESTED**, tês'têd, *a.* Tried by a test.

**TESTER**, tês'têr, *s.* 98. A sixpence; the cover of a bed.

**TESTICLE**, tês'tê-kl, *s.* 405. An organ of seed in animals.

**TESTIFICATION**, tês-tê-fê-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of witnessing.

**TESTIFICATOR**, tês-tê-fê-kâ'tûr, *s.* One who witnesses.

**TESTIFIER**, tês'tê-fl-ûr, *s.* 521. One who testifies.

**To TESTIFY**, tês'tê-fl, *v. n.* 183. To witness, to prove, to give evidence.

**To TESTIFY**, tês'tê-fl, *v. a.* To witness, to give evidence of any point.

**TESTILY**, tês'tê-lê, *ad.* Fretfully, peevishly, morosely.

**TESTIMONIAL**, tês-tê-mô'nê-âl, *s.* A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself.

**TESTIMONY**, tês'tê-mûn-ê, *s.* 557. Evidence given, proof; public evidences; open attestation, profession.—See *Domestick*.

**TESTINESS**, tês'tê-nês, *s.* Moroseness.

**TESTY**, tês'tê, *a.* Fretful, peevish, apt to be angry.

**TEUCHY**, têtsh'ê, *a.* Froward, peevish.

**TETE-A-TETE**, tâte'à-tâte', *ad.* French. Cheek by jawl.

**TETHER**, têtsh'ûr, *s.* 469. A string by which cattle are held from pasturing too wide.

↳ All our lexicographers seem to prefer this word to *tether*, except Barclay and Junius, who refer us from *tether* to *tether*; and yet nothing can be clearer than its derivation from the Belgic word *tudder*, which Junius explains to be a rope by which horses or other cattle are tied to keep them from straying; and this, he says, undoubtedly comes from the Irish *teud*, a rope. While Skinner, without his usual judgment, derives it from the Latin *tenor*, because it restrains cattle from straying. But though *tether* is much more in use than *tether*, it is certainly not so legitimately formed, and ought not to have the preference.

**TETRAGONAL**, tê-trâ'gô-nâl, *a.* 518. Square.

**TETRARCH**, têt'rârk, or têt'rârk, *s.* A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

↳ Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, and Mr Perry, are for the first pronunciation of this word, and Buchanan and Entick for the second. Let those who plead the Latin quantity for the short sound of *e*, peruse Principles, No. 514.

**TETRARCHATE**, têt'rârk'âte, } *s.*

**TETRARCHY**, têt'rârk-kê, 503. } *s.*

A Roman government.

**TETRASTICK**, têt-trâ'stîk, *s.* 509. An epigram or stanza of four verses.

**TETTER**, têt'tûr, *s.* 98. A scab, a scurf, a ring-worm.

**TEUTONIC**, tù-tôn'îk, *a.* Spoken by the Teutones, or ancient Germans.

**TEXT**, têkst, *s.* That on which a comment is written; sentence of scripture.

**TEXTILE**, têkst'îl, *a.* 110. Woven, capable of being woven.

**TEXTUARIST**, têkst'shû-â-rîst, *s.* One ready in the text of scripture, a Divine well versed in scripture.

**TEXTUARY**, têkst'shû-â-rê, *a.* 463. Contained in the text; serving as a text, authoritative.

**TEXTURE**, têkst'shûre, *s.* 461. The act of weaving, a web, a thing woven; manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter; disposition of the parts of bodies.

**THAN**, thân, *ad.* 466. A particle placed in comparison after the comparative adjective.

**THANE**, thâne, *s.* 466. An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.

**To THANK**, thângk, *v. a.* 408. 466. To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindness; it is used often in a contrary or ironical sense.

**THANKS**, thângks, *s.* Acknowledgment paid for favour or kindness, expression of gratitude.

**THANKFUL**, thângk'fûl, *a.* Full of gratitude, ready to acknowledge good received.

**THANKFULLY**, thângk'fûl-ê, *ad.* With lively and grateful sense, or ready acknowledgment of good received.

**THANKLESS**, thângk'lês, *a.* Unthankful, ungrateful, making no acknowledgment; not deserving, or not likely, to gain thanks.

**THANKLESSNESS**, thângk'lês-nês, *s.* Ingratitude, failure to acknowledge good received.

**THANKOFFERING**, thângk'ôf-fûr-ing, *s.* Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

**THANKSGIVING**, thângks'gîv-ing, *s.* Celebration of mercy.

**THANKWORTHY**, thângk'wûr-thê, *a.* Deserving gratitude.

**THAT**, thât, *pron. dem.* 50. Not this, but the other; it sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing; opposed to *This*, as the *Other* to *One*; when *This* and *That* relate to foregoing words, *This* is referred to the latter, and *That* to the former; such as; that which, what; the thing; by way of eminence.

↳ When this word is used as a pronoun demonstrative, it has always an accent on it, and is heard distinctly rhyming with *hat*, *mat*, &c. Thus in Pope's *Essay on Criticism*, v. 5.

"But of the two, less dangerous is th' offence,  
To tire our patience, than mislead our sense,  
Some few in that, but numbers err in this;  
Ten censures wrong, for one who writes amiss."

Here the word *that* is as distinctly pronounced as any other accented word in the language.

**THAT**, thât, *pron. rel.* Which, relating to an antecedent thing; who, relating to an antecedent person.

↳ When this word is a relative pronoun, and is arranged in a sentence with other words, it never can have an accent, and is therefore much less distinctly pronounced than the foregoing word. In this case the *a* goes into that obscure sound it generally has when unaccented, *ss*, as may be heard in pronouncing it in the following passage from Pope's *Essay on Criticism*, v. 297.

"True wit is nature to advantage dress'd,  
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well express'd;  
Something, whose truth, convinc'd at sight, we find,  
That gives us back the image of our mind."

Here we find the *a* so obscured as to approach nearly to short *æ*; and, without any perceptible difference in the sound, the word might be written *that*, 92.

**THAT**, thât, *conj.* 50. 466. Because; noting a consequence; noting indication; noting a final end, in *That*, as being.

↳ What has been observed of the pronunciation of this word, when a relative pronoun, is perfectly applicable to it when a conjunction; in either case it never has the accent, and necessarily goes into an obscure sound like short *æ*. Thus in the following passage from Pope's *Essay on Criticism*:

"The vulgar runs through imitation err;  
As oft the learn'd, by being singular;  
So much they scorn the crowd; that if the throng  
By chance go right, they purposely go wrong."

Here the conjunction *that* is pronounced with exactly the same degree of obscurity as when a relative pronoun.

The word *that*, by being sometimes a demonstrative

pronoun, sometimes a relative, and sometimes a conjunction, may produce a quadruple repetition of the same word, which, though not elegant, is strictly grammatical; a repetition which is, perhaps, peculiar to the English language. This is humorously exemplified by Mr Steele in the Spectator, No. 80, in the Just Remonstrance of affronted *That*, where he brings in this word, declaring how useful it had been to a great orator, who, in a speech to the lords, had said, "My Lords, with humble submission, *that* that I say, is; that *that* that *that* gentleman has advanced is not that that he should have proved to your Lordships." In the pronunciation of this passage, it is plain that the word *that*, which is not printed in italicks, is pronounced nearly as if written *that*. I am sensible of the delicacy of the obscure sound of this *a*, and therefore do not offer *u* as a perfect equivalent, but as the nearest approach to it, and as the means of pointing out the power of the accent and its importance in ascertaining the sense; for if all these words were pronounced equally distinct, it is plain the sense would be obscured: and so liable are the relative, the conjunction, and the demonstrative, to be confounded, that some writers have distinguished the latter by printing it in italicks. Those who wish to see the most profound and ingenious investigation of the grammatical origin of these words, must consult Horne Tooke's *Dissertions of Purley*.

**THRATCH, thătsh, s.** 466. Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather.

**To THRATCH, thătsh, v. a.** To cover as with straw.

**THATCHER, thătshür, s.** One who covers houses with straw.

**To THAW, thăw, v. n.** 466. To grow liquid after congelation, to melt; to remit the cold which had caused frost.

**To THAW, thăw, v. a.** To melt what was congealed.

**THAW, thăw, s.** Liquefaction of any thing congealed; warmth, such as liquifies congelation.

**THE, thê, or thê, art.** 466. The article noting a particular thing; before a vowel, E is commonly cut off in verse.

Mr Sheridan has given us these two modes of pronouncing this word, but has not told us when we are to use one, and when the other. To supply this deficiency, therefore, it may be observed, that when the *e* is prefixed to a word beginning with a consonant, it has a short sound, little more than the sound of *th* without the *e*; and when it precedes a word beginning with a vowel, the *e* is sounded plainly and distinctly. This difference will be perceptible by comparing *the pen, the hand, &c.* with *the oil, the air, &c.*; or the difference of this word before *ancients* and *moderns* in the following couplet of Pope:

"Some foreign writers, some our own despise;  
The ancients only, or the moderns prize."

A very imperfect way of pronouncing this word frequently arises in verse, where the poet, for the preservation of the metre, cuts off *e* by an apostrophe, and writes the articles to the following word. This pronunciation depraves the sound of the verse without necessity, as the syllable formed by *e* is so short as to admit of being sounded with the preceding syllable, so as not to increase the number of syllables to the ear, or to hurt the melody.

"'Tis hard to say, if greater want of skill  
Appear in writing, or in judging ill;  
But of the two, less dangerous is th' offence  
To tire our patience, than mislead our sense."  
Pope.

"..... Him, th' Almighty Power  
Hurd's, heading flaming, from th' ethereal sky,  
With hideous ruin and combustion, down  
To bottomless perdition, there to dwell  
In adamantine chains and penal fire,  
Who durst defy th' Omnipotent to arms."  
Milton.

In these examples we see the particle *the* may either form a distinct syllable, or not. In the third line from Pope the first *the* forms a distinct syllable, but the second *a* sunk into the succeeding noun. The same may be observed of this particle in the first, second, and sixth lines of the passage from Milton: but what appears strange is, that though the particle *the* before a vowel, and shortened by an apostrophe, does not augment the number of syllables, it is really pronounced longer than where it forms a syllable, and is not thus shortened by elision. This is apparent in the third line from Pope,

"But of the two, less dangerous is th' offence."

The reason that the first *the*, though pronounced shorter than the second, forms a syllable, and the second does not, seems to arise from the coalescence of the vowels, which, though lengthened in sound, may still be pronounced with one impulse of the breath. Thus, when a consonant follows the particle *the*, we find two distinct impulses, though the *e* is dropped; but when a vowel follows *the*, the impulse on the particle slides over, as it were, to the consonant of the succeeding syllable, without forming two distinct impulses, nearly as if a *y* were interposed, and the words were written *th' Yeffence, th' Yomnipotent, &c.*

I would not, however, be supposed to disapprove of the practice of eliding the *e* before a vowel to the eye when the verse requires it; this practice is founded on good sense; and the first line in the passage from Milton shows the necessity of making the distinction, when it is, and when it is not, to be elided; what I wish to reform is, the practice of shortening the *e* to the ear, and thus minding and impoverishing the sound of the verse without necessity.

**THEATRICAL, thê-ă-trăl, a.** Belonging to a theatre.

**THEATRE, thê-ă-târ, s.** 416. 470. A place in which shows are exhibited; a playhouse; a place rising by steps like a theatre.

**THEATRICK, thê-ăt'trîk, 409. }**

**THEATRICAL, thê-ăt'trê-kâl, } a.**

Scenic, suiting a theatre, pertaining to a theatre.

**THEATRICALY, thê-ăt'trê-kâl-ê, ad.** In a manner suiting the stage.

**THEE, thêê, 466. 36.** The oblique singular of *Thou*.

**THEFT, thêft, s.** 466. The act of stealing; the thing stolen.

**THEIR, thâre, a.** 466. Of them; the pronoun possessive from *They*; *Theirs* is used when any thing comes between the possessive and substantive.

**THEIST, thê'ist, s.** One who believes in God.

**THEISM, thê'izm, s.** Natural religion; the mere belief of a God; deism.

**THEM, thê'm, s.** 466. The oblique case of *They*.

**THEME, thê'me, s.** 466. A subject on which one speaks or writes; a short dissertation written by boys on any topic; the original word whence others are derived.

**THEMSELVES, thê'm-sêlvz, s.** These very persons; the oblique case of *They* and *Selves*.

**THEN, thên, ad.** 466. At that time; afterwards, immediately afterwards, soon afterwards; in that case, in consequence; therefore, for this reason; at another time; as, Now and Then; at one time and another; that time.

**THENCE, thê'nce, ad.** 466. From that place, from that time; for that reason.

**THENCEFORTH, thê'nce-fô'rh, ad.** From that time.

**THENCEFORWARD, thê'nce-fô'wârd, ad.** On from that time.

**THEOCRACY, thê-ôk'krâ-sê, s.** 470. 518. Government immediately superintended by God.

**THEOCRATICAL, thê-ô-krâ'tê-kâl, a.** Relating to a government administered by God.

**THEOGENY, thê-ô-gê'gô-nê, s.** 518. The generation of the gods.

**THEOLOGIAN, thê-ô-lô-jê-ân, s.** A divine; a professor of divinity.

**THEOLOGICAL, thê-ô-lô-jê-kâl, a.** Relating to the science of divinity.

**THEOLOGICALLY, thê-ô-lô-jê-kâl-ê, ad.** According to the principles of theology.

**THEOLOGIST, thê-ô-lô-jîst, s.** A divine, and studious in the science of divinity.

**THEOLOGUE, thê-ô-lô-g, s.** 519. A divine, one versed in divinity.

**THEOLOGY, thê-ô-lô-jê, s.** 518. Divinity.

**THEOMACHY, thê-ô-mâ-kê, s.** The fight against the gods by the giants.—See *Monomachy*.

**THEORBO, thê-ô'r'bô, s.** A large lute for playing a thorough bass.

- THEOREM**, *théð-rém*, *s.* 170. A position laid down as a settled truth.
- THEOREMATICAL**, *théð-ré-mát'è-kål*, }  
**THEOREMATICK**, *théð-ré-mát'ík*, } *a.*  
**THEOREMICK**, *théð-rém'ík*, 509. }  
 Comprised in theorems, consisting in theorems.
- THEORETICAL**, *théð-rét'è-kål*, }  
**THEORETIC**, *théð-rét'ík*, } *a.*  
**THEORICAL**, *théð-rét'è-kål*, }  
**THEORICK**, *théð-rét'ík*, 509. }  
 Speculative, depending on theory or speculation, terminating in theory or speculation.
- THEORETICALLY**, *théð-rét'è-kål-é*, *ad.* Speculatively, not practically.
- THEORICK**, *théð-rét'ík*, *s.* 510. A speculatist, one who knows only speculation, not practice.
- THEORETICALLY**, *théð-rét'è-kål-é*, *ad.* Speculatively, not practically.
- THEORIST**, *théð-rét'ík*, *s.* A speculatist, one given to speculation.
- THEORY**, *théð-ré*, *s.* 170. Speculation, not practice, scheme, plan or system yet subsisting only in the mind.
- THERAPEUTICK**, *thér-á-pl'tík*, *a.* Curative, teaching or endeavouring the cure of diseases.
- THERE**, *thére*, *ad.* 94. In that place; it is opposed to Here; an exclamation directing to something at a distance.
- THEREABOUT**, *thére-á-bóút*, }  
**THEREABOUTS**, *thére-á-bóúts*, } *ad.*  
 Near that place; nearly, near that number, quantity, or state; concerning that matter.
- THEREAFTER**, *thére-áftér*, *ad.* According to that, accordingly.
- THEREAT**, *thére-át*, *ad.* At that, on that account; at that place.
- THEREBY**, *thére-bl'*, *ad.* By that, by means of that.
- THEREFORE**, *thér-fóre*, *ad.* 94. For that, for this, for this reason; in consequence; in return for this, in recompence for this or for that.
- ↳ It is not a little strange that Johnson should not have noticed that this word is seldom used as an adverb, but almost always as a conjunction.
- THEREFROM**, *thére-fróm*, *ad.* From that, from this.
- THEREIN**, *thére-in'*, *ad.* In that, in this.
- THEREINTO**, *thére-in-tó*, *ad.* Into that, into this.
- THEREOF**, *thére-óf*, *ad.* 377. Of that, of this.
- THEREON**, *thére-on'*, *ad.* On that.
- THEREOUT**, *thére-óút*, *ad.* Out of that.
- THERETO**, *thére-tó*, }  
**THEREUNTO**, *thére-un-tó*, } *ad.* To that.
- THEREUPON**, *thére-up-on'*, *ad.* Upon that, in consequence of that; immediately.
- THEREUNDER**, *thére-un-dér*, *ad.* Under that.
- THEREWITH**, *thére-wít'h*, *ad.* With that; immediately.—See *Forthwith*.
- THEREWITHAL**, *thére-wít'h-ál*, *ad.* Over and above; at the same time; with that.
- THERIACAL**, *thér-í-á-kål*, *a.* 506. Medicinal, physical.
- THERMOMETER**, *thér-móm'è-tér*, *s.* 518. An instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.
- THERMOMETRICAL**, *thér-mó-mét're-kål*, *a.* 468. Relating to the measure of heat.
- THERMOSCOPE**, *thér-mó-skóp*, *s.* An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered.
- THESE**, *théze*, *pron.* 466. The plural of *This*. Opposed to *Those*; *These* relates to the persons or things last mentioned, and *Those* to the first.
- THIS**, *thís*, *s.* A position, something laid down affirmatively or negatively.
- THEURGIC**, *thé-úr'ík*, *s.* Relating to theurgy
- THEURGY**, *thé-úr-jé*, *s.* The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God.
- THEW**, *thú*, *s.* Quality, manners: in Shakspeare it seems to signify brawn or bulk.
- THEY**, *thá*, *s.* In the oblique case *Them*, the plural of *He* or *She*. The men, the women, the persons; those men, those women, opposed to some others.
- THICK**, *thík*, *a.* 466. Not thin; dense, not rare, gross; muddy, feculent; great in circumference; frequent, in quick succession, with little intermission; close, not divided by much space, crowded; not easily pervious, set with things close to each other; coarse, not thin; without proper intervals of articulation.
- THICK**, *thík*, *s.* 400. The thickest part, or time when any thing is thickest; through Thick and thin, whatever is in the way.
- THICK**, *thík*, *ad.* Frequently, fast; closely; to a great depth; Thick and threefold, in quick succession, in great numbers.
- To THICKEN**, *thík'kn*, *v. a.* 103. To make thick: to make close, to fill up interstices; to condense, to concrete; to strengthen, to confirm; to make frequent; to make close or numerous.
- To THICKEN**, *thík'kn*, *v. n.* To grow thick; to grow dense or muddy; to concrete, to be consolidated, to grow close or numerous; to grow quick.
- THICKET**, *thík'èt*, *s.* 99. A close knot or tuft of trees, a close wood.
- THICKLY**, *thík'lé*, *ad.* Deeply, to a great quantity.
- THICKNESS**, *thík'nés*, *s.* The state of being thick, density; quantity of matter interposed; space taken up by matter interposed; quantity had on quantity to some considerable depth; consistence, grossness; imperviousness, closeness; want of sharpness, want of quickness.
- THICKSKULLED**, *thík'skúld*, *a.* Dull, stupid.
- THICKSET**, *thík'sèt*, *a.* Close planted.
- THICKSKIN**, *thík'skín*, *s.* A coarse gross man. Old cant word.
- THIEF**, *théef*, *s.* 275. 466. One who takes what belongs to another; an excrescence in the snuff of a candle.
- THIEFCATCHER**, *théef'kátsh-úr*, }  
**THIEFTAKER**, *théef'tá-kúr*, } *s.*  
 One whose business is to detect thieves.
- To THIEVE**, *théév*, *v. n.* 275. To steal, to practise theft.
- THIEVERY**, *théév'úr-é*, *s.* The practise of stealing; that which is stolen.
- THIEVISH**, *théév'ish*, *a.* Given to stealing; practising theft; secret, sly.
- THIEVISHLY**, *théév'ish-lé*, *ad.* Like a thief.
- THIEVISHNESS**, *théév'ish-nés*, *s.* Disposition to steal, habit of stealing.
- THIGH**, *thí*, *s.* 466. The thigh includes all between the buttocks and the knee.
- THILL**, *thíl*, *s.* 466. The shafts of a waggon.
- THILL-HORSE**, *thíl'hórs*, }  
**THILLER**, *thíl'úr*, } *s.*  
 The last horse, the horse that goes between the shafts.
- THIMBLE**, *thím-bl*, *s.* 405. 466. A metal cover by which women secure their fingers from the needle.
- THIME**, *time*, *s.* 471. Properly *Thyme*. A fragrant herb from which the bees are supposed to draw honey.
- THIN**, *thín*, *a.* 466. Not thick; rare, not dense, not close, separate by large spaces; not closely compact or accumulated; small, not abounding; lean, slim, slender.
- THIN**, *thín*, *ad.* Not thickly.
- To THIN**, *thín*, *v. a.* To make thin or rare, not to thicken; to make less close or numerous; to attenuate.
- THINE**, *thíne*, *pron.* 466. Belonging or relating to thee.



359. Fåte 73, får 77 All 83, fát 81—mê 93,

mêt 95—pint 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

**THING, thing, s.** 466. Whatever is, not a person; it is used in contempt; it is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity.

**TO THINK, thîngk, v. n.** 408. Pret. *Thought*. To have ideas, to compare terms or things, to reason; to judge, to conclude, to determine; to intend; to imagine; to fancy; to muse, to meditate; to recollect, to observe; to judge, to conclude.

**TO THINK, thîngk, v. a.** 30. 466. To imagine, to image in the mind; to conceive; to Think much, to grudge.

**THINKER, thîngk'ûr, s.** 98. One who thinks.

**THINKING, thîngk'ing, s.** 410. Imagination, cogitation, judgment.

**THINLY, thînlý, ad.** Not thickly; not closely, not numerously.

**THINNESS, thînnês, s.** The contrary to thick-ness, exility, tenacity; scarcity; rareness, not spissitude.

**THIRD, thîrd, a.** 108. The first after the second.

**THIRD, thîrd, s.** The third part.

**THIRDEBOUGH, thîrd'bûr-rô, s.** An under-constable.

**THIRDLY, thîrdlý, ad.** In the third place.

**THIRST, thîrst, s.** 108. The pain suffered for want of drink, want of drink; eagerness, vehement desire.

**TO THIRST, thîrst, v. n.** To feel want of drink, to be thirsty or athirst; to have a vehement desire for any thing.

**THIRSTINESS, thîrst'î-nês, s.** The state of being thirsty.

**THIRSTY, thîrst'tê, a.** Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink; possessed with any vehement desire, as, Blood-thirsty.

**THIRTEEN, thîrtêén, a.** 108. Ten and three.

**THIRTEENTH, thîrtê-ént'h, a.** The third after the tenth.

**THIRTIETH, thîrtê-êth, a.** 279. The tenth thrice told.

**THIRTY, thîrtê, a.** 108. Thrice ten.

**THIS, thîs, pron. dem.** That which is present, what is now mentioned; the next future; This is used for This time; the last past; it is often opposed to That; when This and That respect a former sentence, This relates to the latter, That to the former member; sometimes it is opposed to the Other.

**THISTLE, thîs'sl, s.** 466. 472. A prickly weed growing in corn fields.

**THISTLY, thîs'slê, a.** Obergown with thistles.

**THITHER, thîth'ûr, ad.** 466. To that place; it is opposed to Hither; to that end, to that point.

**THITHERTO, thîth'ûr-tô, ad.** To that end, so far.

**THITHERWARD, thîth'ûr-wârd.** Towards that place.

**THO', thô, conj.** Contracted for *Though*.

**THO'** This contraction means nothing, and ought not to be admitted, unless printers are at their last shift to shorten a line in verse.

**THONG, thông, s.** A strap or string of leather.

**THORACICK, thô-râs'ik, a.** 509. Belonging to the breast.

**THORAL, thôrâl, a.** Relating to the bed.

**THORN, thörn, s.** A prickly tree of several kinds; a prickle growing on the thorn-bush; any thing troublesome.

**THORNAFFLE, thörn'âp-pl, s.** A plant.

**THORNBACK, thörn'bâk, s.** A sea fish.

**THORNBUT, thörn'bût, s.** A sort of sea fish.

**THORNY, thörn'ê, a.** Full of thorns, rough; pricking, vexatious; difficult, perplexing.

**THOROUGH, thôr'rô, prep.** 318. By way of making passage or penetration; by means of, commonly written Through, which see.

**THOROUGH, thôr'rô, a.** 330. 466. Complete, full, perfect; passing through.

**THOROUGHFARE, thôr'rô-fârc, s.** A passage through, a passage without any stop or let.

**THOROUGHLY, thôr'rô-lê, ad.** Completely, fully.

**THOROUGHPAID, thôr'rô-pâstê, a.** Perfect in what is undertaken, complete.

**THOROUGHSPED, thôr'rô-spêd, a.** Finished in principles, thoroughpaced.

**THOROUGHSTITCH, thôr'rô-stîtsb, ad.** Completely, fully.

**THOSE, thôzê, pron.** 466. The plural of *That*.

**THOU, thôû, s.** 466. In the oblique cases singular *Thou*. In the plural *Ye*; in the oblique cases plural *You*. The second pronoun personal; it is used only in very familiar or very solemn language.

**TO THOU, thôû, v. a.** To treat with familiarity.

**TO THOU, thôû, v. a.** To treat with familiarity.

**THOUGH, thô, conj.** 466. Notwithstanding that, although; as *Though*, as if, like as if.

**THOUGHT, thâwt, 466.** The pret. and part. pass. of *Think*.

**THOUGHT, thâwt, s.** 313. 466. The operation of the mind; the act of thinking; idea, image formed; sentiment, fancy, imagery; reflection, particular consideration; conception, preconceived notion; opinion, judgment; meditation, serious consideration; solicitude, care, concern; a small degree, a small quantity.

**THOUGHTFUL, thâwt'fûl, a.** Contemplative, full of reflection, full of meditation; attentive, careful; promoting meditation, favourable to musing; anxious, solicitous.

**THOUGHTFULLY, thâwt'fûl-ê, ad.** With thought or consideration, with solicitude.

**THOUGHTFULNESS, thâwt'fûl-nês, s.** Deep meditation; anxiety, solicitude.

**THOUGHTLESS, thâwt'lês, a.** Airy, gay, dissipated; negligent, careless; stupid, dull.

**THOUGHTLESSLY, thâwt'lês-lê, ad.** Without thought, carelessly, stupidly.

**THOUGHTLESSNESS, thâwt'lês-nês, s.** Want of thought, absence of thought.

**THOUGHTSICK, thâwt'sîk, a.** Uneasy with reflection.

**THOUSAND, thôû'zând, a. or s.** The number of ten hundred; proverbially, a great number.

**THOUSANDTH, thôû'zândth, a.** 466. The hundredth ten times told, the ordinal of a thousand.

**THOWL, thôûl, s.** The pin or piece of timber by which the os is kept steady in place.

**THRALL, thrâwl, s.** 84. 466. A slave, one who is in the power of another; bondage, state of slavery or confinement.

**TO THRALL, thrâwl, v. a.** To enslave, to bring into the power of another.

**THRALDOM, thrâwl'dôm, s.** 166. Slavery, servitude.

**THRAPPLE, thrâp'pl, s.** 405. 466. The windpipe of any animal.

**TO THRASH, thrâsb, v. a.** 466. To beat corn to free it from the straw; to beat, to drub.

**TO THRASH, thrâsb, v. n.** To labour, to drudge.

**THRASHER, thrâsb'ûr, s.** 98. One who thrashes corn.

**THRASHING-FLOOR, thâsb'ing-flôre, s.** An area on which corn is beaten.

**THRASONICAL, thâ-sôn'nê-kâl, a.** 466. Boastful, bragging.

**THREAD, thrêd, s.** 234. A small line, a small twist; any thing continued in a course, uniform tenour.

**TO THREAD, thrêd, v. a.** 466. To pass through with a thread; to pass through, to pierce through.

**THREADBARE, thrêd'bâre, a.** Deprived of the nap, worn to the naked threads; worn out, trite.

**THREADEN, thrêd'ên, a.** 103. Made of thread.

**TREAT, thrêt, s.** 234. 466. Menace, denunciation of ill.

**TO TREAT, thrêt, v. a.** 103.

**TO TREATEN, thrêt'ên, v. a.** 103.

nôr 167, nôđ 163—tùbe 171, tồb 172, bầđ 173—đđ 299—pồđđ 313—thần 466, THIS 469.

- to menace, to denounce evil; to menace, to terrify, or attempt to terrify; to menace by action.
- THREATENER**, *thrê'tn-ûr*, s. 98. Menacer, one who threatens.
- THREATENINGLY**, *thrê'tn-ing-lê*, ad. With menace, in a threatening manner.
- THREATFUL**, *thrê'tfùl*, a. Full of threats.
- THREE**, *thré*, a. 246. 466. Two and one; proverbially, a small number.
- THREEFOLD**, *thré'fôđ*, a. Thrice repeated, consisting of three.
- THREEPENNY**, *thrép-ên-ê*, a. Vulgar, mean.
- THREEPILE**, *thré'pîle*, s. - Au old name for good velvet.
- THREEPILED**, *thré'pîđ*, a. Set with a thick pile; in another place it seems to mean piled one on another.
- THREESCORE**, *thré'skôre*, a. Thrice twenty, sixty.
- THRENODY**, *thrên'ô-dê*, s. 466. A song of lamentation.
- THRASHER**, *thrésh-ûr*, s. 466. Properly *Thrasher*.
- THRESHOLD**, *thrésh'hôđ*, s. The ground or step under the door, entrance, gate, door.
- THREW**, *thrô*, 339. Pret. of *Throw*.
- THREE**, *thré*, ad. 468. Three times; a word of amplification.
- To THRID**, *thrîđ*, v. a. To slide through a narrow passage.
- THRIFT**, *thrift*, s. 466. Profit, gain, riches gotten; parsimony, frugality, good husbandry; a plant.
- THRIFTILY**, *thriftê-lê*, ad. Frugally, parsimoniously.
- THRIFTINESS**, *thriftê-nês*, s. Frugality, husbandry.
- THRIFTLESS**, *thriftlês*, a. Profuse, extravagant.
- THRIFTY**, *thriftê*, a. Frugal, sparing, not profuse; well husbanded.
- To THRILL**, *thril*, v. a. 466. To pierce, to bore, to penetrate.
- To THRILL**, *thril*, v. n. To have the quality of piercing; to pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound; to feel a sharp tingling sensation; to pass with a tingling sensation.
- To THRIVE**, *thrive*, v. n. Pret. *Throve*, *Thrived*. Part. *Thriven*. To prosper, to grow rich, to advance in any thing desired.
- THRIVER**, *thriv-ûr*, s. 466. One who prospers, one who grows rich.
- THRIVINGLY**, *thriv-ing-lê*, ad. In a prosperous way.
- THROAT**, *thróte*, s. 295. 466. The forepart of the neck; the main road of any place; to cut the throat, to murder, to kill by violence.
- To THROB**, *thrôb*, v. n. 466. To heave, to beat, to rise as the breast; to beat, to palpitate.
- THROB**, *thrôb*, s. Heave, beat, stroke of palpitation.
- THROE**, *thró*, s. 296. 466. The pain of travail, the anguish of bringing children; any extreme agony, the final and mortal struggle.
- To THROE**, *thró*, v. a. To put in agonies. Not in use.
- THRONE**, *thróne*, s. 466. A royal seat, the seat of a king; the seat of a bishop in the church.
- To THRONE**, *thróne*, v. a. To enthrone, to set on a royal seat.
- THROUGH**, *thróng*, s. 466. A crowd, a multitude pressing against each other.
- To THROUGH**, *thróng*, v. n. To crowd, to come in tumultuous multitudes.
- To THROG**, *thróng*, v. a. To oppress or incommode with crowds or tumults.
- THROSTLE**, *thró'st'l*, s. 466. 472. The thrush, a small singing bird.
- THROTTLE**, *thró'tl*, s. 466. 466. The windpipe.
- To THROTTLE**, *thró'tl*, v. a. To choke, to suffocate, to kill by stopping the breath.
- THROVE**, *thróve*. The pret. of *Thrice*.
- THROUGH**, *thróđ*, prep. 315. From end to end of; noting passage; by transmission; by means of.
- THROUGH**, *thróđ*, ad. 466. From one end or side to the other; to the end of any thing.
- THROUGHBRED**, *thróđ'brêđ*, a. Completely educated, completely taught. Generally written *Thoroughbred*.
- THROUGHLIGHTED**, *thróđ-lítêđ*, a. Lighted on both sides.
- THROUGHLY**, *thróđlê*, ad. Completely, fully, entirely, wholly; without reserve, sincerely. More commonly written *Thoroughly*.
- THROUGHOUT**, *thróđ-đút*, prep. Quite through, in every part of.
- THROUGHOUT**, *thróđ-đút*, ad. Every where, in every part.
- THROUGHFACED**, *thróđ-páste*, a. Perfect, complete. More commonly written and pronounced *Thoroughfaced*.
- To THROW**, *thró*, v. a. Pret. *Threw*. Part. *Thrown*. To fling, to cast; to send to a distant place by any projectile force; to toss, to put with any violence or tumult; to lay carelessly, or in haste; to venture at dice; to cast, to strip off; to emit in any manner; to spread in haste; to overturn in wrestling; to drive, to send by force; to make to act at a distance; to change by any kind of violence; to throw away; to lose, to spend in vain; to reject; to throw by, to lay aside as of no use; to throw down, to subvert, to overturn; to throw off, to expel; to reject; to renounce; to throw out, to exert; to bring forth into act; to distance, to leave behind; to eject, to expel; to eject, to exclude; to throw up, to resign angrily; to emit, to eject, to bring up.
- To THROW**, *thró*, v. n. 324. 466. To perform the act of casting; to cast dice; to throw about, to cast about, to try expedients.
- THROW**, *thró*, s. A cast, the act of casting, or throwing; a cast of dice, that manner in which the dice fall when they are cast; the space to which any thing is thrown; effort, violent sally; the agony of childbirth, in this sense it is written *Throe*.
- THROWER**, *thró-ûr*, s. One who throws.
- THROWSTER**, *thró'stôr*, s.
- Th** This word is in none of our Dictionaries; but, if I mistake not, it is adopted to signify one who twists silk, or throws it into a prostrate for being woven.
- THRUM**, *thrum*, s. 466. The ends of weavers' threads; any coarse yarn.
- To THRUM**, *thrum*, v. a. To grate, to play coarsely.
- THRUSH**, *thrush*, s. 466. A small singing bird; small round, superficial ulcerations, which appear first in the mouth; they may affect every part of the alimentary duct, except the thick guts.
- THRUST**, *thrust*, v. a. To push any thing into matter, or between bodies; to push, to remove with violence, to drive; to stab; to impel, to urge; to intrude, to intrude.
- To THRUST**, *thrust*, v. n. To make a hostile push; to squeeze in, to put himself into any place by violence; to intrude; to push forwards, to come violently, to throng.
- THRUST**, *thrust*, s. 466. Hostile attack with any pointed weapon; assault, attack.
- THRUSTER**, *thrust-ûr*, s. He who thrusts.
- THUMB**, *thâm*, s. 347. The short strong finger answering to the other four.
- To THUMB**, *thâm*, v. a. 466. To handle awkwardly.
- THUMBSTALL**, *thâm'stáll*, s. 406. A thimble.
- THUMP**, *thâmp*, s. 466. A hard heavy dead dull blow, with something blunt.
- To THUMP**, *thâmp*, v. z. To beat with dull heavy blows.

539. Fåte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, plin 107—nô 162, môve 134,

**To THUMP, thump, v. n.** To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.

**THUMPER, thump'ur, s. 98.** The person or thing that thumps.

**THUNDER, thund'ur, s. 466.** A loud rumbling noise, which usually follows lightning; any loud noise or tumultuous violence.

**To THUNDER, thund'ur, v. n.** To make a loud, sudden, and terrible noise.

**To THUNDER, thund'ur, v. a.** To emit with noise and terror; to publish any denunciation or threat.

**THUNDERBOLT, thund'ur-bôlt, s.** Lightning, the arrows of Heaven; fulmination, denunciation properly ecclesiastical.

**THUNDERCLAP, thund'ur-klâp, s.** Explosion of thunder.

**THUNDERER, thund'ur-ur, s.** The power that thunders.

**THUNDEROUS, thund'ur-ûs, a.** Producing thunder.

**THUNDERSHOWER, thund'ur-shô-ur, s. 98.** A rain accompanied with thunder.

**THUNDERSTONE, thund'ur-stône, s.** A stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder, a thunder-bolt.

**To THUNDERSTRIKE, thund'ur-strike, v. a.** To blast or hurt with lightning.

**THURIFEROUS, thû-rif-er-ûs, a. 518.** Bearing frankincense.

**THURIFICATION, thû-rif-er-kâ-shûn, s.** The act of fuming with incense, the act of burning incense.

**THURSDAY, thûrz-dê, s. 223.** The fifth day of the week.

**THUS, thûs, ad. 466.** In this manner, in this wise; to this degree, to this quantity.

**To THWACK, thwâk, v. a. 466.** To strike with something blunt and heavy, to thrash, to bang.

**THWACK, thwâk, s. 85.** A hard blow.

**THWART, thwârt, a. 85. 466.** Transverse, cross to something else; perverse, inconvenient, mischievous.

**To THWART, thwârt, v. a.** To cross, to lie or come cross any thing; to cross, to oppose, to traverse.

**To THWART, thwârt, v. n.** To be opposite.

**THWARTINGLY, thwârt'ing-lê, ad.** Oppositely, with opposition.

**THY, thî, or thê, pron. 466.** Of thee, belonging to thee.

From what has been already observed under the pronoun *my*, we are naturally led to suppose, that the word *thy*, when not emphatical, ought to follow the same analogy, and be pronounced like *the*, as we frequently hear it on the stage; but if we reflect, that reading or reciting is a perfect picture of speaking, we shall be induced to think that, in this particular, the stage is wrong. The second personal pronoun *thy* is not like *my*, the common language of every subject; it is used only where the subject is either raised above common life, or sunk below it into the mean and familiar. When the subject is elevated above common life, it adopts a language suitable to such an elevation, and the pronunciation of this language ought to be as far removed from the familiar as the language itself. Thus, in prayer, pronouncing *thy* like *the*, even when unemphatical, would be intolerable; while suffering *thy*, when unemphatical, to slide into *the* in the pronunciation of slight and familiar composition, seems to lower the sound to the language, and form a proper distinction between different subjects. If, therefore, it should be taken *why*, in reciting epic or tragic composition, we ought always to pronounce *thy* rhyming with *high*, while *my*, when unemphatical, sinks into the sound of *me*, it may be answered, because *my* is the common language of every subject, while *thy* is confined to subjects either elevated above common life, or sunk below it into the negligent and familiar. When, therefore, the language is elevated, the uncommonness of the word *thy*, and its full sound rhyming with *high*, is suitable to the dignity of the subject; but the slender sound, like *the*, gives it a familiarity only suitable to the language of endorsement or negligence, and for this very reason is unfit for the dignity of epic or tragic composition. This in the following passages from Milton:

"Say first, for heav'n hides nothing from thy view,  
Nor the deep tract of hell."

Par. Lost, L

"O thou, that with surpassing glory crown'd,  
Looks't from thy sole dominion like the God  
Of this new world; at whose sight all the stars  
Hide their diminished heads; to thee I call,  
But with no friendly voice; and add thy name,  
O sun, to tell thee how I hate thy beams."

Ibid. IV.

Here, pronouncing the pronoun *thy*, like the word *the*, would familiarize and debase the language to prose. The same may be observed of the following passage from the tragedy of Cato:

"Now, Caesar, let thy troops beset our gates,  
And bar each avenue; thy gathering fleets  
O'erspread the sea, and stop up every port;  
Cato shall open to himself a passage,  
And mock thy hopes." .....

Here the impropriety of pronouncing *thy* like *the* is palpable; nor would it be much more excusable in the following speech of Portius, in the first scene of the same tragedy:

"Thou see'st not that thy brother is thy rival;  
But I must hide it, for I know thy temper.  
Now, Marcus, now thy virtue's on the proof;  
Put forth thy utmost strength, work every nerve,  
And call up all thy father in thy soul." .....

As this pronoun is generally pronounced on the stage, it would be difficult for the ear to distinguish whether the words are,

"Thou know'st not that thy brother is thy rival,"

or,

"Thou know'st not, that the brother is the rival." &c.

And this may be the reason that the slender pronunciation of *thy* should be avoided as much as possible.

Perhaps it will be urged, that though these passages require *thy* to be pronounced so as to rhyme with *high*, there are other instances in tragedy where the subject is low and familiar, which would be better pronounced by sounding *thy* like *the*; to which it may be answered, that when tragedy lowers her voice, and descends into the mean and familiar, as is frequently the case in the tragedies of Shakspeare, the slender pronunciation of *thy* may be adopted, because, though the piece may have the name of a tragedy, the scene may be really comedy. The only rule, therefore, that can be given, is a very indefinite one; namely, that *thy* ought always to be pronounced so as to rhyme with *high* when the subject is raised, and the personage dignified; but when the subject is familiar, and the person we address without dignity or importance, if *thy* be the personal pronoun made use of; it ought to be pronounced like *the*: thus, if, in a familiar way, we say to a friend, Give me thy hand, we never hear the pronoun *thy* sounded so as to rhyme with *high*: and it is always pronounced like *the* when speaking to a child; we say, Mind thy book, Hold up thy head, or, Take off thy hat. The phraseology we call *theing* and *thouing*, is not in so common use with us as the *tutoyage* among the French; but as the second personal pronoun *thou*, and its possessive *thy*, are indispensable in composition, it seems of some importance to pronounce them properly.—See *Rhetorical Grammar*, page 32.

**THYSELF, thî-sêlf, pron. rec.** It is commonly used in the oblique cases or following the verb; in poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the nominative.

**THYME, time, s. 471.** A plant.

**THYNE-WOOD, thê'ine-wûd, s.** A precious wood.

**TIAR, tî'ar, }**

**TIARA, tî-â'ra, ÎIG. }** s.

A dress for the head, a diadem.

**To TICE, tîse, v. a.** To draw, to allure. Used seldom, for Entice.

**TICK, tik, s.** Score, trust; the louse of dogs or sheep; the case which holds the feathers of a bed.

**To TICK, tik, v. n.** To run on score; to trust, to score; to make a small quick noise like that of a watch.

**TICKEN, }** tik'kin, s. 103.

**TICKING, }**

The same with Tick. A sort of strong linen for bedding.

nør 167, nõt 163—tåbe 171, túb 172, búll 173—ðil 299—pðáund 313—úain 466, this 469.

**TICKET**, tik'ít, *s.* 99. A token of any right or debt, upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged.

**To TICKLE**, tik'kl, *v. a.* 405. To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches; to please by slight gratification.

**To TICKLE**, tik'kl, *v. n.* To feel titillation.

**TICKLE**, tik'kl, *a.* Tottering, unfixèd, unstable. Not in use.

**TICKLISH**, tik'kl-ish, *a.* Sensible to titillation, easily tickled; tottering, uncertain, unfixèd; difficult, nice.

**TICKLISHNESS**, tik'kl-ish-nès, *s.* The state of being ticklish.

**TICKTACK**, tik'ták, *s.* A game at tables.

**TIDE**, tíde, *s.* Time, season. In this sense not now in use. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea; flood; stream, course.

**To TIDE**, tíde, *v. a.* To drive with the stream.

**To TIDE**, tíde, *v. n.* To pour a flood, to be agitated by the tide.

**TIDEGATE**, tíde'gáte, *s.* A gate through which the tide passes into a basin.

**TIDESMAN**, tídz'mán, *s.* 88. A tidewaiter or custom-house officer, who watches on board of merchant ships till the duty of goods be paid.

**TIDEWAITER**, tíde'wá-túr, *s.* An officer who watches the landing of goods at the custom-house.

**TIDILY**, tí'dé-lé, *ad.* Neatly, readily.

**TIDINESS**, tí'dé-nès, *s.* Neatness, readiness.

**TIDINGS**, tí'dingz, *s.* News, an account of something that has happened.

**TIDY**, tí'dé, *a.* Neat, ready.

☞ If I do not mistake, Mr Elphinston derives this word from *tide*; as a *tidy* person, is one who is as attentive to dress and arrangement of things as if preparing for the tide, which, as the proverb says, "waits for no man." But Skinner seems more properly to derive this word from *tight*, as a *tight fellow*, one tied up or braced, not loose.

**To TIE**, tí, *v. a.* 276. To bind, to fasten with a knot; to knit, to complicate; to hold, to fasten; to hinder, to obstruct; to oblige, to constrain, to restrain, to confine.

**TIE**, tí, *s.* Knot, fastening; bond, obligation.

**TIER**, téér, *s.* 275. A row, a rank.

**TIERCE**, téérse, *s.* 277. A vessel holding the third part of a pipe.

**TIFF**, tíf, *s.* Liquor, drink; a fit of peevishness or sullenness, a pet.

**To TIEFF**, tíf, *v. n.* To be in a pet, to quarrel.

**TIFFANY**, tíffá-né, *s.* Very thin silk.

**TIGER**, tí'gúr, *s.* 98. A fierce beast of the leonine kind.

**TIGHT**, títe, *a.* 393. Tense, close, not loose; free from fluttering rags; less than neat.—See *Tidy*.

**To TIGHTEN**, tí'tín, *v. a.* 103. To straiten, to make close.

**TIGHTLY**, títe'lé, *ad.* Closely, not loosely; neatly, not idly.

**TIGHTNESS**, títe'nès, *s.* Closeness, not looseness.

**TIGRESS**, tí'grés, *s.* The female of the tiger.

**TIKE**, tíke, *s.* A species of dog.

**TILE**, tíle, *s.* Thin plates of baked clay used to cover houses.

**To TILE**, tíle, *v. a.* To cover with tiles; to cover as tiles.

**TILER**, tí'lúr, *s.* 98. One whose trade is to cover houses with tiles.

**TILING**, tí'ling, *s.* 410. The roof covered with tiles.

**TILL**, tíll, *s.* A box in a desk or counter into which money is dropped.

**TILL**, tíll, *prep.* To the time of; Till now, to the present time; Till then, to that time.

**TILL**, tíll, *conj.* To the time; to the degree that.

**To TILL**, tíll, *v. a.* To cultivate, to husband, commonly used of the husbandry of the plough.

**TILLABLE**, tíllá-bl, *a.* 405. Arable, fit for the plough.

**TILLAGE**, tíllídje, *s.* 90. Husbandry, the act or practice of ploughing, or culture.

**TILLER**, tíllór, *s.* 98. Husbandman, ploughman; a till, a small drawer; the rudder of a boat.

**TILT**, tílt, *s.* A tent, any covering over head; the cover of a boat; a military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback; a thrust.

**To TILT**, tílt, *v. a.* To cover like a tilt of a boat; to carry as in tilts or tournaments; to point as in tilts; to turn up so as to run out.

**To TILT**, tílt, *v. n.* To run in tilts; to fight with rapiers; to rush as in combat; to play unsteadily; to fall on one side.

**TILTER**, tílt'úr, *s.* 98. One who tilts, one who fights.

**TILTH**, tílt'h, *s.* Husbandry, culture.

**TIMBER**, tím'búr, *s.* 98. Wood fit for building; the main trunk of a tree; the main beams of a fabric.

**TIMBERED**, tím'búrd, *a.* 559. Built, formed, contrived.

**TIMBREL**, tím'bríl, *s.* 99. A kind of musical instrument played by pulsation.

**TIME**, tíme, *s.* The measure of duration; space of time; interval; season, proper time; a considerable space of duration, continuance, process of time; age; particular part of time; hour of childbirth; musical measure.

**To TIME**, tíme, *v. a.* To adapt to the time, to bring or do at a proper time; to regulate as to time; to measure harmonically.

**TIMEFUL**, tíme'fúl, *a.* Seasonable, timely, early.

**TIMELESS**, tíme'lès, *a.* Unseasonable, done at an improper time; untimely, immature, done before the proper time.

**TIMELY**, tíme'lé, *a.* Seasonable, sufficiently early.

**TIMESERVER**, tíme'sérv-úr, *s.* One who complies with prevailing notions whatever they be.

**TIMESERVING**, tíme'sérv-ing, *a.* Meanly, complying with present power.

**TIMID**, tím'íd, *a.* Fearful, timorous, wanting courage.

**TIMIDITY**, té-míd'é-té, *s.* Fearfulness, timorousness, habitual cowardice.

**TIMOROUS**, tím'úr-ús, *a.* 314. Fearful, full of fear and scruple.

**TIMOROUSLY**, tím'úr-ús-lé, *ad.* Fearfully, with much fear.

**TIMOROUSNESS**, tím'úr-ús-nès, *s.* Fearfulness.

**TIMOUS**, tím'ús, *a.* 314. Early, timely. Not in use.

**TIN**, tín, *s.* One of the primitive metals, called by the chymists Jupiter; thin plates of iron covered with tin.

**To TIN**, tín, *v. a.* To cover with tin.

**To TINCT**, tíngkt, *v. a.* To stain, to colour, to spot, to die; to imbue with a taste.

**TINCT**, tíngkt, *s.* 408. Colour, stain, spot.

**TINCTURE**, tíngk'tshùre, *s.* 461. Colour or taste superadded by something; extract of some drug made in spirits, an infusion.

**To TINCTURE**, tíngk'tshùre, *v. a.* To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste; to imbue the mind.

**TIND**, tínd, *v. a.* To kindle, to set on fire.

**TINDER**, tínd'úr, *s.* 98. Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.

**To TINGE**, tínje, *v. a.* To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste.

**TINGENT**, tínj'ént, *a.* Having the power to tinge

**To TINGLE**, tíng'gl, *v. n.* 405. To feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound; to feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion; to feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion.

539. Fête 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81,—mê 93, mêt 95—plue 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve !

To **TINK**, tîngk, v. n. 408. To make a sharp shrill noise.

**TINKER**, tîngk'âr, s. A mender of old brass.

To **TINKLE**, tîngk'kl, v. n. 405. To make a sharp quick noise, to clink; to hear a low quick noise.

**TINMAN**, tîh'mân, s. 88. A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.

**TINNER**, tîh'uâr, s. 98. One who works in the tin mines.

**TINSEL**, tîh'sîl, s. 99. A kind of shining cloth; any thing shining with false lustre, any thing showy and of little value.

To **TINSEL**, tîh'sîl, v. a. To decorate with cheap ornaments to adorn with lustre that has no value.

**TINT**, tînt, s. A die, a colour.

**TINY**, tîné, a. Little, small, puny.

**TIP**, tîp, s. Top, end, point, extremity.

To **TIP**, tîp, v. a. To top, to end, to cover on the end; to strike slightly, to tap; to give an innendo, to give secretly.

**TIPPET**, tîp'pît, s. 99. Something worn about the neck.

To **TIPPLE**, tîp'pl, v. n. 405. To drink luxuriously, to waste life over the cup.

To **TIPPLE**, tîp'pl, v. a. To drink in luxury or excess.

**TIPPLE**, tîp'pl, s. Drink, liquor.

**TIPPLED**, tîp'pld, a. 359. Tipsy, drunk.

**TIPPLER**, tîp'pl-âr, s. 98. A sottish drunkard.

**TIPSTAFF**, tîp'stâf, s. An officer with a staff tipped with metal; the staff itself so tipped.

**TIPSY**, tîp'sé, a. Drunk.

**TIPTOE**, tîp'tô, s. The end of the toe.

**TIRE**, tîér, s. Rank, row.—See *Tier*.

As this word, when it signifies a rank or row, is universally pronounced like *tear*, a drop from the eye it ought always to be written *tier*; which would prevent a gross irregularity. This is the more to be wished, not only as its derivation from the old French *tiere* seems to require this spelling, but to distinguish it from the word *tire*, a headdress; which, probably, being a corruption either of the word *tiara*, an ornament for the head, or of the English word *attire*, ought to be written and pronounced like the word *fire*, to fatigue. Dr Kenrick is the only orthoepist who has attended to this distinction.—See *Boat*.

**TIRE**, tîre, s. A headdress; furniture; apparatus.

To **TIRE**, tîre, v. a. To fatigue, to make weary, to harass; to dress the head.

To **TIRE**, tîre, v. n. To fail with weariness.

**TIREDDNESS**, tîr'dnês, s. State of being tired, weariness.

**TIREDSOME**, tîr'sûm, a. 165. Wearisome, fatiguing, tedious.

**TIREDSOMENESS**, tîr'sûm-nês, s. Act or quality of being tiresome.

**TIREWOMAN**, tîr'wûm-în, s. 88. A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head.

**TIRINGHOUSE**, tîrîng-hôuse, } s.

**TIRINGROOM**, tîrîng-rôôm, } s.

The room in which players dress for the stage.

**TIS**, tîz. Contracted for *It is*. This contraction is allowable only in poetry.

**TISICK**, tîz'îk, s. Properly *Phthisick*. Consumption.

**TISICAL**, tîz'é-kâl, a. 509. Consumptive.

**TISSUE**, tîsh'û, s. 452. Cloth interwoven with gold and silver.

To **TISSUE**, tîsh'û, v. a. To interweave, to variegate.

**TIT**, tît, s. A small horse, generally in contempt; a woman, in contempt; a titmouse or toutit, a bird.

**TITBIT**, tît'bit, s. Nice bit, nice food.

**TITHEABLE**, tîth'â-bl, a. Subject to the payment of tithes.

**TITHE**, tîthe, s. 467. The tenth part, the part

assigned to the maintenance of the ministry; the tenth part of any thing; a small part, a small portion.

To **TITHE**, tîthe, v. a. To tax, to levy to pay the tenth part.

To **TITHE**, tîthe, v. n. To pay tithe.

**TITHER**, tî'thûr, s. 98. One who gathers tithes.

**TITHING**, tî'thîng, s. 410. Tithing is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society; tithes, tenth part due to the priest.

**TITHINGMAN**, tî'thîng-mân, s. A petty peace officer.

To **TITILLATE**, tî'tîl-lâte, v. a. To tickle.

**TITILLATION**, tî'tîl-lâ'shûn, s. The act of tickling; the state of being tickled; any slight or petty pleasure.

**TITLARK**, tî'tlârk, s. A bird.

**TITLE**, tî'tl, s. 405. A general head comprising particulars; any appellation of honour; a name, an appellation; the first page of a book, telling its name and generally its subject; a claim of right.

To **TITLE**, tî'tl, v. a. To entitle, to name, to call.

**TITLELESS**, tî'tl'lês, a. Wanting a name or appellation.

**TITLEPAGE**, tî'tl-pâdje, s. The page containing the title of a book.

**TITMOUSE**, tî'tmôuse, s. A small species of birds.

To **TITTER**, tî'ttûr, v. n. 98. To laugh with restraint.

**TITTER**, tî'ttûr, s. A restrained laugh.

**TITTLE**, tî'tl, s. 405. A small particle, a point, a dot.

**TITTLETATTLE**, tî'tl-tât'tl, s. Idle talk, prattle, empty gabble.

**TITUBATION**, tî't-tshû-bâ'shûn, s. The act of stumbling.

**TITULAR**, tî'tshû-lûr, a. 88. Nominal, having only the title.

**TITULARITY**, tî't-tshû-lâr'é-té, s. The state of being titular.

**TITULARY**, tî'tshû-lâ-ré, a. Consisting in a title; relating to a title.

**TITULARY**, tî'tshû-lâ-ré, s. One who has a title or right.

**TIVY**, tîv'é, a. A word expressing speed, from *Tantivy*, the note of a hunting horn.

To, **tôô**, ad. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first; it notes the intention, as, she raised a war To call me back; after an adjective it notes its object, as born To beg; noting futurity, as, we are still to seek; To and again, To and fro, backward and forward.

What has been observed of the word *The*, respecting the length of the *e* before a vowel, and its shortness before a consonant, is perfectly applicable to the preposition, and the adverb *To*. This will be palpable in the pronunciation of the verbs *to begin* and *to end*, and in the phrase, I went to London, he went to Eaton. It may be observed too, that this word, though deprived of its *o* to the eye, always preserves it to the ear. Whether we see it elided, as in Pope's Essay on Man:

"Say what the use were finer optics giv'n,  
T' inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n."

Or preserved with an apostrophe after it, as in Milton  
"For still they knew, and ought to have remember'd,  
The high injunction not to taste that fruit,  
Whoever tempted."

In both these instances the word *to* ought to be pronounced in exactly the same manner; that is, like the number *two*.

To, **tôô**, prep. Noting motion toward, opposed to From; noting accord or adaptation; noting address or compellation, as, here's To you all; noting a state or place whither any one goes, as, away To horse; noting opposition, as, foot To foot; noting amount, as, To the number of three hundred; noting proportion, as, three To nine; noting perception, as, sharp To the taste; in comparison of, as, no fool To the sinner; as far as; toward.—See the *Adverb*.

nór 167, nót 163—túbe 171, túb 172, búll 173—óll 299—póund 313—thin 466, THIS 469.

**TOAD**, *tóde*, *s.* 295. An animal resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls; the toad is accounted venomous.

**TOADFISH**, *tóde'físh*, *s.* A sea fish.

**TOADFLAX**, *tóde'fláks*, *s.* A plant.

**TOADSTONE**, *tóde'stón*, *s.* A concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad.

**TOADSTOOL**, *tóde'stóól*, *s.* A plant like a mushroom, not esculent.

**To TOAST**, *tóste*, *v. a.* 295. To dry or heat at the fire; to name when a health is drunk.

**TOAST**, *tóste*, *s.* Bread dried before the fire; bread dried and put into liquor; a celebrated woman whose health is often drunk.

**TOASTER**, *tóst'úr*, *s.* 98. He who toasts.

**TOBACCO**, *tó-bák'kó*, *s.* An American plant much used in smoking, chewing, and snuffing.

**TOBACCONIST**, *tó-bák'kó-níst*, *s.* A preparer and vender of tobacco.

**TOD**, *tód*, *s.* A bush, a thick shrub; a certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds.

**TOE**, *tó*, *s.* 296. The divided extremities of the feet, the fingers of the feet.

**TOFORE**, *tó-fóre'*, *ad.* Before. Obsolete.

**TOGED**, *tógéd*, *a.* 381. Gowned, dressed in a gown.

**TOGETHER**, *tó-géth'úr*, *a.* 381. In company; in the same place; in the same time; without intermission; in concert; in continuity; Together with, in union with.

**To TOIL**, *tóll*, *v. n.* 299. To labour.

**To TOIL**, *tóll*, *v. a.* To labour, to work at; to weary, to overlabour.

**TOIL**, *tóll*, *s.* Labour, fatigue; any net or snare woven or meshed.

**TOILET**, *tóll'ét*, *s.* A dressing table.

**TOILSOME**, *tóll'súm*, *a.* Laborious.

**TOILSOMENESS**, *tóll'súm-nés*, *s.* Wearisomeness, laboriousness.

**TOKEN**, *tó'kn*, *s.* 103. A sign; a mark; a memorial of friendship; an evidence of remembrance.

**TOLD**, *tóld*. Pret. and part. pass. of *Tell*. Mentioned, related.—See *Mould*.

**To TOLE**, *tóle*, *v. a.* To train, to draw by degrees.

**TOLERABLE**, *tól'úr-á-bl*, *a.* 88. Supportable, that may be endured or supported; not excellent, not contemptible, passable.

**TOLERABLENESS**, *tól'úr-á-bl-nés*, *s.* The state or being tolerable.

**TOLERABLY**, *tól'úr-á-blé*, *ad.* Supportably, in a manner that may be endured; passably, neither well nor ill, moderately well.

**TOLERANCE**, *tól'úr-á-nse*, *s.* 557. Power of enduring, act of enduring.

**To TOLERATE**, *tól'úr-á-te*, *v. a.* 555. To allow so as not to hinder, to suffer.

**TOLERATION**, *tól'úr-á-shún*, *s.* Allowance given to that which is not approved.

**TOLL**, *tóll*, *s.* 406. An excise of goods.

**To TOLL**, *tóle*, *v. n.* To pay toll or tollage; to take toll or tollage; to sound as a single bell.

**To TOLL**, *tóle*, *v. a.* To ring a bell; to take away, to vacate, to annul. In this sense sounded *Tol*.

**TOLLBOOTH**, *tóll'bóóth*, *s.* A prison.

**TOLLGATHERER**, *tólgáth-úr-úr*, *s.* The officer that takes toll.

**TOLSEY**, *tól'zé*, *s.* 438. A kind of market; a place where people meet to buy and sell; a tollbooth. The place near the exchange at Bristol is called the *Tolsey*.

**TOMB**, *tóóm*, *s.* 161. 347. A monument in which the dead are enclosed.

**To TOMB**, *tóóm*, *v. a.* 347. To bury, to entomb.

**TOMBLESS**, *tóóm'lés*, *a.* Wanting a tomb, wanting a sepulchral monument.

**TOMBOY**, *tóm'bóé*, *s.* A mean fellow, sometimes a wild coarse girl.

**TOME**, *tóme*, *s.* One volume of many; a book.

**TOMTIT**, *tóm-tít'*, *s.* A titmouse, a small bird.

**TON**, *tún*, *s.* 165. A measure or weight.

**TONE**, *tón*, *s.* Note, sound; accent, sound of the voice; a whine, a mournful cry; a particular or affected sound in speaking; elasticity, power of extension and contraction.

**TONG**, *túng*, *s.* 165. 406. The catch of the buekie.

**TONGS**, *tóngz*, *s.* An instrument by which hold is taken of any thing.

**TONGUE**, *túng*, *s.* 165. 337. The instrument of speech in human beings; the organ by which animals lick; speech, fluency of words; speech as well of ill used; a language; speech as opposed to thoughts; a nation distinguished by their language; a small point, as the Tongue of a balance; to hold the tongue, to be silent.

**To TONGUE**, *túng*, *v. a.* 337. To chide, to scold.

**To TONGUE**, *túng*, *v. n.* To talk, to prate.

**TONGUED**, *túng'd*, *a.* 359. Having a tongue.

**TONGUELESS**, *túng'lés*, *a.* Wanting a tongue, speechless; unnamed, not spoken of.

**TONGUEPAD**, *túng'pád*, *s.* A great talker.

**TONGUED**, *túng'tide*, *a.* 282. Having an impediment of speech.

**TONICK**, *tón'ík*, 509. } *a.*

**TONICAL**, *tón'ík-ál*, } *a.* Being extended, being elastic; relating to tones or sounds.

**TONNAGE**, *tún'nídje*, *s.* 90. 165. A custom or impost due for merchandise after a certain rate in every ton.

**TONSIL**, *tón'sil*, *s.* Tonsils or almonds are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue.

**TONSILE**, *tón'sil*, *a.* Patient of being clipped.

**TONSURE**, *tón'shúre*, *s.* 452. The act of clipping the hair.

**TOO**, *tóó*, *ad.* 10. Over and above, overmuch, more than enough; likewise, also.

**TOOK**, *tóók*. The pret. and sometimes the part. pass. of *Take*.

**TOOL**, *tóól*, *s.* 306. Any instrument of manual operation; a hiring, a wretch who acts at the command of another.

**TOOTH**, *tóóth*, *s.* 467. Plural *Teeth*. One of the bones of the mouth with which the act of mastication is performed; taste, palate; a tine, prong, a blade; the prominent part of wheels; Tooth and nail, with one's utmost violence; to the Teeth, in open opposition; to cast in the Teeth, to insult by open exprobration; in spite of the Teeth, notwithstanding any power of injury or defence.

**To TOOTH**, *tóóth*, *v. a.* 306. To furnish with teeth, to indent; to lock in each other.

**TOOTHACHE**, *tóóth'áke*, *s.* 355. Pain in the teeth.

**TOOTHDRAWER**, *tóóth'dráw-úr*, *s.* One whose business is to extract painful teeth.

**TOOTHED**, *tóóth't*, *a.* 359. 467. Having teeth.

**TOOTHLESS**, *tóóth'lés*, *a.* Wanting teeth, deprived of teeth.

**TOOTHPICK**, *tóóth'pík*, } *s.*

**TOOTHPICKER**, *tóóth'pík-úr*, } *s.* An instrument by which the teeth are cleansed.

**TOOTHsome**, *tóóth'súm*, *a.* 165. Palatable, pleasing to the taste.

**TOOTHsomeness**, *tóóth'súm-nés*, *s.* Pleasantness to the taste.

**TOOTHwort**, *tóóth'wúrt*, *s.* 165. A plant.

**Top**, *tóp*, *s.* The highest part of any thing; the surface, the superficies; the highest place; the highest person; the utmost degree; the highest rank; the crown of the head; the hair on the crown of the head; the forelock; the head of a plant; a plaything for boys; Top, is sometimes used as an adjective, to express lying on the top, or being at the top.

559. Fåte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, nôve 164,

**To TOP**, t<sup>ôp</sup>, *v. n.* To rise aloft, to be eminent; to predominate; to do his best.

**To TOP**, t<sup>ôp</sup>, *v. a.* To cover on the top, to tip; to rise above; to outgo, to surpass; to crop; to rise to the top of; to perform eminently; as, he tops his part.

**TOPARCH**, t<sup>ôp</sup>ârk, *s.* The chief man of a place, the lord or governor of a small country.

**TOPAZ**, t<sup>ôp</sup>âz, *s.* A yellow gem.

**TOPFUL**, t<sup>ôp</sup>f<sup>ûl</sup>, *a.* Full to the top, full to the brim.

**TOPGALLANT**, t<sup>ôp</sup>gâllânt, *s.* The highest sail; it is proverbially applied to any thing elevated.

**TOPHEAVY**, t<sup>ôp</sup>hêv<sup>é</sup>, *a.* Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.

**TOPIARY**, t<sup>ôp</sup>é-â-rê, *a.* Shaped by tonsure.

**TOPKNOT**, t<sup>ôp</sup>nôt, *s.* A knot worn by women on the top of the head.

**TOPMAN**, t<sup>ôp</sup>mân, *s.* 88. The sawyer at the top.

**TOPMOST**, t<sup>ôp</sup>môst, *a.* Uppermost, highest.

**TOPPROUD**, t<sup>ôp</sup>prôud, *a.* Proud in the highest degree.

**TOPSAIL**, t<sup>ôp</sup>sâile, *s.* The highest sail.

**To TOPE**, t<sup>ôpe</sup>, *v. n.* To drink hard, to drink to excess.

**TOPEE**, t<sup>ôp</sup>ê, *s.* 98. A drunkard.

**TOPHACEOUS**, t<sup>ô</sup>-f<sup>û</sup>shûs, *a.* 357. Gritty, stony.

**TOPHET**, t<sup>ô</sup>fê, *s.* Hell, a spiritual name.

**TOPICAL**, t<sup>ôp</sup>é-kâl, *a.* 509. Relating to some general head; local, confined to some particular place; applied medicinally to a particular part.

**TOPICALLY**, t<sup>ôp</sup>é-k-ê, *ad.* With application to some particular part.

**TOPICK**, t<sup>ôp</sup>îk, *s.* 508. 544. A general head, something to which other things are referred; things as externally applied to any particular part.

**TOPLESS**, t<sup>ôp</sup>lêss, *a.* Having no top.

**TOPOGRAPHER**, t<sup>ô</sup>-pôggrâf-ûr, *s.* 518. One who writes descriptions of particular places.

**TOPOGRAPHY**, t<sup>ô</sup>-pôggrâf-é, *s.* 518. Description of particular places.

**TOPPING**, t<sup>ôp</sup>ping, *a.* 410. Fine, noble, gallant. A low word.

**TOPPINGLY**, t<sup>ôp</sup>ping-lê, *ad.* Finely, gayly, gallantly.

**To TOPPLE**, t<sup>ôp</sup>pl, *v. n.* 405. To fall forward, to tumble down.

**TOPSYTURVY**, t<sup>ôp</sup>sê-tûrvê, *ad.* With the bottom upward.

**TORCH**, t<sup>ôr</sup>tsh, *s.* 352. A wax-light bigger than a candle.

**TORCHBEARER**, t<sup>ôr</sup>tsh'bâ-rûr, *s.* One whose office is to carry a torch.

**TORCHLIGHT**, t<sup>ôr</sup>tsh'lîte, *s.* Light kindled to supply the want of the sun.

**TORCHER**, t<sup>ôr</sup>tsh'ûr, *s.* 98. One that gives light.

**TORRE**, t<sup>ôr</sup>e. Pret. and sometimes part. pass. of *Tear*.

**To TORMENT**, t<sup>ôr</sup>-mênt', *v. a.* To put to pain, to harass with anguish, to excruciate; to tease, to vex with impertunity; to put into great agitation.

**TORMENT**, t<sup>ôr</sup>mênt, *s.* 492. Any thing that gives pain; pain, misery, anguish; penal anguish, torture.

**TORMENTOR**, t<sup>ôr</sup>-mênt'ûr, *s.* 166. One who torments, one who gives pain; one who inflicts penal tortures.

**TORMENTIL**, t<sup>ôr</sup>-mên'tîl, *s.* Septfoil. A plant.

**TORN**, t<sup>ôr</sup>n. The part. pass. of *Tear*.—See *Thorn*.

**TORNADO**, t<sup>ôr</sup>-nâdô, *s.* A hurricane.—See *Lumbago*.

**TORPEDO**, t<sup>ôr</sup>-pêdô, *s.* A fish which, while alive, if touched even with a long stick, benumbs the hand that so touches it, but when dead is eaten safely.—See *Drama*, *Flamen*, and *Phalanx*.

**TORPENT**, t<sup>ôr</sup>pênt, *a.* Benumbed; struck motionless, not active.

**TORPESCENT**, t<sup>ôr</sup>-pêssênt, *a.* Growing torpid.

**TORPID**, t<sup>ôr</sup>pîd, *a.* Numbed, motionless, not active.

**TORPIDNESS**, t<sup>ôr</sup>pîd-nêss, *s.* The state of being torpid.

**TORPITUDE**, t<sup>ôr</sup>pê-tûde, *s.* State of being motionless.

**TORPOR**, t<sup>ôr</sup>pôr, *s.* 166. Dulness, numbness.

**TORREFACTION**, t<sup>ôr</sup>-rê-fâk'shûn, *s.* The act of drying by the fire.

**To TORREFY**, t<sup>ôr</sup>-rê-fî, *v. a.* 183. To dry by the fire.

**TORRENT**, t<sup>ôr</sup>rênt, *s.* A sudden stream raised by summer showers; a violent and rapid stream, tumultuous current.

**TORRENT**, t<sup>ôr</sup>rênt, *a.* Rolling in a rapid stream.

**TORRID**, t<sup>ôr</sup>rîd, *a.* 168. Parched, dried with heat; burning, violently hot; it is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks.

**TORSEL**, t<sup>ôr</sup>sîl, *s.* 99. Any thing in a twisted form.

**TORSION**, t<sup>ôr</sup>shûn, *s.* The act of burning or twisting.

**TORTILE**, t<sup>ôr</sup>tîl, *a.* 140. Twisted, wreathed.

**TORTION**, t<sup>ôr</sup>shûn, *s.* Torment, pain.

**TORTIVE**, t<sup>ôr</sup>tîv, *a.* 158. Twisted, wreathed.

**TORTOISE**, t<sup>ôr</sup>tîz, *s.* 301. An animal covered with a hard shell; there are tortoises both of land and water.

**TORTUOSITY**, t<sup>ôr</sup>-tshû-ôss'ê-tê, *s.* Wreath, flexure.

**TORTUOUS**, t<sup>ôr</sup>tshû-ôss, *a.* 463. Twisted, wreathed, winding; mischievous.

**TORTURE**, t<sup>ôr</sup>tshûre, *s.* 461. Torments judicially inflicted, pain by which guilt is punished, or confession extorted; pain, anguish, pang.

**To TORTURE**, t<sup>ôr</sup>tshûre, *v. a.* To punish with tortures; to vex, to excruciate, to torment.

**TORTURER**, t<sup>ôr</sup>tshûr-rûr, *s.* 557. He who tortures, a tormentor.

**TORTVITY**, t<sup>ôr</sup>rvê-tê, *s.* Sourness, severity of countenance.

**TORVOUS**, t<sup>ôr</sup>vûs, *a.* 314. Sour of aspect, stern, severe of countenance.

**TORY**, t<sup>ôr</sup>ê, *s.* A cant term, from an Irish word signifying a savage; the name of a party opposed to that of a Whig.

**To TOSS**, t<sup>ôs</sup>, *v. a.* To throw with the hand, as a ball at play; to throw with violence; to lift with a sudden and violent motion; to make restless, to disquiet; to keep in play, to tumble over.

**To TOSS**, t<sup>ôs</sup>, *v. n.* To fling, to wince, to be in violent commotion; to be tossed; to toss up, to throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it shall fall.

**Toss**, t<sup>ôs</sup>, *s.* The act of tossing; an affected manner of raising the head.

**TOSSER**, t<sup>ôs</sup>sâr, *s.* 98. One who throws, one who flings and writhes.

**TOSSPOT**, t<sup>ôs</sup>pôt, *s.* A toper and drunkard.

**TOST**, t<sup>ôt</sup>t, 360. 367. Pret. and part. pass. of *Toss*; properly *Tossed*, 360, 367.

**TOTAL**, t<sup>ôt</sup>âl, *a.* 88. Whole, complete, full; whole, not divided.

**TOTALITY**, t<sup>ôt</sup>-âl'ê-tê, *s.* Complete sum, whole quantity.

**TOTALLY**, t<sup>ôt</sup>âl-ê, *ad.* Wholly, fully, completely.

**T'OTHER**, t<sup>ôt</sup>h'ûr, Contraction for the other.

**To TOTTER**, t<sup>ôt</sup>târ, *v. n.* 98. To shake so as threaten a fall.

**TOUCH**, t<sup>ût</sup>sh, *v. a.* 314. To reach so as to be in contact; to come to, to attain; to try as gold with a stone; to affect, to relate to; to move, to strike mentally; to melt; to delineate or mark out; to infect, to seize slightly; to wear, to have an effect on; to strike a musical instrument; to Touch up, to repair or improve by slight strokes.

**To TOUCH**, t<sup>ût</sup>sh, *v. n.* To be in a state of

junction, so that no space is between them; to fasten on, to take effect on; to Touch at, to come to without stay; to Touch on, to mention slightly; to Touch on or upon, to go for a very short time.

**TOUCH**, tûsh, *s.* Reach of any thing so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached; the sense of feeling; the act of touching; examination as by a stone; test, that by which any thing is examined; proof, tried qualities; single act of a pencil upon the picture; feature, lineament; act of the hand upon a musical instrument; power of exciting the affections; something of passion or affection; a stroke; exact performance of agreement; a small quantity intermingled; a hint, slight notice given; a cant word for a slight essay.

**TOUCHABLE**, tûsh'á-bl, *a.* 405. Tangible, that may be touched.

**TOUCH-HOLE**, tûsh'hóle, *s.* The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in a gun.

**TOUCHINESS**, tûsh'hé-nés, *s.* Peevishness, irascibility.

**TOUCHING**, tûsh'ing, *prep.* 410. With respect, regard, or relation to.

**TOUCHING**, tûsh'ing, *a.* Pathetic, affecting, moving.

**TOUCHINGLY**, tûsh'ing-lé, *ad.* With feeling emotion, in a pathetic manner.

**TOUCHMENOT**, tûsh'mé-nôt, *s.* An herb.

**TOUCHSTONE**, tûsh'stone, *s.* Stone by which metals are examined; any test or criterion.

**TOUCHWOOD**, tûsh'wûd, *s.* Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint.

**TOUCHY**, tûsh'é, *a.* Peevish, irritable, irascible, apt to take fire. A low word.

**TOUGH**, tû, *a.* 314. 391. Yielding without fracture; not brittle; stiff, not easily flexible; not easily injured or broken; viscous, clammy, rosy.

**To TOUGHEN**, tûffin, *v. n.* 103. To grow tough.

**TOUGHNESS**, tûfnés, *s.* Not brittleness, flexibility; viscosity, tenacity, clamminess, glutinousness; firmness against injury.

**TOUPET**, tûp-ét, *s.* 315. A curl, an artificial lock of hair. This word is generally written and pronounced *Toopée*.

**TOUR**, tûr, *s.* 315. Ramble, roving journey; turn, revolution.

☞ My experience fails me if this word is not slowly conforming to the true English sound of the vowels heard in *tour*. The smart traveller to France and Italy would fear we should never suppose he had been out of England, were he not to pronounce it so as to rhyme with *poor*; and the sober English critic sees infinite advantage in this pronunciation, as it prevents our mistaking *taking a tour* for *taking a tower*. But plausible as this latter reason may be, it is far from being sufficient to induce a philosophical grammarian to approve it. Coincidence in the sound of words signifying different things, is the case in all languages; but while these words are differently written, their different meanings will be sufficiently preserved without departing from the general analogy of pronunciation.—See the word *Bovel*.

**TOURNAMENT**, tûr'ná-mént, or tûr'ná-mént, }  
**TOURNEY**, tûr'né, or tûr'né, }

*s.* Tilt, military sport, mock encounter; Milton uses it simply for encounter.

☞ I am much mistaken if general usage does not incline to the short sound of the diphthong in these words; and that this sound ought to be indulged, is palpable to every English ear; which finds a repugnance at giving the French sound to any word that is not newly adopted. *Journey*, *nourish*, *courage*, and many other words from the French, have long been anglicised; and there is no good reason that this word should not fall into the same class. Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Dr Kenrick, and Mr Perry, give the first sound of this word; and Buchanan and W. Johnston, the second. Junius and Skinner spell the word *Tournament*.

**To TOURNEY**, tûr'né, or tûr'né, *v. n.* To tilt in the lists.

**TOURNIQUET**, tûr'né-kwét, *s.* A bandage used in amputations, straitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.

☞ The general pronunciation of this word ought to induce us to the second pronunciation of *Tournaine*

**To TOUSE**, tûuze, *v. a.* 313. To pull, to tear, to haul, to drag; whence *Touser*, or *Towser*, the name of a mastiff.

**Tow**, tó, *s.* Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance.

**To Tow**, tó, *v. a.* To draw by a rope particularly through the water.

**TOWARD**, tó'árd, 324. } *prep.*  
**TOWARDS**, tó'árdz, }

In a direction to; near to, as the danger now com towards him; with respect to, touching, regard with tendency to; nearly, little less than.

☞ Notwithstanding our poets almost universally accent this word on the first syllable, and the poets are pretty generally followed by good speakers, there are some, and those not of the lowest order, who still place the accent on the second. These should be reminded, that as *inwards*, *outwards*, *backwards*, *forwards*, and every other word of the same form, have the accent on the first syllable, there is not the least reason for pronouncing *towards* with the accent on the last. All our orthoepists place the accent upon the first syllable of *to-ward* when an adjective. *Towards*, being always a preposition, has the accent on the first syllable by Mr Scott; but Mr Perry, Barclay, and Fenning, place it on the second. From the coalescence of the *o* with the *o*, this word is generally pronounced in one syllable, though Dr Kenrick says otherwise. Mr Sheridan so pronounces it; Mr Nares and Mr Smith rhyme it with *boards*; Bailey accents the first syllable of *toward*, and Entick the same syllable on the same word, and on *towards* as a preposition.

**TOWARD**, tó'wárd, *a.* 88. Ready to do or learn, not froward.

**TOWARDLINESS**, tó'wárd-lé-nés, *s.* Docility, compliance, readiness to do or learn.

**TOWARDLY**, tó'wárd-lé, *a.* Ready to do or learn; docile, compliant with duty.

**TOWARDNESS**, tó'wárd-nés, *s.* Docility.

**TOWEL**, tó'él, *s.* 99. 323. A cloth on which the hands are wiped.

**TOWER**, tó'úr, *s.* 99. 323. A high building, a building raised above the main edifice; a fortress, a citadel; a high address; high flight, elevation.

**To TOWER**, tó'úr, *v. n.* 98. To soar, to fly or rise high.

**TOWERED**, tó'úrd, *a.* 359. Adorned or defended by towers.

**TOWERY**, tó'úr-é, *a.* Adorned or guarded with towers.

**TOWN**, tûn, *s.* 323. Any walled collection of houses; any collection of houses larger than a village; in England, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city, or see of a bishop; the court end of London; the people who live in the capital.

**TOWNCLERK**, tûn'klárk, *s.* An officer who manages the public business of a place.

**TOWNHOUSE**, tûn'hóuse, *s.* The hall where public business is transacted.

**TOWNSHIP**, tûn'ship, *s.* The corporation of a town.

**TOWNSMAN**, tûnz'mán, *s.* 88. An inhabitant of a place; one of the same town.

**TOWNTALK**, tûn'táwk, *s.* Common prattle of a place.

**TOY**, tóé, *s.* 329. A petty commodity, a trifle, a thing of no value; a plaything, a bauble; matter of no importance; folly, trifling practice; silly opinion play, sport, amorous dalliance; frolic; humour, odd fancy.

**To TOY**, tóé, *v. n.* To trifle, to dally amorously to play.

**TOYISH**, tóé'ish, *a.* Trifling, wanton.

**TOYISHNESS**, tóé'ish-nés, *s.* Nagacity, wantonness.

**TOYSHOP**, tóé'shóp, *s.* A shop where playthings and little nice manufactures are sold.

**To TOZE**, tóze, *v. a.* To pull by violence or impetuosity. Obsolete.—See *Touse* and *Tenze*.

**TRACE**, tráse, *s.* Mark left by any thing passing,



559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fält 91—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, molve 164,

footsteps; remain, appearance of what has been; harness for beasts in draught.

**To TRACE**, tråse, v. a. To follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks; to follow with exactness; to mark out.

**TRACER**, trå'sûr, s. 98. One who traces.

**TRACK**, tråk, s. Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwise; a road, a beaten path.

**To TRACK**, tråk, v. a. To follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way.

**TRACTLESS**, tråk'lês, a. Untrodden, marked with no footsteps.

**TRACT**, tråkt, s. A region, a quantity of land; continuity, any thing protracted or drawn out to length; course, manner of process; it seems to be used by Shakespeare for Track; a treatise, a small book.

**TRACTABLE**, tråkt'å-bl, a. 405. Manageable, docile, compliant; palpable, such as may be handled.

**TRACTABLENESS**, tråkt'å-bl-nês, s. The state of being tractable, compliance, obsequiousness.

**TRACTATE**, tråkt'åte, s. 91. A treatise, a tract, a small book.

**TRACTION**, tråk'shûn, s. The act of drawing, the state of being drawn.

**TRACTILE**, tråk'til, a. 140. Capable to be drawn out or extended in length, ductile.

**TRACTILITY**, tråk'til'ê-tê, s. The quality of being tractile.

**TRADE**, tråde, s. 73. Traffick, commerce, exchange; occupation, particular employment whether manual or mercantile.

**To TRADE**, tråde, v. n. To traffick, to deal, to hold commerce; to act merely for money; to go with a trade-wind.

**TRADE-WIND**, tråde'wind, s. The monsoon, the periodical wind between the tropicks.—See *Wind*.

**TRADED**, trå'dêd, a. Versed, practised.

**TRADEB**, trå'dêr, s. 98. One engaged in merchandise or commerce; one long used in the methods of money-getting, a practitioner.

**TRADES-FOLK**, trådz'fôke, s. People employed in trades.—See *Folk*.

**TRADESMAN**, trådz'mån, s. 88. A shopkeeper.

**TRADEFUL**, tråde'fûl, a. Commercial, busy in traffick.

**TRADITION**, trå-dish'ûn, s. The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; any thing delivered orally from age to age.

**TRADITIONAL**, trå-dish'ûn-ål, a. Delivered by tradition, descending by oral communication; observant of traditions, or idle rites.

**TRADITIONALLY**, trå-dish'ûn-ål-ê, ad. By transmission from age to age; from tradition without evidence of written memorials.

**TRADITIONARY**, trå-dish'ûn-år-ê, a. Delivered by tradition.

**TRADITIVE**, tråde'tiv, a. 512. Transmitted or transmissible from age to age.

**To TRADUCE**, trå-dûse, v. a. To censure, to condemn, to represent as blameable, to calumniate; to propagate, to increase by deriving one from another.

**TRADUCEMENT**, trå-dûse'mênt, s. Censure, obloquy.

**TRADUCER**, trå-dû'sûr, s. 98. A false censurer, a calumniator.

**TRADUCIBLE**, trå-dû'sê-bl, a. 405. Such as may be derived.

**TRADUCTION**, trå-dûk'shûn, s. Derivation from one of the same kind, propagation; tradition, transmission from one to another; conveyance; transition.

**TRAFFICK**, tråffik, s. Commerce, merchandising, large trade; commodities, subject of traffick.

**To TRAFFICK**, tråffik, v. n. To practise commerce; to merchandize; to trade meanly or mercenarily.

**TRAFFICKER**, tråffik-kûr, s. Trader, merchant.

**TRAGEDIAN**, trå-jê'dê-ån, s. A writer of tragedy; an actor of tragedy.

In this word we have a striking instance of the aversion of the language to what may be called a Tautology, or a successive repetition of the same sound. We find no repugnance at aspirating the *d* in *comedians*, and pronouncing it as if written *co-me-je-an*; but there is no ear that would not be hurt at pronouncing *tragedian* as if written *tra-je-je-an*. The reason is evident. The *ge* that immediately precedes being exactly the same sound as *di* when aspirated into *je*, the ear will not suffer the repetition, and therefore dispenses with the laws of aspiration, rather than offend against those of harmony. To the same reason we must attribute giving the sound of *zh* to the double *s* in *abscission*, and to the *ti* in *transition*. The same aversion to the repetition of similar sounds makes us drop the first aspiration in *diphthong*, *triphthong*, *ophthalmus*, &c.—See *Ophthalmick*.

**TRAGEDY**, trådj'ê-dê, s. A dramatick representation of a serious action; any mournful or dreadful event.

**TRAGICAL**, trådj'ê-kål, } a. 509.

**TRAGICK**, trådj'ik, } Relating to tragedy; mournful, calamitous, sorrowful, dreadful.

**TRAGICALLY**, trådj'ê-kål-ê, ad. In a tragical manner, in a manner befitting tragedy; mournfully, sorrowfully, calamitously.

**TRAGICALNESS**, trådj'ê-kål-nês, s. Mournfulness, calamitousness.

**TRAGICOMEDY**, trådj-ê-kôm'ê-dê, s. A drama compounded of merry and serious events.

**TRAGICOMICAL**, trådj-ê-kôm'ê-kål, a. Relating to tragicomedies; consisting of a mixture of mirth and sorrow.

**TRAGICOMICALLY**, trådj-ê-kôm'ê-kål-ê, ad. In a tragicomic manner.

**To TRAJECT**, trå-jêkt', v. a. To cast through, to throw.

**TRAJECT**, trådj'êkt, s. 492. A ferry, a passage for a water-carriage.

**TRAJECTION**, trå-jêk'shûn, s. The act of darting through; emission.

**To TRAIL**, tråle, v. a. 202. To hunt by the track; to draw along the ground; to draw after in a long floating or waving body; to draw, to drag.

**To TRAIL**, tråle, v. n. To be drawn out in length.

**TRAIL**, tråle, s. Track followed by the hunter; any thing drawn to length; any thing drawn behind in long undulations; bowel of a woodcock.

**To TRAIN**, tråde, v. a. 202. To draw along; to draw, to entice, to invite; to draw by artifice or stratagem; to draw from act to act by persuasion or promise; to educate, to bring up, commonly with *Up*; to breed, or form to any thing.

**TRAIN**, trâne, s. Artifice, stratagem of enticement; the tail of a bird; part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground; a series, a consecution; process, method, state of procedure; a retinue, a number of followers; an orderly company, a procession; a line of powder reaching to the mine; train of artillery, cannon accompanying an army.

**TRAINBANDS**, trâne'båndz, s. The militia, the part of a community trained to martial exercise.

**TRAINOIL**, tråne'ôil, s. Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

**TRAINY**, trå'nê, a. Belonging to trainoil.

**To TRAIPE**, tråpes, v. n. 202. To walk in a careless or sluttish manner.

**TRAIT**, trå, or tråte, s. 472. A stroke, a touch.

**TRAITOR**, trå'tûr, s. 166. 202. One who, being trusted, betrays.

**TRAITORLY**, trå'tûr-lê, } a.

**TRAITOROUS**, trå'tûr-ûs, 314. } Treacherous, perfidious.

**TRAITOROUSLY**, trå'tûr-ûs-lê, ad. In a manner suiting traitors, perfidiously.

**TRAITRESS**, trå'três, s. A woman who betrays. See *Tutores*.

**To TRALINEATE**, trå-lin'yåte, v. n. 113. Deviate from any direction.

**TRAMMEL**, tråm'mêl, s. 99. A net in which

nờ 167, nột 163—tủe 171, tũb 172, bũil 178—ũil 299—pũnd 313—ũin 466, THIS 469.

birds or fish are caught; any kind of net; a kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.

To TRAMMEL, trãm/mèl, *v. a.* To catch, to intercept.

To TRAMPLE, trãm/pl, *v. a.* 405. To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation.

To TRAMPLE, trãm/pl, *v. n.* To tread in contempt; to tread quick and loudly.

TRAMPLER, trãm/pl-ũr, *s.* 98. One who tramples.

TRANATION, trã-nh'ũn, *s.* The act of swimming over.

TRANSE, trãnse, *s.* 78, 79. An ecstasy, a state in which the soul is rapt into visions of future or distant things.

TRANSED, trãnst, *a.* 359. Lying in a trance or ecstasy.

TRANGRAM, trãng/grãm, *s.* A cant word. An odd intricately contrived thing.

TRANSEL, trãn/sil, *s.* 99. A sharp pin.

TRANQUIL, trãng/kwĩl, *a.* Quiet, peaceful, undisturbed.

TRANQUILLITY, trãn-kwĩl'è-tè, *s.* 408. Quiet, peace of mind, peace of condition, freedom from perturbation.

To TRANSACT, trãns-ãkt', *v. a.* To manage, to negotiate, to conduct a treaty or affairs; to perform, to do, to carry on.

TRANSACTION, trãns-ãk'shũn, *s.* Negotiation, dealing between man and man, management.

TRANSANIMATION, trãns-ãn-è-mã'shũn, *s.* Conveyance of the soul from one body to another.

To TRANSCEND, trãn-sẻnd', *v. a.* To pass, to overpass; to surpass, to outgo, to exceed, to excel; to surmount, to rise above.

TRANSCENDENCE, trãn-sẻn'dẻnse, } *s.*

TRANSCENDENCY, trãn-sẻn'dẻn-sẻ, } Excellence, unusual excellence, supereminence; exaggeration, elevation beyond truth.

TRANSCENDENT, trãn-sẻn'dẻnt, *a.* Excellent, supremely excellent, passing others.

TRANSCENDENTAL, trãn-sẻn'dẻnt-ãl, *a.* General, pervading many particulars; supereminent, passing others.

TRANSCENDENTLY, trãn-sẻn'dẻnt-lẻ, *ad.* Excellently, supereminently.

To TRANSCOLATE, trãns/kẻ-lẻte, *v. a.* To strain through a sieve or colander.

To TRANSCRIBE, trãn-sẻkribe', *v. a.* To copy, to write from an exemplar.

TRANSCRIBER, trãn-sẻkri'bẻr, *s.* A copier, one who writes from a copy.

TRANSCRIPT, trãn-sẻkript, *s.* A copy, any thing written from an original.

TRANSCRIPTION, trãn-sẻkrip'shũn, *s.* The act of copying.

TRANSCRIPTIVELY, trãn-sẻkrip'tiv-lẻ, *ad.* In manner of a copy.

To TRANSCUR, trãns-kẻr', *v. n.* To run or move to and fro.

TRANSCURSION, trãns-kẻr'shũn, *s.* Ramble, passage through, passage beyond certain limits.

TRANSE, trãnse, *s.* A temporary absence of the soul, an ecstasy.

TRANSELEMENTATION, trãns-ẻl-ẻ-mẻn-tã'shũn, *s.* Change of one element into another.

To TRANSFER, trãns-fẻr', *v. a.* To convey, or make over from one to another; to remove, to transport.

TRANSFER, trãns'fẻr, *s.* 492. The act of conveying from one person to another.

TRANSFERABLE, trãns'fẻr-ả-bl, } *a.*

TRANSFERRABLE, trãns'fẻr-ả-bl, } Capable of being transferred.

☞ I have met with this very common and useful word in no Dictionary but Entic's, where the accent is very properly placed on the second syllable; as all words of this form ought as much as possible to retain the accent of the verb from which they are derived.

TRANSFIGURATION, trãns-fig-ủ-r-ả'shũn, *s.* Change of form; the miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount.

To TRANSFIGURE, trãns-fig'ủrẻ, *v. a.* To transform, to change with respect to outward appearance.

To TRANSFIX, trãns'fik's', *v. a.* To pierce through.

To TRANSFORM, trãns'fẻm', *v. a.* To metamorphose, to change with regard to external form.

To TRANSFORM, trãns'fẻm', *v. n.* To be metamorphosed.

TRANSFORMATION, trãns'fẻr-mã'shũn, *s.* State of being changed with regard to form.

TRANSFRETATION, trãns'fẻrẻ-tũ'shũn, *s.* Passage over the sea.

To TRANSFUSE, trãns'fủẻ', *v. a.* To pour out of one into another.

TRANSFUSION, trãns'fủẻ'shũn, *s.* The act of pouring out of one into another.

To TRANSGRESS, trãns'grẻs', *v. a.* To pass over, to pass beyond; to violate.

To TRANSGRESS, trãns'grẻs', *v. n.* To offend by violating a law.

TRANSGRESSION, trãns'grẻsh'ủn, *s.* Violation of a law, breach of a command; offence, crime, fault.

TRANSGRESSIVE, trãns'grẻs'siv, *a.* Faulty, culpable, apt to break laws.

TRANSgressor, trãns'grẻs'sẻr, *s.* 166. Law breaker, violator of command; offender.

TRANSIENT, trãn'sẻẻn-tẻ, *a.* 542. Soon passed, soon passing, short, momentary.

TRANSIENTLY, trãn'sẻẻn-tẻ-lẻ, *ad.* In passage, with a short passage, not extensively.

TRANSIENTNESS, trãn'sẻẻn-tẻ-nẻs, *s.* Shortness, of continuance, speedy passage.

TRANSILIENCY, trãn-sẻl'ủn-sẻ, } *s.* 113.

Leap from thing to thing.

TRANSIT, trãn'sẻt, *s.* In Astronomy, the passing of any planet just by or under any other planet or fixed star.

TRANSITION, trãn-sẻzh'ủn, or trãn-sẻsh'ủn, *s.* 29. Removal, passage; change; passing in writing or conversation from one subject to another.—See *Tragedians*.

☞ I prefer the first mode of pronouncing this word to the second, though, at first sight, it appears not so regular. My reason is, the aversion our language has to a repetition of exactly similar sounds. The *s* in the prefix *trans* is always sharp and hissing, and that inclines us to vary the succeeding aspiration, by giving it the flat instead of the sharp sound. This is the best reason I can give for the very prevailing custom of pronouncing this termination in this word contrary to analogy. When I asked Mr Garrick to pronounce this word, he, without premeditation, gave it in the first manner; but when I desired him to repeat his pronunciation, he gave it in the second:

"As one who in his journey hates at noon,  
Though bent on speed, so here the Archangel paus'd,  
Betwixt the world destroy'd and world restor'd,  
If Adam ought perhaps might interpose,  
Then with transition sweet new speech resumes."  
Milton.

I think, however, it may be classed among those varieties where we shall neither be much applauded for being right, nor blamed for being wrong.

TRANSITIVE, trãns'ẻ-tiv, *a.* Having the power of passing; in Grammar, a verb Transitive is that which signifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon some object, as, I strike the earth.

TRANSITORILY, trãn'sẻ-tẻrẻ-lẻ, *ad.* With speedy evanescence, with short continuance.

TRANSITORINESS, trãn'sẻ-tẻrẻ-ẻ-nẻs, *s.* Speedy evanescence.

TRANSITORY, trãn'sẻ-tẻrẻ-ẻ, *a.* 557. Continuing but a short time, speedily vanishing.—See *Domestick*.

To TRANSLATE, trãn-slẻte', *v. n.* To transport, to remove; it is particularly used of the removal of a bishop from one see to another; to transfer from one to another, to convey; to change; to interpret in another language; to explain.

539. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fáll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nò 162, môve 164,

**TRANSLATION**, trăn-slâ'shûn, *s.* Removal, act of removing; the removal of a bishop to another see; the act of turning into another language; something made by translation, version.

**TRANSLATOR**, trăn-slâ'tôr, *s.* 166. One who turns any thing into another language.

**TRANSLATORY**, trăn-slâ'tôr-ê, *a.* 512. Transferring.

**TRANSLLOCATION**, trăn-lò-kâ'shûn, *s.* Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places.

**TRANSLUCENCY**, trăn-lù'sên-sê, *s.* Diaphaneity, transparency.

**TRANSLUCENT**, trăn-lù'sênt, } *a.*

**TRANSLUCID**, trăn-lù'sid, }  
Transparent, diaphanous, clear.

**TRANSMARINE**, trăn-mâ-rê'n', *a.* 112. Lying on the other side of the sea, found beyond sea.

**TRANSMIGRANT**, trăn-mê-grânt, *a.* Passing into another country or state.

**To TRANSMIGRATE**, trăn-mê-grâ'te, *v. n.* To pass from one place or country into another.

**TRANSMIGRATION**, trăn-mê-grâ'shûn, *s.* Passage from one place or state into another.

**TRANSMISSION**, trăn-mish'ûn, *s.* The act of ending from one place to another.

**TRANSMISSIVE**, trăn-mis'siv, *a.* Transmitted, derived from one to another.

**TRANSMITTAL**, trăn-mit'tâl, *s.* The act of transmitting, transmission.

**TRANSMUTABLE**, trăn-mù'tâ-bl, *a.* Capable of change, possible to be changed into another nature or substance.

**TRANSMUTABLY**, trăn-mù'tâ-blê, *ad.* With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

**TRANSMUTATION**, trăn-mù-tâ'shûn, *s.* Change into another nature or substance; the great aim of alchemy is the transmutation of base metals into gold.

**To TRANSMUTE**, trăn-mù'te', *v. a.* To change from one nature or substance to another.

**TRANSMUTER**, trăn-mù'târ, *s.* One that transmutes.

**TRANSPARENCY**, trăn-pâ'rên-sê, *s.* Clearness, diaphaneity, translucency, power of transmitting light.

**TRANSPARENT**, trăn-pâ'rênt, *a.* Pervious to the sight, clear, pellucid, diaphanous, translucent.

**TRANSPICUOUS**, trăn-pik'û-ûs, *a.* Transparent, pervious to the sight.

**To TRANSPIERCE**, trăn-pêêrse', or trăn-pêrse', *v. a.* To penetrate, to make way through, to permeate.—See *Pierce* and *Make*.

**TRANSPIRATION**, trăn-spê-râ'shûn, *s.* Emission in vapour.

**To TRANSPIRE**, trăn-spîrê', *v. a.* To emit in vapour.

**To TRANSPIRE**, trăn-spîrê', *v. n.* To be emitted by insensible vapour; to escape from secrecy to notice.

**To TRANSPLACE**, trăn-plâse', *v. a.* To remove, to put into a new place.

**To TRANSPLANT**, trăn-plânt', *v. a.* To remove and plant in a new place; to remove.

**TRANSPANTATION**, trăn-plân-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of transplanting or removing to another soil; conveyance from one to another; removal of men from one country to another.

**TRANSPANTER**, trăn-plânt'âr, *s.* One who transplants.

**To TRANSPORT**, trăn-pôrt', *v. a.* 492. To convey by carriage from place to place; to carry into banishment, as, a felon; to sentence as a felon to banishment; to hurry by violence of passion; to put into ecstasy, to ravish with pleasure.

**TRANSPORT**, trăn-pôrt, *s.* 492. Transportation, carriage, conveyance; a vessel of carriage, particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed; rapture, ecstasy.

**TRANSPORTANCE**, trăn-pôrtânse, *s.* Conveyance, carriage, removal.

**TRANSPORTATION**, trăn-pôrt-tâ'shûn, *s.* Removal, conveyance, carriage; banishment for felony; estatic violence of passion.

**TRANSPORTER**, trăn-pôrt'âr, *s.* One who transports.

**TRANSPOTAL**, trăn-pô'zâl, *s.* The act of putting things in each other's place.

**To TRANSPOSE**, trăn-pôze', *v. a.* To put each in the place of other; to put out of place.

**TRANSPPOSITION**, trăn-pô-zish'ûn, *s.* The act of putting one thing in the place of another; the state of being put out of one place into another.

**To TRANSSHAPE**, trăn-shâpe', *v. a.* To transform, to bring into another shape.

**To TRANSUBSTANTIATE**, trăn-sùb-stân'shê-â'te, *v. a.* To change to another substance.

**TRANSUBSTANTIATION**, trăn-sùb-stân'shê-â'shûn, *s.* A miraculous operation believed in the Romish church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of Christ.

**TRANSUDATION**, trăn-shù-dâ'shûn, *s.* The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument.

**To TRANSUDE**, trăn-sùde', *v. n.* To pass through in vapour.—See *Futurity*.

**TRANSVERSAL**, trăn-vêr'sâl, *a.* Running crosswise.

**TRANSVERSALLY**, trăn-vêr'sâl-lê, *ad.* In a cross direction.

**TRANSVERSE**, trăn-vêrse', *a.* Being in a cross direction.

**TRANSVERSELY**, trăn-vêr'sê-lê, *ad.* In a cross direction.

**TRANSMUPTION**, trăn-sùm'shûn, *s.* The act of taking from one place to another.

**TRAP**, trâp, *s.* A snare set for thieves or vermin; an ambush, a stratagem to betray or catch unawares; a play, at which a ball is driven with a stick.

**To TRAP**, trâp, *v. a.* To ensnare, to catch by a snare or ambush; to adorn, to decorate.

**TRAPDOOR**, trâp-dôre', *s.* A door opening and shutting unexpectedly.

**To TRAPE**, trâpe, *v. a.* To run idly and sluttishly about. Commonly written and pronounced *Traipse*.

**TRAPES**, trâpes, *s.* A slatternly woman.

**TRAPSTICK**, trâp'stik, *s.* A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

**TRAPEZIUM**, trâ-pê'zhê-ûm, *s.* A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel.

**TRAPEZOID**, trâ-pê'zôid, *s.* A figure, whose four sides are not parallel.

**TRAPPINGS**, trâp'pingz, *s.* 410. Ornaments appendant to the saddle; ornaments, dress, embellishments.

**TRASH**, trâsh, *s.* Any thing worthless, dross, dregs; a worthless person; matter improper for food.

**To TRASH**, trâsh, *v. a.* To lop, to crop; to crush, to humble.

**TRASHY**, trâsh'ê, *a.* Worthless, vile, useless.

**To TRAVAIL**, trâv'îl, *v. n.* 208. To labour, to toil; to be in labour, to suffer the pains of childbirth.

**To TRAVAIL**, trâv'îl, *v. a.* 208. To harass, to tire.

**TRAVAIL**, trâv'îl, *s.* Labour, toil, fatigue; labour in childbirth.

**To TRAVEL**, trâv'îl, *v. n.* 99. To make journeys; to pass, to go, to move; to make journeys of curiosity; to labour.

**To TRAVEL**, trâv'îl, *v. a.* To pass, to journey over; to force to journey.

**TRAVEL**, trâv'îl, *s.* Journey, act of passing from place to place; journey of curiosity or instruction; labour, toil; labour in childbirth; Travels, account of occurrences and observations of a journey.

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

**TRAVELLER**, tráv'íl-úr, *s.* 406. One who goes a journey, a wayfarer; one who visits foreign countries.

**TRAVELTAINTED**, tráv'íl-tánt-éd, *a.* Harassed, fatigued with travel.

**TRAVERSE**, trá-vêr'sé', *ad.* Crosswise, athwart.

In the folio edition of Johnson, the word *traverse*, when an adverb or a preposition, is accented on the last syllable as I have marked it; but in the quarto, it is every where accented on the first. Mr Sheridan accents only the preposition on the last. Dr Ash says the verb was formerly accented on the last; and Buchanan has given it so accented: all the rest of our orthoepists accent the word every where on the first; but the distinction in which I have followed Dr Johnson's folio, I must think the most accurate.

".....He through the armed files  
Darts his experienced eye, and soon traverses,  
The whole battalion views." Milton.

**TRAVERSE**, trá-vêr'sé', *prep.* Through, crosswise.

**TRAVERSE**, tráv'êr'se, *a.* Lying across, lying athwart.

**TRAVERSE**, tráv'êr'se, *s.* Any thing laid or built across.

**To TRAVERSE**, tráv'êr'se, *v. a.* To cross, to lay athwart; to cross by way of opposition, to thwart with obstacles; to oppose so as to annul; to wander over, to cross; to survey, to examine thoroughly.

**To TRAVERSE**, tráv'êr'se, *v. n.* To use a posture of opposition in fencing.

**TRAVESTY**, tráv'êr'sé-té, *a.* Dressed so as to be made ridiculous.

**TRAUMATICK**, tráv-mát'ík, *a.* 509. Vulnerary.

**TRAY**, trá, *s.* 220. A shallow trough in which meat is carried.

**TRAYTRIP**, trá'tríp, *s.* A kind of play.

**TRACHEROUS**, trétsh'é'r-ús, *a.* 234. Faithless, perfidious, guilty of betraying.

**TRACHEROUSLY**, trétsh'é'r-ús-lé, *ad.* Faithlessly, perfidiously, by treason, by stratagem.

**TRACHEROUSNESS**, trétsh'é'r-ús-nés, *s.* 314. The quality of being treacherous.

**TRACHERY**, trétsh'é'r-é, *s.* 555. Perfidy, breach of faith.

**TREACLE**, tré'kl, *s.* 227. 405. A medicine made up of many ingredients; molasses, the spume of sugar.

**To TREAD**, tréd, *v. n.* 234. Pret. *Trod.* Part. pass. *Trodden.* To set the foot; to trample, to set the feet in scorn or malice; to walk with form or state; to couple as birds.

**To TREAD**, tréd, *v. a.* To walk on, to feel under the foot; to press under the foot; to beat, to track; to walk on in a formal or stately manner; to crush under foot, to trample in contempt or hatred; to put in action by the feet; to love as the male bird the female.

**TREAD**, tréd, *s.* 234. Footing, step with the foot; way, track, path; the cock's part in the egg.

**TREADER**, tréd'úr, *s.* He who treads.

**TREADLE**, tréd'dl, *s.* 405. A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion; the sperin of the cock.

**TREASON**, tré'zn, *s.* 103. 227. 170. An offence committed against the person of majesty, or against the dignity of the commonwealth.

**TREASONABLE**, tré'zn-á-bl, } *a.*

**TREASONOUS**, tré'zn-ús, }  
Having the nature or guilt of treason.

**TREASURE**, trézh'úre, *s.* 452. Wealth hoarded, riches accumulated.

**To TREASURE**, trézh'úre, *v. a.* To hoard, to deposit, to lay up.

**TREASUREHOUSE**, trézh'úre-hóuse, *s.* Place where hoarded riches are kept.

**TREASURER**, trézh'ú-rúr, *s.* One who has care of money, one who has charge of treasure.

**TREASURERSHIP**, trézh'ú-rúr-shíp, *s.* Office or dignity of treasurer.

**TREASURY**, trézh'ú-ré, *s.* A place in which riches are accumulated.

**To TREAT**, tréte, *v. a.* 227. To negotiate, to settle; to discourse on; to use in any manner, good or bad; to handle, to manage, to carry on; to entertain.

**To TREAT**, tréte, *v. n.* To discourse, to make discussions; to practise negotiation; to come to terms of accommodation; to make gratuitous entertainments.

**TREAT**, tréte, *s.* An entertainment given; something given at an entertainment.

**TREATABLE**, tré'tá-bl, *a.* 405. Moderate, not violent.

**TREATISE**, tré'tíz, *s.* 140. 227. Discourse, written tractate.

**TREATMENT**, tréte'mént, *s.* Usage, manner of using, good or bad.

**TREATY**, tré'té, *s.* 227. Negotiation, act of treating; a compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs; for Entreaty, supplication, petition. In this last sense not in use.

**TREBLE**, tré'bl, *a.* 405. Threefold, triple; sharp of sound.—See *Code.*

**To TREBLE**, tré'bl, *v. a.* To multiply by three, to make thrice as much.

**To TREBLE**, tré'bl, *v. n.* To become threefold.

**TREBLE**, tré'bl, *s.* A sharp sound; the upper part in music.

**TREBLENESS**, tré'bl-nés, *s.* The state of being treble.

**TREBLY**, tré'blé, *ad.* Thrice told, in threefold number or quantity.

**TREE**, tréé, *s.* A large vegetable rising with one woody stem to a considerable height; any thing branched out.

**TREFOIL**, tré'fóil, *s.* A plant.

**TRELLIS**, tré'llis, *s.* A structure of iron, wood, or osier, the parts crossing each other like a lattice.

**To TREMBLE**, trém'bl, *v. n.* 405. To shake as with fear or cold, to shiver, to quake, to shudder; to quiver, to totter; to quaver, to shake as a sound.

**TREMBLINGLY**, trém'b'ling-lé, *ad.* So as to shake or quiver.

**TREMENDOUS**, tré-mén'dús, *a.* Dreadful, horrible, astonishingly terrible.—See *Stupendous.*

**TREMOUB**, trém'úr, *s.* 314. The state of trembling; quivering or vibratory motion. Now generally written *Tremor.*

**TREMULOUS**, trém'ú-lús, *a.* 314. Trembling, fearful; quivering, vibratory.

**TREMULOUSNESS**, trém'ú-lús-nés, *s.* The state of quivering.

**To TRENCH**, trénsh, *v. a.* To cut; to cut or dig into pits or ditches.

**TRENCH**, trénsh, *s.* A pit or ditch; earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

**TRENCHANT**, trén'shánt, *a.* Cutting, sharp.

**TRENCHER**, trén'shúr, *s.* 98. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table; the table; food, pleasures of the table.

**TRENCHERFLY**, trén'shúr-flí, *s.* One that haunts tables, a parasite.

**TRENCHERMAN**, trén'shúr-mán, *s.* 88. A feeder, an eater.

**TRENCHERMATE**, trén'shúr-máte, *s.* A table companion, a parasite.

**To TEND**, trénd, *v. n.* To tend, to lie in any particular direction. Not in use.

**TRENDE**, tréndl, *s.* 405. Any thing turned round.

**TREPAN**, tré-pán', *s.* An instrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the skull; a snare, a stratagem.

**To TREPAN**, tré-pán', *v. a.* To perforate with the trepan; to catch, to ensnare.

**TREPIDATION**, trép-é-dá'shún, *s.* The state of trembling; state of terror.

559. Fête 73, fâr 77, fäll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—plne 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,
- To TRESPASS, trê's-pâs, *v. n.* To transgress, to offend; to enter unlawfully on another's ground.
- TRESPASS, trê's-pâs, *s.* Transgression, offence; unlawful entrance on another's ground.
- TRESPASSER, trê's-pâs-sûr, *s.* An offender, a transgressor; one who enters unlawfully on another's ground.
- TRESSED, trê's-sêd, *a.* 104. 366. Knotted or curled.
- TRESSES, trê's-sîz, *s.* 99. (Without a singular.) A knot or curl of hair.
- TRESTLE, trê's-sîl, *s.* 472. The frame of a table; a moveable form by which any thing is supported.
- TRET, trêt, *s.* An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity.
- TREVEY, trêv'it, *s.* 99. Any thing that stands on three legs.
- TREY, trâ, *s.* A three at cards.
- TRIABLE, trî'â-bl, *a.* 405. Possible to be experimented, capable of trial; such as may be judicially examined.
- TRIAD, trî'âd, *s.* 88. Three united.
- TRIAL, trî'âl, *s.* 88. Test, examination; experience, act of examining by experience; experiment, experimental knowledge; judicial examination; temptation, test of virtue; state of being tried.
- TRIALOGUE, trî'âl-lôg, *s.* 519. A colloquy of three persons.
- TRIANGLE, trî'âng-gl, *s.* 405. A figure of three angles.
- TRIANGULAR, trî'âng-gù-lâr, *a.* Having three angles.
- TREE, trîbe, *s.* A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristic; it is often used in contempt.
- TRIBACH, trî'brâk, *s.* A Latin word consisting of three short syllables, as, *Dominus*.
- TRIBULATION, trîb-û-lâ'shûn, *s.* Persecution, distress, vexation, disturbance of life.
- TRIBUNAL, trî-bû'nâl, *s.* 119. The seat of a judge; a court of justice.
- TRIBUNE, trî'bûne, *s.* An officer of Rome chosen by the people; the commander of a Roman legion.
- TRIBUNITIAL, trîb-û-nîsh'âl, }  
 TRIBUNITIOUS, trîb-û-nîsh'ûs, } *a.*  
 Suits a tribune, relating to a tribune.
- TRIBUTARY, trîb'û-tâ-rê, *a.* Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of submission to a master; subject, subordinate; paid in tribute.
- TRIBUTARY, trîb'û-tâ-rê, *s.* One who pays a stated sum in acknowledgment of subjection.
- TRIBUTE, trîb'ûte, *s.* Payment made in acknowledgment of subjection.
- TRICE, trise, *s.* A short time, an instant, a stroke.
- TRICHOTOMY, trî-kôt'ô-mê, *s.* 518. 119. 353. Division into three parts.
- TRICK, trîk, *s.* A sly fraud; a dexterous artifice; a vicious practice; a juggle, an antic, any thing done to cheat jocosely; an unexpected effect; a practice, a manner, a habit; a number of cards laid regularly up in pay.
- To TRICK, trîk, *v. a.* To cheat, to impose on, to defraud; to dress, to decorate, to adorn; to perform by slight of hand, or with a light touch.
- To TRICK, trîk, *v. n.* To live by fraud.
- TRICKER, trîk'ûr, *s.* 98. The catch which being pulled disengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire.
- TRICKING, trîk'îng, 410. Dress, ornament.
- TRICKISH, trîk'îsh, *a.* Knavishly artful, fraudulently cunning, mischievously subtle.
- To TRICKLE, trîk'kl, *v. n.* 405. To fall in drops, to fill in a slender stream.
- TRICKSY, trîk'sê, *a.* 438. Pretty. Obsolete.
- TRICORPORAL, trî-kôr'pôr-âl, *a.* 119. Having three bodies.
- TRIDENT, trî'dênt, *s.* 503. A three-forked sceptre of Neptune.
- TRIDENT, trî'dênt, *a.* 544. Having three teeth.
- TRIDUAN, trîd'jû-ân, *a.* 293. 376. Lasting three days; happening every third day.
- TRIENNIAL, trî-ên'yâl, *a.* 113. 119. Lasting three years; happening every third year.
- TRIER, trî'ûr, *s.* 98. One who tries experimentally; one who examines judicially; test; one who brings to the test.
- To TRIFALLOW, trî'fâl-lò, *v. a.* To plough land the third time before sowing.
- TRIFID, trî'fid, *a.* 119. Cut or divided into three parts.
- TRIFISTULARY, trî-fîs'tshû-lâ-rê, *a.* Having three pipes.
- To TRIFLE, trî'fl, *v. n.* 405. To act or talk without weight or dignity, to act with levity; to mock, to play the fool; to indulge light amusement; to be of no importance.
- To TRIFLE, trî'fl, *v. a.* To make of no importance.
- TRIFLE, trî'fl, *s.* 405. A thing of no moment.
- TRIFLER, trî'fl-ûr, *s.* One who acts with levity, one who talks with folly.
- TRIFLING, trî'fl-îng, *a.* 410. Wanting worth, unimportant, wanting weight.
- TRIFLINGLY, trî'fl-îng-lê, *ad.* Without weight, without dignity, without importance.
- TRIFORM, trî'fôr'm, *a.* Having a triple shape.
- TRIGGER, trîg'gûr, *s.* 98. A catch to hold the wheel on steep ground; the catch that, being pulled, looses the cock of the gun.
- TRIGONALS, trî-jîn'tâlz, *s.* 119. A number of masses to the tale of thirty.
- TRIGLYPH, trî'glîf, *s.* 119. A member of the frieze of the Dorick order set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumniation.
- TRIGON, trî'gôn, *s.* A triangle.
- TRIGONAL, trî'gôn-âl, *a.* Triangular, having three corners.
- gç I have made the first syllable of this word short, as I am convinced it is agreeable to the genius of English pronunciation to shorten every antepenultimate vowel except *u*, when not followed by a diphthong, 535. This is evident in *tripartite*, *triplicate*, and a thousand other words, notwithstanding the specific meaning of the first syllable, which, in words of two syllables when the accent is on the first, and in polysyllables, when the accent is on the second, ought, according to analogy, to have the *i* long. See Principles, No. 530. 535.
- TRIGONOMETRY, trîg-ô-nôm'ê-trê, *s.* The art of measuring triangles.
- TRIGONOMETRICAL, trîg-ô-nô-mêt'trê-kâl, *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry.
- TRI-LATERAL, trî-lât'êr-âl, *a.* 119. Having three sides.
- TRILL, trîll, *s.* Quaver, tremulousness of music.
- To TRILL, trîll, *v. a.* To utter quavering.
- To TRILL, trîll, *v. n.* To trickle, to fall in drops or slender streams; to play in tremulous vibrations of sound.
- TRILLION, trîll'yûn, *s.* 113. A million of millions of millions.
- TRILUMINAR, trî-lû'mîn-âr, }  
 TRILUMINOUS, trî-lû'mîn-ûs, } *a.* 119.  
 Having three lights.
- TRIM, trîm, *a.* Nice, snug, dressed up.
- To TRIM, trîm, *v. a.* To fit out; to dress to decorate; to shave, to clip; to make neat, to adjust; to balance a vessel; it has often *U* emphatical.
- To TRIM, trîm, *v. n.* To balance, to fluctuate between two parties.
- TRIM, trîm, *s.* Dress, gear, ornament.
- TRIMETER, trîm'ê-têr, *a.* Consisting of three measures.—See *Trigonah*.

nôr 167, nôđ 163—tủe 171, tủh 172, bắll 173—đil 299—pởđnd 313—thín 466, THÍs 469.

TRIMLY, trím'lẻ, *ad.* Nicely, neatly.

TRIMMER, trím'mừ, *s.* 98. One who changes sides to balance parties, a turncoat; a piece of wood inserted.

TRIMMING, trím'ming, *s.* 410. Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.

TRINAL, trín'nal, *a.* 88. Threefold.

TRINE, trine, *s.* An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign.

To TRINE, trine, *v. a.* To put in a trine aspect.

TRINITARIAN, trín-ê-tẻ-ăn, *s.* One who believes in the doctrine of the Trinity.

TRINITY, trín'ẻ-tẻ, *s.* The incomprehensible union of the three persons in the Godhead.

TRINKET, tring'kít, *s.* 99. Toys, ornaments of dress; things of no great value, tackle, tools.

To TRIP, trip, *v. a.* To supplant, to throw by striking the feet from the ground by a sudden motion; to catch, to detect.

To TRIP, trip, *v. n.* To fall by losing the hold of the feet; to fail, to err, to be deficient; to stumble, to titubate; to run lightly; to take a short voyage.

TRIP, trip, *s.* A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist; a stumble by which the foothold is lost; a failure, a mistake; a short voyage or journey.

TRIPARTITE, tríp'pẻ-tẻ, *a.* 155. Divided into three parts, having three correspondent copies. See *Trigonal* and *Bipartite*.

TRIBE, tribe, *s.* The intestines, the guts; it is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRIPEDAL, tríp'ẻ-dẻ, *a.* Having three feet.—See *Trigonal*.

TRIPETALOUS, tríp'ẻ-tẻ-lẻ, *a.* 119. Having a flower consisting of three leaves.

TRIPHTHING, tríp'thẻng, *s.* 413. A coalition of three vowels to form one sound.—See *Ophthulmick* and *Tragedian*.

TRIPLE, tríp'pl, *a.* 405. Threefold, consisting of three conjoined; treble, three times repeated.—See *Codde*.

To TRIPLE, tríp'pl, *v. a.* To treble, to make three as much, or as many; to make threefold.

TRIPLET, tríp'lit, *s.* 99. Three of a kind; three verses rhyming together.

TRIPPLICATE, tríp'ẻ-kẻ, *a.* Made thrice as much.

TRIPPLICATION, tríp'ẻ-kẻ-shẻn, *s.* The act of trebling or adding three together.

TRIPPLICITY, tríp'ẻ-tẻ, *s.* Trebleness, state of being threefold.

TRIPMADAM, tríp'mẻ-dẻm, *s.* An herb.

TRIPOD, tríp'pẻđ, or tríp'pẻđ, *s.* 544. A seat with three feet, such as that from which the priestess of Apollo delivered oracles.

The first mode of pronouncing this word is that which is adopted by Mr Sheridan, Dr Keurick, Bailey, Buchanan, and Perry; and the second, by Dr Ash, Mr Nares, Mr Scott, Entick, and Fry. I do not hesitate to pronounce the former the most agreeable to English analogy; not only because the prefixes, *bi* and *tri*, when no other law forbids, ought to be made as distinct as possible, but because all words of two syllables with the accent on the first, and having one consonant between two vowels, ought, if custom does not absolutely forbid, to have the vowel in the first syllable long. This is the genuine English analogy; the mode in which we pronounce all Latin words of this form, let the quantity be what it will, 544; and the mode in which we should have pronounced all English words of this form, if an affectation of Latinity had not often prevented us. For the same reason, therefore, that we pronounce *biped*, *trigon*, and *trident*, with the *i* long, we ought to adopt the first pronunciation of the word in question, and not the second.—See *Drama*.

TRIPOLY, tríp'pẻ-lẻ, *s.* A sharp cutting sand.

TRIPPOS, tríp'pẻs, *s.* A tripod.—See *Tripod*.

TRIPPER, tríp'pẻ, *s.* 98. One who trips.

TRIPPING, tríp'ping, *a.* 410. Quick, nimble.

TRIPPING, tríp'ping, *s.* Light dance.

TRITOTE, tríp'tẻ, *s.* Triptote is a noun used but in three cases.

TRIPPINGLY, tríp'ping-lẻ, *ad.* With agility, with swift motion.

TRIEME, trẻ'ẻne, *a.* A galley with three benches of oars on a side.

TRISECTION, trẻ-sẻk'ẻshẻn, *s.* Division into three equal parts.

TRISTFUL, trẻ'sẻt'ẻl, *a.* Sad, melancholy, gloomy. Not in use.

TRISULC, trẻ'sẻl'ẻk, *s.* A thing of three points. See *Tripod*.

TRISYLLABICAL, trẻ-sẻl'ẻ-lẻ'ẻ-kẻ, *a.* 533. Consisting of three syllables.

TRISYLLABLE, trẻ'sẻl'ẻ-lẻ-bl, *s.* 535. A word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE, trẻ'tẻ, *a.* Worn out, stale, common, not new.

TRITENESS, trẻ'tẻ'nẻs, *s.* Staleness, commonness.

TRITURATION, trẻ-tẻshẻ-rẻ'sẻhẻn, *s.* Reduction of any substance to powder upon a stone with a muller, as colours are ground.

TRIVET, trẻ'ẻt'ẻ, *s.* 99. Any thing supported by three feet.

TRIVIAL, trẻ'ẻ'ẻal, *a.* 113. Vile, worthless, vulgar; light, trifling, unimportant, inconsiderable.

TRIVIALLY, trẻ'ẻ'ẻal-lẻ, *ad.* Commonly, vulgarly; lightly, inconsiderably.

TRIVIALNESS, trẻ'ẻ'ẻal-nẻs, *s.* Commonness, vulgarity; lightness, unimportance.

TRIUMPH, trẻ'ẻm'ẻf, *s.* 116. Pomp with which a victory is publicly celebrated; state of being victorious; victory, conquest; joy for success; a conquering card, now called *Trump*.

To TRIUMPH, trẻ'ẻm'ẻf, *v. n.* To celebrate a victory with pomp, to rejoice for victory; to obtain victory; to insult upon an advantage gained.

This verb, says Mr Nares, was, even till Dryden's time, pronounced with the accent either on the first or last syllable. Accenting the last, was according to the general rule. See *Principles*, No. 503, *n.* But it is now, as Mr Nares observes, invariably accented on the first, notwithstanding the analogy I have remarked, and the general propensity to give a dissyllable noun and verb a different accentuation. 492

TRIUMPHAL, trẻ'ẻm'ẻfẻl, *a.* 88. Used in celebrating victory.

TRIUMPHANT, trẻ'ẻm'ẻfẻnt, *a.* Celebrating a victory; rejoicing as for victory; victorious, graced with conquest.

TRIUMPHANTLY, trẻ'ẻm'ẻfẻnt-lẻ, *ad.* In a triumphant manner in token of victory, joyfully as for victory; victoriously, with success; with insolent exultation.

TRIUMPHER, trẻ'ẻm'ẻfẻr, *s.* 98. One who triumphs.

TRIUMVIRATE, trẻ'ẻm'ẻvẻ-rẻt, } *s.*

TRIUMVIRI, trẻ'ẻm'ẻvẻ-rẻ, }  
A coalition or concurrence of three men.

TRUNE, trẻ'ẻnẻ, *a.* At once three and one.

TROCER, trẻ'ẻkẻ, *s.* A surgical instrument used in tapping for a dropsy.

TROCHAICAL, trẻ'ẻ-kẻ'ẻ-kẻ, *a.* 353. Consisting of trochees.

TROCHEE, trẻ'ẻkẻ, *s.* 353. A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.

TRODE, trẻđ, The pret. of *Tread*.

TROD, trẻđ, } Part. pass. of *Tread*.

TRODDEN, trẻđ'ẻđn, }

TROGLODYTE, trẻđ'ẻđ-tẻ, *s.* 155. One who inhabits the caves of the earth.

To TROLL, trẻ'ẻl, *v. a.* 406. To move circularly, to drive about.

To TROLL, trẻ'ẻl, *v. n.* 318. To roll, to run round; to fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom.

TROLLOP, trẻ'ẻlẻp, *s.* 166. A slatternly, loose woman.

539. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, plin 97—nô 162, môve 164.

**TROOP**, trôöp, s. 306. A company, a number of people collected together; a bod' of soldiers; a small body of cavalry.

**To TROOP**, trôöp, v. n. To march in a body; to march in haste; to march in a company.

**TROOPER**, trôöp'ur, s. 98. A horse soldier.

**TROPE**, trôpe, s. A change of a word from its original signification.

**TROPHIED**, trôfid, a. 283. Adorned with trophies.

**TROPHY**, trôfê, s. 413. Something taken from an enemy, and shown or treasured up in proof of victory.

**TROPICAL**, trôp'ê-kål, a. 509. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning; placed near the tropick, belonging to the tropick.

**TROPICK**, trôp'ik, s. 544. The line at which the sun turns back, of which the North has the tropick of Cancer, and the South the tropick of Capricorn.

**TROSSERS**, trôs'surz, s. Breeches, hose. Not in use—see *Trousers*.

**To TROT**, trôt, v. n. To move with a high jolting pace; to walk fast, in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.

**TROT**, trôt, s. The jolting high pace of a horse; an old woman.

**TROTH**, trôth, s. Truth, faith, fidelity.

**TROTHLESS**, trôth'lês, a. Faithless, treacherous.

**TROTHPLIGHT**, trôth'plite, a. Betrothed, affianced.

**TROUBADOUR**, trôô'bâ-dôôr, s. A general appellation for any of the early poets of Provence in France.

**To TROUBLE**, trôubl, v. a. 314. To disturb, to perplex; to afflict, to grieve; to distress, to make uneasy; to busy, to engage overmuch; to give occasion of labour to; to tease, to vex; to disorder, to put into agitation or commotion; to mind with anxiety; to sue for a debt.

**TROUBLE**, trôubl, s. 405. Disturbance, perplexity; affliction, calamity; molestation, obstruction, inconvenience; uneasiness, vexation.

**TROUBLER**, trôubl'êr, s. 98. Disturber, confounder.

**TROUBLESOME**, trôubl'sôm, a. Full of molestation, vexatious, uneasy, afflictive; burdensome, tiresome, wearisome; full of teasing business; slightly harassing; unseasonably engaging, improperly importuning; importunate, teasing.

**TROUBLESOMELY**, trôubl'sôm-lê, ad. Vexatiously, wearisomely, unseasonably, importunately.

**TROUBLESOMENESS**, trôubl'sôm-nês, s. Vexatiousness, uneasiness; importunity, unseasonableness.

**TROUBLOUS**, trôubl'ôs, a. 314. Tumultuous, confused, disordered, put into commotion.

**TROVER**, trôv'ur, s. 98. In the common law, is an action which a man hath against one that, having found any of his goods, refuseth to deliver them.

**TROUGH**, trôf, s. 321. 391. Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally, on the upper side.

**To TROUL**, trôle, v. n. 318. To move volubly; to utter volubly.

**To TROUNCE**, trôunse, v. a. 313. To punish by an indictment or information.

**TROUSE**, trôuze, 313. } s. Breeches, hose.

**TROUSERS**, trôû'surz, } s. Breeches, hose.

**TROUT**, trôût, s. 313. A delicate spotted fish inhabiting brooks and quick streams; a familiar phrase for an honest, or, perhaps, for a silly fellow.

**To TROW**, trô, v. n. 324. To think, to imagine, to conceive.

**TROW**, trô, interj. An exclamation of inquiry, Obsolete.

**TROWEL**, trôêl, s. 99. 322. A tool to take up the mortar with, and spread it on the bricks.

**TROY WEIGHT**, trôêwâte, } s.

**TROY**, trôê, 329. } s. A kind of weight by which gold and bread are weighed.

**TRUANT**, trôô'ânt, s. 339. An idler, one who

wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the Truant is, in schools, to stay from school without leave.

**TRUANT**, trôô'ânt, a. 88. Idle, wandering from business, lazy, loitering.

**To TRUANT**, trôô'ânt, v. n. To idle at a distance from duty, to loiter, to be lazy.

**TRUANTSHIP**, trôô'ânt-ship, s. Idleness, negligence, neglect of study or business.

**TRUCE**, trôôse, s. 339. A temporary pence, a cessation of hostilities; cessation, intermission, short quiet.

**TRUCIDATION**, trôô-sê-dâ'shûn, s. The art killing.

**To TRUCK**, trûk, v. n. To traffick by exchange.

**To TRUCK**, trûk, v. a. To give in exchange, to exchange.

**TRUCK**, trûk, s. Exchange, traffick by exchange; wooden wheels for carriage of cannon.

**TRUCKLEBED**, trûk'kê-bêd, s. A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.

**To TRUCKLE**, trûk'kê, v. n. 405. To be in a state of subjection or inferiority.

**TRUCULENCE**, trôô'kû-lênse, s. Savageness of manners; terribleness of aspect.

**TRUCULENT**, trôô'kû-lên't, a. Savage, barbarous; terrible of aspect; destructive, cruel.—See *Muculent*.

**To TRUDGE**, trûdje, v. n. To travel laboriously, to jog on, to march heavily on.

**TRUE**, trôô, a. 339. Not false, agreeing with fact; agreeing with our own thoughts; pure from the crime of falsehood, veracious; genuine, not counterfeit; faithful, not perfidious, steady; honest, not fraudulent; exact, truly conformable to a rule; rightful.

**TRUEBORN**, trôô'bôrn, a. Having a right by birth.

**TRUEBRED**, trôô'brêd, a. Of a right breed.

**TRUEHEARTED**, trôô-hârt'êd, a. Honest, faithful.

**TRUELOVE**, trôô'lûv, s. An herb, called Herba Paris.

**TRUELOVERSKNOT**, trôô-lûv-ûtz-nôt', s. Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection.

**TRUENESS**, trôô'nês, s. Sincerity, faithfulness.

**TRUEPENNY**, trôô'pên-nê, s. A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.

**TRUFFLE**, trôô'f, s. (*Truffe*, French.) A kind of subterraneous mushroom.

**Tr** This word ought either to have the *u* short, or be written with only one *f*. The latter of these alterations is, perhaps, the most practicable, as we seem inclined rather to part with a hundred letters than give up the smallest tendency to a foreign pronunciation.

**TRUISM**, trôô'izm, s. An identical proposition; a self-evident, but unimportant truth.

**TRULL**, trûll, s. A low where, a vagrant strumpet.

**TRULY**, trôô'lê, ad. According to truth, not falsely, faithfully; really, without fallacy; exactly, justly; indeed.

**TRUMP**, trûmp, s. A trumpet, an instrument of warlike music; a winning card, a card that has particular privileges in a game; to put to or upon the Trumps, to put to the last expedient.

**To TRUMP**, trûmp, v. a. To win with a trump card; to Trump up, to devise, to forge.

**TRUMPERY**, trûmp'êr-ê, s. 555. Something fallaciously splendid; falsehood, empty talk; something of no value, trifles.

**TRUMPET**, trûmp'it, s. 99. An instrument of martial music sounded by the breath; in military style, a trumpeter; one who celebrates, one who praises.

**To TRUMPET**, trûmp'it, v. a. To publish by sound of trumpet, to proclaim.

**TRUMPETER**, trûmp'it-êr, s. 98. One who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, publishes, or denounces; a sh.

**TRUMPET-TONGUED**, trûmp'it-tûngd, a. 359. Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tùbe 171, túb 172, búll 173—ôil 299—pôund 313—thin 466, this 469.

To TRUNCATE, trún'kátê, *v. a.* 91. 408. To maim, to lop, to cut short.

TRUNCATION, trún-kát'shún, *s.* 408. The act of lopping or maiming.

TRUNCHEON, trún'shún, *s.* 295. A short staff, a club, a cudgel; a staff of command.

TRUNCHEONEER, trún-shún-éér, *s.* One armed with a truncheon.

To TRUNDLE, trún'dl, *v. a.* 405. To roll, or bowl along.

TRUNDLE-TAIL, trún'dl-táile, *s.* Round tail.

TRUNK, trún'k, *s.* 408. The body of a tree; the body of an animal without the limbs; the main body of any thing; a chest for clothes, a small chest commonly lined with paper; the proboscis of an elephant or other animal; a long tube.

TRUNK-HOSE, trún'k'hóze, *s.* Large breeches formerly worn.

TRUNNIONS, trún'yúnz, *s.* 113. The knobs or lurchings of a gun that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage.

TRUSION, tróó'zhún, *s.* 451. The act of thrusting or pushing.

TRUSS, trús, *s.* A bandage by which ruptures are restrained from lapsing; bundle, any thing thrust close together.

To TRUSS, trús, *v. a.* To pack up close together.

TRUST, trúst, *s.* Confidence, reliance on another; charge received in confidence; confident opinion of any event; credit given without examination; something committed to one's faith; deposit, something committed to charge, of which an account must be given; fidelity, supposed honesty; state of him to whom something is entrusted.

To TRUST, trúst, *v. a.* To place confidence in, to confide in; to believe, to credit; to admit in confidence to the power over any thing; to commit with confidence; to venture confidently; to sell upon credit.

To TRUST, trúst, *v. n.* To be confident of something future; to have confidence, to rely, to depend without doubt; to be credulous, to be won to confidence; to expect.

TRUSTEE, trús-téé, *s.* One entrusted with any thing; one to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another.

TRUSTER, trúst'ár, *s.* One who trusts.

TRUSTINESS, trúst'é-nés, *s.* Honesty, fidelity, faithfulness.

TRUSTLESS, trúst'lés, *a.* Unfaithful, unconstant, not to be trusted.

TRUSTY, trúst'é, *a.* Honest, faithful, true, fit to be trusted; strong, stout, such as will not fail.

TRUTH, tróó'h, *s.* 339. 467. The contrary to falsehood, conformity of notions to things; conformity of words to thoughts; purity from falsehood; fidelity, constancy; exactness, conformity to rule; reality; of a Truth, or in Truth, in reality.

TRUINATION, tróó-té-ná'shún, *s.* The act of weighing, examination by the scale.

To TRY, trí, *v. a.* 39. To examine, to make experiment of; to experience, to essay, to have knowledge or experience of; to examine as a judge; to bring before a judicial tribunal; to bring to a decision, with Out emphatical; to act on as a test; to bring as to a test; to essay, to attempt; to purify, to refine.

To TRY, trí, *v. n.* To endeavour, to attempt.

TUB, túb, *s.* A large open vessel of wood; a state of salvation.

TUBE, túbe, *s.* A pipe, a siphon, a long body.

TUBERCLE, tú'bér-kl. *s.* 405. A small swelling or excrescence on the body, a pimple.

TUBEROSE, túb'eróze, *s.* A flower.

TUBEROUS, tú'bér-ús, *a.* 314. Having prominent knobs or excrescences.

TUBULAR, tú'bú-lár, *a.* Resembling a pipe or trunk, consisting of a pipe, long and hollow, fistular.

TUBULE, tú'búle, *s.* 503. A small pipe, or fistular body.

TUBULATED, tú'bú-lá-téd, }  
TURBULOUS, tú'bú-lús, 314. }<sup>a</sup>

Fistular, longitudinally hollow.

TUCK, túk, *s.* A long narrow sword; a kind of net.

To TUCK, túk, *v. a.* To crush together, to hinder from spreading; to enclose, by tucking clothes round.

TUCKER, túk'úr, *s.* 98. A small piece of linen that shades the breasts of women.

TUESDAY, túse'dé, *s.* 223. 335. The third day of the week.

TUFT, túft, *s.* A number of threads or ribands, flowery leaves, or any small bodies joined together; a cluster, a clump.

To TUFT, túft, *v. a.* To adorn with a tuft.

TUFTED, túftéd, *a.* Growing in tufts or clusters.

TUFFY, túfté, *a.* Adorned with tufts.

To TUG, túg, *v. a.* To pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion; to pull, to pluck.

To TUG, túg, *v. n.* To pull, to draw; to labour, to contend, to struggle.

TUG, túg, *s.* A pull performed with the utmost effort.

TUGGER, túg'gúr, *s.* 98. One that tugs or pulls hard.

TUITION, tú-ísh'ún, *s.* 462. Guardianship, superintendence.

TULIP, tú'lip, *s.* A flower.

TULIPTREE, tú'lip-tréé, *s.* A tree.

To TUMBLE, túm'bl, *v. n.* 405. To fall, to come suddenly to the ground; to fall in great quantities tumultuously; to roll about; to play tricks by various librations of the body.

To TUMBLE, túm'bl, *v. a.* To turn over, to throw about by way of examination; to throw by chance or violence; to throw down.

TUMBLE, túm'bl, *s.* 405. A fall.

TUMBLER, túm'bl-úr, *s.* 98. One who shows postures or feats of activity.

TUMBRIL, túm'bril, *s.* 99. A dung cart.

TUMEFACATION, tú-mé-fák'shún, *s.* Swelling.

To TUMEFY, túm'é-fí, *v. a.* 462. To swell, to make to swell.

TUMID, tú'míd, *a.* 462. Swelling, puffed up; protuberant, raised above the level; pompous, boastful, puffy, falsely sublime.

TUMOUR, túm'úr, *s.* 314. 462. A morbid swelling; affected pomp, false magnificence, puffy grandeur.

TUMOUROUS, túm'úr-ús, *a.* 462. Swelling, pr tuberant; fastuous, vainly pompous, falsely magnificent.

To TUMULATE, tú'mú-láte, *v. n.* 462. To swell.

TUMULOSE, tú-mú-lóse, *a.* 462. Full of hills.

TUMULT, tú'múlt, *s.* 462. A promiscuous commotion in a multitude; a multitude put into wild commotion; a stir, an irregular violence, a wild commotion.

TUMULTUARILY, tú-múlt'tshú-á-ré-lé, *ad.* 462 In a tumultuary manner.

TUMULTUARINESS, tú-múlt'tshú-á-ré-nés, *s.* 462 Turbulence, inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions.

TUMULTUARY, tú-múlt'tshú-á-ré, *a.* Disorderly, promiscuous, confused; restless, put into irregular commotion.

TUMULTUOUS, tú-múlt'tshú-ús, *a.* Put into violent commotion, irregularly and confusedly agitated; violently carried on by disorderly multitudes; turbulent, violent; full of tumults.

TUMULTUOUSLY, tú-múlt'tshú-ús-lé, *ad.* By act of the multitude, with confusion and violence.

TUN, tún, *s.* A large cask; two pipes, the measure of four hogsheads; any large quantity proverbially; a drunkard, in burlesque; the weight of two hundred pounds; a cubic space in a ship, supposed to contain a ton



559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 90—pine 105, pln 107—nô 162, môve 164.

**To TUN**, tûn, *v. a.* To put into casks, to barrel.  
**TUNABLE**, tû'nâ-bl, *a.* 405. 463. Harmonious, musical.

**TUNABLENESS**, tû'nâ-bl-nês, *s.* Harmony, melodiousness.

**TUNABLY**, tû'nâ-blê, *ad.* Harmoniously, melodiously.

**TUNE**, tûne, *s.* 462. Tune is a diversity of notes put together; sound, note; harmony, order, concert of parts, state of giving the due sounds, as, the fiddle is in Tune; proper state for use or application, right disposition, fit temper, proper humour; state of any thing with respect to order.

**To TUNE**, tûne, *v. a.* 462. To put into such a state as that the proper sound may be produced; to sing harmoniously.

**To TUNE**, tûne, *v. n.* To form one sound to another; to utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

**TUNEFUL**, tûne'fûl, *a.* Musical, harmonious.

**TUNELESS**, tûne'lês, *a.* 462. Unharmonious, unmusical.

**TUNER**, tû'nûr, *s.* 98. One who tunes.

**TUNICK**, tû'nik, *s.* Part of the Roman dress; covering, integument, tunic.—See *Drama*.

**TUNICLE**, tû'ne-kl, *s.* 405. Cover, integument.

**TUNNAGE**, tûn'nâje, *s.* 90. Content of a vessel measured by the tun; tax laid on a tun, as to levy Tunnage and poundage.

**TUNNEL**, tûn'nûl, *s.* 99. The shaft of a chimney, the passage for the smoke; a funnel, a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels; a net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point.

**TUNNY**, tûn'nê, *s.* A sea fish.

**TUP**, tûp, *s.* A ram.

**To TUP**, tûp, *v. n.* To butt like a ram.

**TURBAN**, tûr'bûn, }  
**TURBANT**, tûr'bânt, } *s.* 88.  
**TURBAND**, tûr'bând, }

The cover worn by the Turks on their heads.

**TURBANED**, tûr'bând, *a.* 359. Wearing a turban.

**TURBARY**, tûr'bâ-rê, *s.* The right of digging turf.

**TURBID**, tûr'bîd, *a.* Thick, muddy, not clear.

**TURBIDNESS**, tûr'bîd-nês, *s.* Muddiness, thickness.

**TURBINATED**, tûr'bê-nâ-têd, *a.* Twisted, spiral.

**TURBITH**, tûr'bîth, *s.* Yellow precipitate.

**TURBOT**, tûr'bût, *s.* 166. A delicate fish.

**TURBULENCE**, tûr'bû-lênse, }  
**TURBULENCY**, tûr'bû-lên-sê, } *s.*

Tamult, confusion; tumultuousness, liableness to confusion.

**TURBULENT**, tûr'bû-lênt, *a.* Raising agitation, producing commotion; exposed to commotion, liable to agitation; tumultuous, violent.

**TURBULENTLY**, tûr'bû-lênt-lê, *ad.* Tamultuously, violently.

**TURCISM**, tûr'sîzm, *s.* The religion of the Turks.

Mr Sherridan has most unaccountably pronounced this word as if written *Turkism*; and with just as much reason we might say *Greekism* instead of *Græcism*; the latter is, indeed, a formation from the ancient Latin, and the former from the modern; but the analogy of formation in both is the same, and the pronunciation ought to be the same likewise.

**TURD**, tûrd, *s.* A vulgar word for excrement.

**TURF**, tûrf, *s.* A clod covered with grass, a part of the surface of the ground; a kind of fuel.

**To TURF**, tûrf, *v. a.* To cover with turf.

**TURFINESS**, tûrfê-nês, *s.* The state of abounding with turfs.

**TURFY**, tûrfê, *a.* Full of turfs.

**TURGENT**, tûrjênt, *a.* Swelling, protuberant, tumid.

**TURGESCENT**, tûr-jês'sênse, } *s.* 510.

**TURGESCENTY**, tûr-jês'sên-sê, }  
 The act of swelling, the state of being swollen.

**TURGID**, tûrjîd, *a.* Swelled, bloated, filling more

room than before; pompous, tumid, fastuous, vainly magnificent.

**TURGIDITY**, tûr-jîd'ê-tê, *s.* State of being swollen.

**TURKEY**, tûr'kê, *s.* 270. A large domestic fowl brought from Turkey.

**TURKOIS**, tûr-kêêze, *s.* 301. A blue stone numbered among the meaneer precious stones.

**TURKSCAP**, tûrks-kâp', *s.* An herb.

**TURM**, tûrm, *s.* A troop.

**TURMERICK**, tûr'mêr-îk, *s.* An Indian root which makes a yellow die.

**TURMOIL**, tûr'môll, *s.* 492. Trouble, disturbance, harassing uneasiness.

**To TURMOIL**, tûr-môll, *v. a.* To harass with commotion; to weary, to keep in unquietness.

**To TURN**, tûrn, *v. a.* To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to put the upper side downwards; to change with respect to position; to change the state of the balance; to bring the inside out; to change as to the posture of the body; to form; to shape; to transform; to metamorphose; to transmit; to change; to alter; to translate; to change to another opinion or party worse or better, to convert, to pervert; to make to nauseate; to make giddy; to direct to a certain purpose or propensity; to double in; to revolve; to agitate in the mind; to drive from a perpendicular edge, to blunt; to apply; to reverse, to repeal; to keep passing in a course of exchange or traffick; to retort, to throw back; to Turn away, to dismiss from service, to discard; to Turn back, to return to the hand from which it was received; to Turn off, to dismiss contemptuously; to defect; to Turn over, to transfer; to Turn to, to have recourse to; to be Turned of, to advance to an age beyond; to Turn over, to refer; to examine one leaf of the book after another; to throw off the ladder.

**To TURN**, tûrn, *v. n.* To move round, to have a circular or vertiginous motion; to show regard or anger, by directing the look towards any thing; to move the body round; to change posture; to depart from the way, to deviate; to alter, to be changed, to be transformed; to become by a change; to change sides; to change the mind, conduct, or determination; to change to acid; to depend on, as the chief point; to grow giddy; to have an unexpected consequence or tendency; to Turn away, to deviate from a proper course; to Turn off, to divert one's course.

**TURN**, tûrn, *s.* The act of turning; meander, winding way; a walk to and fro; change, vicissitude, alteration; change from the original intention or first appearance; action of kindness or malice; reigning inclination; convenience; the form, cast, shape, manner; the manner of adjusting the words of a sentence; by Turns, one after another.

**TURNCOAT**, tûrn'kôte, *s.* One who forsakes his party or principles, a renegade.

**TURNER**, tûrn'ûr, *s.* 98. One whose trade is to turn.

**TURNKEY**, tûrn'kêê, *s.* One who opens and locks the doors and keeps the keys of a prison.

**TURNING**, tûrn'îng, *s.* 410. Flexure, winding, meander.

**TURNIC**, tûrn'îp, *s.* A white esculent root.

**TURNPIKE**, tûrn'pîke, *s.* A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin fixed to hinder horses from entering; a gate erected on the road to collect tolls to defray the expense of repairing roads.

**TURNSOL**, tûrn'sôle, *s.* A plant.

**TURNSPIT**, tûrn'spîr, *s.* He who anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. A dog used for this purpose.

**TURNSTILE**, tûrn'stîle, *s.* A turpîke; a cross-bar turned on a pin to let foot passengers through, and prevent horses.

**TURPENTINE**, tûr'pên-tîne, *s.* 149. The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper and other trees of that kind.

**TURQUOISE**, tûr-kêêze, *s.* 301.—See *Turkîs*.

**TURPITUDE**, tûr'pê-tûde, *s.* 463. Essential de-

nör 167, nôt 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—3il 299—pôand 313—thin 466, tris 469.

formity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent viciousness, badness.

**TURRET**, tûr'rêt, *s.* 99. A small eminence raised above the rest of the building, a little tower.

**TURRETED**, tûr'rêt-éd, *a.* Formed like a tower, rising like a tower.

**TURTLE**, tûr'tl, *s.* 405. A species of dove; the sea tortoise.

**TUSCAN**, tûs'kân, *a.* Denoting the rudest of the five orders of Architecture.

**TUSH**, tûsh, *interj.* An expression of contempt.

**TUSK**, tûsk, *s.* The long tooth of a fighting animal, the fang, the holding tooth.

**TUSKED**, tûs'kéd, 366. } *a.*

**TUSKEY**, tûs'ké, 270. }  
Furnished with tusks.

**TUT**, tût, *interj.* A particle noting contempt.

**TUTELAGE**, tû'té-lâje, *s.* 90. Guardianship, state of being under a guardian.

**TUTELAR**, tû'té-lâr, 88. } *a.*

**TUTELARY**, tû'té-lâr-é, }  
Having the charge or guardianship of any person or thing, protecting, defensive, guardian.

**TUTOR**, tû'tûr, *s.* 166. One who has the care of another's learning and morals.

*To* **TUTOR**, tû'tûr, *v. a.* To instruct, to teach, to document; to treat with superiority or severity.

**TUTORAGE**, tû'tûr-âje, *s.* 90. The authority or solemnity of a tutor.

**TUTORESS**, or **TUTRESS**, tû'tûr-és, or tû'très, *s.* Directress, instructress, governess.

♫ The general way of writing this word is the former, but the more analogical is certainly the latter; the termination *or* has a masculine import, and therefore ought to be dropped in the feminine, as it is in *actress*, *waitress*, *sultress*, &c.

**TUTTY**, tû'té, *s.* A sublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace.

**TUZ**, tûz, *s.* A lock or tuft of hair. Not in use.

**TWAIN**, twâne, *a.* Two.

*To* **TWANG**, twâng, *v. n.* To sound with a quick sharp noise.

**TWANG**, twâng, *s.* 85. A sharp quick sound; an affected modulation of the voice.

**TWANGLING**, twâng'ling, *a.* Contemptibly noisy.

*To* **TWANK**, twângk, *v. a.* 85. To make to sound.

**TWAS**, twôz. Poetically contracted from *It was*.

*To* **TWATTLE**, twô'tl, *v. n.* To prate, to gabble, to chatter.

*To* **TWEAG**, or **TWEAGUE**, twég, *v. a.* The same as *tweak*, but not so authorised a spelling.

**TWEAG**, or **TWEAGUE**, twég, *s.* A pinch, a squeeze betwixt the fingers. The same as *tweak*, but a different spelling.

*To* **TWEAK**, twêke, *v. a.* 227. To pinch, to squeeze betwixt the fingers.

*To* **TWEEDLE**, twé'dlé, *v. a.* 246. To handle lightly.

♫ This word seems formed from the sound of certain soft-lengthened notes upon the fiddle, and therefore very properly used by Addison, in the sense of *tweedle*, but with additional propriety and humour; where he says, 'A fiddler had brought in with him a body of lusty young fellows, whom he had *tweedled* into the service.' The sarcastic couplet of Swift,

"'Tis strange there should such difference be,

"'Tis *tweedle dum* and *tweedle dee*."

seems to confirm the opinion I have ventured to give of the original formation of this whimsical word.

**TWEEZERS**, twéé'zûrs, *s.* 246. Nippers, or small pinners, to pluck off hairs.

**TWELFTH**, twélft'h, *a.* Second after the tenth, the ordinal of twelve.

**TWELFTHDAY**, twélft'h'dê, *s.* 471. The twelfth day after Christmas.

**TWELVE**, twélv, *a.* Two and ten.

**TWELVEMONTH**, twélv'mûn'th, *s.* 473. A year, as consisting of twelve months.

**TWELVEPENNY**, twélv'pên'se, *s.* A shilling.

**TWELVEPENNY**, twélv'pên-é, *a.* Sold for a shilling.

**TWELVESCORE**, twélv'skôre, *s.* Twelve times twenty.

**TWENTIETH**, twén'té-éth, *a.* 279. Twice tenth.

**TWENTY**, twén'té, *a.* Twice ten.

**TWICE**, twice, *ad.* Two times; doubly; it is often used in composition.

*To* **TWIDLE**, twî'dl, *v. a.* To touch lightly.—See *Tweedle*.

**TWIG**, twîg, *s.* A small shoot of a branch, a switch tough and long.

**TWIGGEN**, twîg'gin, *a.* 383. Made of twigs.

**TWIGGY**, twîg'gê, *a.* 383. Full of twigs.

**TWILIGHT**, twîl'te, *s.* The dubious or faint light before sunrise and after sunset, obscure light, uncertain view.

**TWILIGHT**, twîl'te, *a.* Not clearly or brightly illuminated, obscure, deeply shaded; seen by twilight.

**TWIN**, twîn, *s.* One of two children born at a birth—Gemini, the sign of the zodiac.

*To* **TWIN**, twîn, *v. n.* To be born at the same birth, to bring two at once; to be paired, to be suited.

**TWINBORN**, twîn'bôrn, *a.* Born at the same birth.

*To* **TWINE**, twîne, *v. a.* To twist or complicate so as to unite or form one body or substance out of two or more; to unite itself.

*To* **TWINE**, twîne, *v. n.* To convolve itself, to wrap itself closely about; to unite by interposition of parts; to wind, to make flexures.

**TWINE**, twîne, *s.* A twisted thread; twist, convolution; embrace, act of convolving itself round.

*To* **TWINGE**, twînje, *v. a.* To torment with sudden and short pain; to pinch, to tweak.

**TWINGE**, twînje, *s.* Short, sudden, sharp pain; a tweak, a pinch.

**TWINK**, twîngk, *s.* The motion of an eye, a moment.—See *Twinkle*.

*To* **TWINKLE**, twîngk'kl, *v. n.* 405. To sparkle, to flash irregularly, to quiver; to open and shut the eye by turns; to play irregularly.

**TWINKLE**, twîngk'kl, 405. } *s.*

**TWINKLING**, twîngk'ling, 410. }  
A sparkling intermitting light; a motion of the eye; a short space, such as is taken up by a motion of the eye.

**TWINLING**, twîn'ling, *s.* 410. A twin lamb, a lamb of two brought at a birth.

**TWINNER**, twîn'nûr, *s.* 98. A breeder of twins.

*To* **TWIRL**, twêrl, *v. a.* 108. To turn round, or move by a quick rotation.

**TWIRL**, twêrl, *s.* Rotation, circular motion; twist, convolution.

*To* **TWIST**, twîst, *v. a.* To form by complication, to form by convolution; to contort, to writh; to wreath, to wind, to encircle by something round about; to unite by intertexture of parts; to unite, to insinuate.

*To* **TWIST**, twîst, *v. n.* To be contorted, to be convolved.

**TWIST**, twîst, *s.* Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together; a single string of a cord; a cord, a string; contortion, writh; the manner of twisting.

**TWISTER**, twîst'ûr, *s.* 98. One who twists; a ropemaker.

*To* **TWIT**, twît, *v. a.* To sneer, to flout, to reproach.

*To* **TWITCH**, twîts'h, *v. a.* To pluck with a quick motion, to snatch.

**TWITCH**, twîts'h, *s.* A quick pull; a painful contraction of the fibres.

**TWITCHGRASS**, twîts'h'grâs, *s.* A plant.

*To* **TWITTER**, twî'tûr, *v. n.* To make a sharp

559. Flåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81,—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, mõe 164,

remulous intermitted noise; to be suddenly moved with any inclination.

**TWITTER**, twit'túr, s. 98. Any motion or disorder of passion.

**TWITTLTATTLE**, twit'tl-twót-tl, s. Tattle, gabble. A cant word.

**TWINT**, twíkst. A poetical contraction of *Betwixt*.

**TWO**, tóò, a. 10. One and ones

**TWOEDGED**, tóò'édjd, a. 359. Having an edge on either side.

**TWOFOLD**, tóò'fóld, a. Double.

**TWOHANDED**, tóò'hánd-éd, a. Large, bulky, enormous of magnitude.

**TWOPENCE**, twóp'ense, s. A small coin.—See *Halfpenny*.

**To TWE**, tl, v. a. To Bind.—See *Tie*.

**TYE**, tl, s. A knot, a bond or obligation.—See *Tie*.

**TYGER**, tí'gúr, s. 98.—See *Tiger*.

**TYKE**, tíke, s. A dog, or one as contemptible as a dog.

**TYMBAL**, tím'bál, s. 88. A kind of kettledrum.

**TYMPANUM**, tím'pál-núm, s. A drum, a part of the ear.

**TYMPANY**, tím'pá-né, s. A kind of obstructed flatulence that swells the body like a drum.

**TYNY**, tí'né, a. Very small.

**TYPE**, típe, s. Emblem, mark of something; that by which something future is prefigured, a stamp, a mark; a printing letter.

**TYPICK**, típ'ík, 508.

**TYPICAL**, típ'é kál, 509. } a.

Emblematical, figurative of something else.

**TYPICALLY**, típ'é-kál-é, ad. In a typical manner.

**TYPICALNESS**, típ'é-kál-nés, s. The state of being typical.

**To TYPIFY**, típ'é-fí, v. a. 183. To figure, to show in emblem.

**TYPOGRAPHER**, tí-pòg'gráf-úr, s. 187. A printer.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL**, típ-ò-gráf'é-kál, a. 533. Emblematical, figurative; belonging to the printer's art.

**TYPOGRAPHICALLY**, típ-ò-gráf'é-kál-é, ad. Emblematically, figuratively; after the manner of printers.

**TYPOGRAPHY**, tí-pòg'gráf-é, s. 187. 518. Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation; the art of printing.

**TYRANNESS**, tí'rán-nés, s. 535. A she tyrant.

**TYRANNICAL**, tí-rán'né-kál, } a.

**TYRANNICK**, tí-rán'ník, 187. } a.

Suited a tyrant, acting like a tyrant, cruel, despotick, imperious.

**TYRANNICALLY**, tí-rán'né-kál-é, ad. In manner of a tyrant.

**TYRANNICIDE**, tí-rán'né-side, s. 143. The act of killing a tyrant.

**To TYRANNISE**, tí'rán-íze, v. n. To play the tyrant, to act with rigour and imperiousness.

**TYRANNOUS**, tí'rán-és, a. 503. Tyrannical, despotick, arbitrary, severe.

**TYRANNY**, tí'rán-é, s. 503. Absolute monarchy imperiously administered; unresisted and cruel power; cruel government, rigorous command; severity, rigour, inclemency.

**TYRANT**, tí'ránt, s. 544. An absolute monarch governing imperiously; a cruel, despotick, and severe master.

**TYRE**, tíre, s.—See *Tire*.

**TYRO**, tí'rò, s. 544. One yet not master of his art, one in his rudiments.

## V

**VACANCY**, vák'án-sé, s. Empty space, vacancy, chasm, space unfilled; state of a post or employment when it is unsupplied; relaxation, intermission, time unengaged; listlessness, emptiness of thought.

**VACANT**, vák'ánt, a. Empty, unfilled, void; free, unencumbered, uncrowded; not filled by an incumbent, or possessor; being at leisure, disengaged; thoughtless, empty of thought, not busy.

**To VACATE**, vák'áte, v. a. 91. To annul, to make void, to make of no authority; to make vacant, to quit possession of; to defeat, to put an end to.

**VACATION**, vák'áshún, s. Intermission of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employments, recess of courts or senates; leisure, freedom from trouble or perplexity.

**VACCINE**, vák'síne, a. Belonging to a cow.

→ This word has been lately introduced to express that species of inoculation which infects the patient with what is called the *Cow Pox*. It is said that this operation eradicates the seeds of the *Small Pox*, and frees the patient from being liable to that dangerous malady.

**VACILLANCY**, vás'síl-án-sé, s. A state of wavering, fluctuation, inconstancy.

→ My ear tells me the accent ought to be on the first syllable of this word, as it is in *excellency*; and till good reasons can be given for placing the accent on the second syllable with Dr Johnson, Mr Sheridan, and Entick, I shall concur with Dr Ash in accenting the first, as in *Vacillate*.—See *Miscellany*.

**To VACILLATE**, vás'síl-áte, v. n. 91. To reel, to stagger.

**VACILLATION**, vás-síl-lák'shún, s. The act or state of reeling or staggering.

**VACUIST**, vák'ú-íst, s. A philosopher that holds a vacuum.

**VACUATION**, vák-ú-ák'shún, s. The act of emptying.

**VACUITY**, vák'ú-é-té, s. Emptiness, state of being unfilled; space unfilled, space unoccupied; inanity, want of reality.

**VACUOUS**, vák'ú-ús, a. Empty, unfilled.

**VACUUM**, vák'ú-úm, s. 314. Space unoccupied by matter.

**VAGABOND**, vág'á-bónd, a. Wandering without any settled habitation, wanting a home; wandering, vagrant.

**VAGABOND**, vág'á-bónd, s. A vagrant, a wanderer, commonly in a sense of reproach; one that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation.

**VAGARY**, vág'á-ré, s. A wild freak, a capricious frolic.

**VAGRANCY**, vág'rán-sé, s. A state of wandering, unsettled condition.

**VAGRANT**, vág'ránt, a. 88. Wandering, unsettled, vagabond.

**VAGRANT**, vág'ránt, s. Vagabond, man unsettled in habitation.

**VAGUE**, vág, a. 337. Wandering, vagrant, vagabond; unfixed, unsettled, undetermined.

**VAIL**, vále, s. 202. A curtain, a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed; a part of female dress by which the face is concealed; money given to servants. See *Vale*.

**To VAIL**, váley, v. a. To cover.

**To VAIL**, vále, v. a. To let fall, to suffer to descend; to let fall in token of respect; to fall, to let sink in fear, or for any other interest.

**To VAIL**, vále, v. n. To yield, to give place.

**VAIN**, váne, a. 202. Fruitless, ineffectual; empty, unreal, shadowy; meanly proud, proud of petty things, showy, ostentatious; idle, worthless, unimportant; false, not true; in vain, to no purpose, to no end, ineffectually.

**VAINGLORIOUS**, váne-gló'ré-ús, *a.* Boasting with-  
out performances, proud in disproportion to desert.  
**VAINGLORY**, váne-gló'ré, *s.* Pride above merit,  
empty pride.  
**VAINLY**, vánc'lé, *ad.* Without effect, to no pur-  
pose, in vain; proudly, arrogantly; idly, foolishly.  
**VAINNESS**, váne'nés, *s.* The state of being vain.  
**VAIYODE**, va'vód, *s.* A prince of the Dacian pro-  
vinces.  
**VALANCE**, vállánse, *s.* The fringes or drapery  
hanging round the tester and head of a bed.  
**To VALANCE**, vállánse, *v. a.* To decorate with  
drapery.  
**VALE**, vále, *s.* A valley; money given to servants.  
**VALEDICTION**, vál-é-dik'shún, *s.* A farewell.  
**VALEDICTORY**, vál-é-dik'túr-é, *a.* 557. Bidding  
farewell.—See *Domestick*.  
**VALENTINE**, vál'en-tín, *s.* 150. A sweetheart  
chosen on St Valentine's day.  
**VALERIAN**, vá-lér-án, *s.* A plant.  
**VALET**, vál'et, or vál'et', *s.* A waiting servant.  
**VALETUDINARIAN**, vál-lé-tú-dé-ná-ré-án, *s.* and  
*adj.* A person uncommonly careful of his health.  
**VALETUDINARY**, vál-lé-tú-dé-ná-ré, used only  
as an adjective. Weakly, sickly, infirm of health.  
**VALIANT**, vál'yánt, *a.* 113. 535. Stout, personally  
puissant, brave.  
**VALIANTLY**, vál'yánt-lé, *ad.* Stoutly, with per-  
sonal strength, with puissance.  
**VALIANTNESS**, vál'yánt-nés, *s.* Valour, personal  
bravery, puissance.  
**VALID**, vál'id, *a.* 544. Strong, powerful; efficacious,  
prevalent; having force, weighty, conclusive.  
**VALIDITY**, vál-id'é-té, *s.* Force to convince,  
certainty; value.  
**VALIANCY**, vál'lán-sé, *s.* A large wig that shades  
the face. Not in use. It ought to be written *Valancy*.  
**VALLEY**, vál'lé, *s.* A low ground between hills.  
**VALOROUS**, vál'úr-ús, *a.* 166. Brave, stout,  
valiant.—See *Domestick*.  
**VALOUR**, vál'úr, *s.* 314. Personal bravery,  
strength, prowess, puissance, stoutness.  
**VALUABLE**, vál'ú-á-bl, *a.* 405. Precious, being  
of great price; worthy, deserving regard.  
**VALUATION**, vál-ú-á'shún, *s.* Value set upon any  
thing; the act of setting a value, appraisement.  
**VALUATOR**, vál-ú-á'túr, *s.* 521. An appraiser,  
one who sets upon any thing its price.  
**VALUE**, vál'ú, *s.* 335. Price, worth; high rate;  
rate, price equal to the worth of the thing bought.  
**To VALUE**, vál'ú, *v. a.* To rate at a certain price;  
to rate highly, to have a high esteem for; to appraise,  
to estimate; to be worth, to be equal in worth to; to  
reckon at; to consider with respect to importance, to  
hold important; to equal in value, to countervail; to  
raise to estimation.  
**VALUELESS**, vál'ú-lés, *a.* Being of no value.  
**VALUER**, vál'ú-úr, *s.* 98. He who values.  
**VALVE**, vál'v, *s.* A folding door; any thing that  
opens over the mouth of a vessel; in Anatomy, a kind  
of membrane which opens in certain vessels to admit  
the blood, and shuts to prevent its regress.  
**VALVULE**, vál'vúle, *s.* A small valve.  
**VAMP**, vámp, *s.* The upper leather of a shoe.  
**To VAMP**, vámp, *v. a.* To piece an old thing with  
some new part.  
**VAMPER**, vámp'úr, *s.* 98. One who pieces out an  
old thing with something new.  
**VAMPYRE**, vámp'p're, *s.* Vampyres were imaginary  
beings, supposed to be the souls of guilty persons, who  
tormented the living by sucking their blood when  
asleep. The belief of these beings was very common  
about a century ago in Poland and some parts of Ger-  
many.—See *Empire*.  
**VAN**, ván, *s.* The front of an army, the first line;  
any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised, a  
fan; a wing with which the wind is beaten.

**VANCOURIER**, ván-kó'úr-yé're', *s.* A harbinger,  
a precursor.  
**VANE**, váne, *s.* A plate hung on a pin to turn  
with the wind.  
**VANGUARD**, ván'gyárd, *s.* The front, or first lin-  
e of the army.  
**VANILLA**, vá-ní'llá, *s.* A plant. The fruit of  
these plants is used to scent chocolate.  
**To VANISH**, ván'ish, *v. n.* To lose perceptible  
existence; to pass away from the sight, to disappear;  
to pass away, to be lost.  
**VANITY**, ván'é-té, *s.* Emptiness, uncertainty,  
inanity; fruitless desire, fruitless endeavour; trifling  
labour; falsehood, untruth; empty pleasure, vain  
pursuit, idle show; ostentation, arrogance; petty pride,  
pride exerted upon slight grounds.  
**To VANQUISH**, vánk'wish, *v. a.* To conquer, to  
overcome; to confute.  
**VANQUISHER**, vánk'wish-úr, *s.* Conqueror,  
subduer.  
**VANTAGE**, vántádje, *s.* 90. Gain, profit; supe-  
riority; opportunity, convenience.  
**VANTRASS**, vánt'brás, *s.* Armour for the arm.  
**VAPID**, váp'id, *a.* 544. Dead, having the spirit  
evaporated, spiritless.  
**VAPIDITY**, vá-pid'é-té, *s.* The state of being  
vapid.  
**VAPIDNESS**, váp'id-nés, *s.* The state of being  
spiritless or mawkish.  
**VAPORER**, váp'úr-úr, *s.* 98. 166. A boaster, a  
braggart.  
*g.* Though Dr Johnson, and those who have come  
after him, have omitted the *u* in this and the following  
word, yet as they are both formatives of our own, they  
ought undoubtedly to be written *Vapourer* and *Vapourish*.  
**VAPORISH**, váp'úr-ish, *a.* 166. Splenetick, hu-  
moursome.  
**VAPOROUS**, váp'úr-ús, *a.* Full of vapours or ex-  
halations, fummy; windy, flatulent.  
**VAPOUR**, váp'úr, *s.* 314. Any thing exhalable,  
any thing that mingles with the air; wind, flatulence;  
fume, steam; mental fume, vain imagination; diseases  
caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves; melan-  
choly, spleen.  
**To VAPOUR**, váp'úr, *v. n.* To pass in a vapour or  
fume, to emit fumes, to fly off in evaporation; to bully,  
to brag.  
**To VAPOUR**, váp'úr, *v. a.* To effuse, to scatter in  
fume or vapour.  
**VARIABLE**, vár'é-á-bl, *a.* 405. Changeable, mu-  
table, inconstant.  
**VARIABLENESS**, vár'é-á-bl-nés, *s.* Changeable-  
ness, mutability; levity, inconstancy.  
**VARIABLELY**, vár'é-á-blé, *ad.* Changeably, mutably,  
inconstantly, uncertainly.  
**VARIANCE**, vár'é-ánse, *s.* Discord, disagreement,  
dissension.  
**VARIATION**, vár'é-á'shún, *s.* Change, mutation,  
difference from itself; difference, change from one to  
another; successive change; in Grammar, change of  
termination of nouns; deviation; Variation of the  
compass, deviation of the magnetick needle from pa-  
rallel with the meridian.  
*g.* The *a* in the first syllable of this word, from the  
lengthening power of the succeeding vowels, continues  
long and slender, as in *various*. The same may be ob-  
served of *variegation*. Mr Sheridan has given *a* in these  
two words the short sound of the Italian *a*, but contrary  
to the analogy of English pronunciation. See Principles,  
No. 534.  
**To VARIEGATE**, vár'é-é-gáte, *v. a.* To diversify;  
to stain with different colours.  
*g.* All our orthoepists are uniform in placing the  
accent on the first syllable of this word, and all sound  
the *a* as in *carry*, except Mr Elphinston, Mr Perry, and  
Buchanan, who give it the short sound as in *carry*.  
That so great a master of English analogy as Mr Elphinston  
should here overlook the lengthening power of the  
vocal assemblage *te*, is not a little surprising. See Principles,  
No. 196.  
**VARIEGATION**, vár'é-é-gá'shún, *s.* Diversity of  
colours.

559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, tall 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 103, pîn 107—nô 162, mëve

**VARIETY**, vâ-rî-ê-tê, *s.* Change, succession of one thing to another, intermixture; one thing of many by which variety is made; difference, dissimilitude; variation, deviation, change from a former state.

**VARIOUS**, vâ-rê-ûs, *a.* 314. Different, several, manifold; changeable, uncertain, unfixed; unlike each other; variegated, diversified.

**VARIOUSLY**, vâ-rê-ûs-lê, *ad.* In a various manner.

**VARLET**, vâ-rî-ê-t, *s.* Anciently a servant or footman; a scoundrel, a rascal.

**VARLETRY**, vâ-rî-ê-t-rê, *s.* Rabble, crowd, populace.

**VARNISH**, vâ-rnîsh, *s.* A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine; cover, palliation.

**To VARNISH**, vâ-rnîsh, *v. a.* To cover with something shining; to cover, to conceal with something ornamental; to palliate, to hide with colour of rhetoric.

**VARNISHER**, vâ-rnîsh-ûr, *s.* One whose trade is to varnish; a disguiser, an adorner.

**To VARY**, vâ-rê, *v. a.* To change, to make unlike itself; to change to something else; to make of different kinds; to diversify, to variegate.

**To VARY**, vâ-rê, *v. n.* To be changeable, to appear in different forms, to be unlike each other; to alter, to become unlike itself; to deviate, to depart; to succeed each other; to disagree, to be at variance; to shift colours.

**VARY**, vâ-rê, *s.* Change, alteration. Obsolete.

**VASCULAR**, vâs-kû-lâr, *a.* 88. Consisting of vessels, full of vessels.

**VASE**, vâ-ze, *s.* A vessel rather for ornament than use.

Mr Sheridan has pronounced this word so as to rhyme with *base, case*, &c. I have uniformly heard it pronounced with the *s* like *z*, and sometimes, by people of refinement, with the *a* like *ae*; but this, being too refined for the general ear, is now but seldom heard.

Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Dr Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr Smith, Mr Perry, and Buchanan, pronounce the *a* long and slender as I have done, but with the *s* as in *case*; Mr Smith and W. Johnston give the *a* the same sound, and the *s* the sound of *z*; and Mr Elphinston sounds it as it written *vasez*; but this, as Mr Nares justly observes, is an affected pronunciation.

**VASSAL**, vâs-sâl, *s.* 88. One who holds by the will of a superior lord; a subject, a dependent; a servant, one who acts by the will of another; a slave, a low wretch.

**VASSALLAGE**, vâs-sâl-â-je, *s.* 90. The state of a vassal, tenure at will, servitude, slavery.

**VAST**, vâst, *a.* 79. Large, great; vitiously great, enormously extensive.

**VAST**, vâst, *s.* An empty waste.

**VASTATION**, vâs-tâ-shûn, *s.* Waste, depopulation.

**VASTIDITY**, vâs-tî-dî-tê, *s.* Wideness, immensity.

**VASTLY**, vâst-lê, *ad.* Greatly, to a great degree.

**VASTNESS**, vâst-nês, *s.* Immensity, enormous greatness.

**VASTY**, vâst-ê, *a.* Large.

**VAT**, vât, *s.* A vessel in which liquors are kept in an immature state.

**VATICIDE**, vât-ê-sî-de, *s.* 143. A murderer of poets.

**To VATICINATE**, vât-tîs-ê-nâ-te, *v. n.* To prophesy, to practise prediction.

**VAULT**, vâvlt, or vâwt, *s.* 405. A continued arch; a cellar; a cave, a cavern; a repository for the dead.

Mr Sheridan leaves out the *l* in this word, in the word *vault*, to leap, and all their compounds; but my ear grossly deceives me if this *l* is ever suppressed, except in the sense of a *cellar for wine*, &c. In this I am supported by all our orthoepists, from whom the sounds of the letter can be gathered; and Mr Scott and Mr Perry preserve the *l* in every word of this form. This, I think, is not agreeable to general usage with respect to the exception I have given; though I think it might be dispensed with for the sake of uniformity, especially as the old French *roule*, the Italian *rotola*, and the lower Latin *rotula*, from which the word is derived, have all of

them the *l*; nor do I think the preservation of it in the word in question would incur the least imputation of pedantry.

**To VAULT**, vâvlt, *v. a.* To arch, to shape as a vault; to cover with an arch.

**To VAULT**, vâvlt, *v. n.* To leap, to jump; to play the tumbler or posturemaster.

**VAULT**, vâvlt, *s.* A leap or jump.

**VAULTAGE**, vâvlt-â-je, *s.* 90. Arched cellar.

**VAULTED**, vâvlt-ê-d, *a.* Arched, concave.

**VAULTER**, vâvlt-ûr, *s.* 98. A leaper, a jumper, a tumbler.

**VAULTY**, vâvlt-ê, *a.* Arched, concave.

**To VAUNT**, vâvnt, *v. a.* 216. To boast, to display with ostentation.

Mr Nares is the only orthoepist who gives the diphthong in this word and *avaunt* the same sound as in *avaunt*; but a few more such respectable judges, by setting the example, would reduce these words to their proper class; till then the whole army of lexicographers and speakers, particularly on the stage, must be submitted to, 214.

**To VAUNT**, vâvnt, *v. a.* To play the braggart, to talk with ostentation.

**VAUNT**, vâvnt, *s.* Brag, boast, vain ostentation.

**VAUNT**, vâvnt, *s.* 214. The first part. Not in use.

**VAUNTER**, vâvnt-ûr, *s.* Boaster, braggart.

**VAUNTFUL**, vâvnt-fûl, *a.* Boastful, ostentatious.

**VAUNTINGLY**, vâvnt-îng-lê, *ad.* Boastfully, ostentatiously.

**VAWARD**, vâ-vârd, *s.* 88. Fore part.

**VEBERTY**, yû-bêr-tê, *s.* Abundance, fruitfulness.

**VEBIETY**, yû-bî-ê-tê, *s.* Local relation, whereness.

**VEIBUTARY**, yû-bîk-wê-tâ-rê, *a.* Existing every where.

**VEIBUITY**, yû-bîk-wê-tê, *s.* Omnipresence, existence at the same in all places.

**VEEDER**, ê-d-ûr, *s.* 98. The breast or dug of a cow, or other large animal.

**VEAL**, vê-ê, *s.* The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

**VECTION**, vêk-shûn, *s.*

**VECTITATION**, vêk-tê-tâ-shûn, *s.*

The act of carrying, or being carried.

**VECTURE**, vêk-tshûre, *s.* 461. Carriage.

**To VEER**, vêre, *v. n.* To turn about.

**To VEER**, vêre, *v. a.* To let out; to turn, to change.

**VEGETABILITY**, vêd-jê-tâ-bîl-ê-tê, *s.* Vegetable nature.

**VEGETABLE**, vêd-jê-tâ-bl, *s.* Any thing that has growth without sensation as plants.

**VEGETABLE**, vêd-jê-tâ-bl, *a.* Belonging to a plant; having the nature of plants.

**To VEGETATE**, vêd-jê-tâ-te, *v. n.* To grow as plants, to shoot out, to grow without sensation.

**VEGETATION**, vêd-jê-tâ-shûn, *s.* The power of producing the growth of plants; the power of growth without sensation.

**VEGETATIVE**, vêd-jê-tâ-tîv, *a.* 512. Having the quality of growing without life; having the power to produce growth in plants.

**VEGETATIVENESS**, vêd-jê-tâ-tîv-nês, *s.* The quality of producing growth.

**VEGETE**, vê-jê-tê, *a.* Vigorous, active, sprightly.

**VEGETIVE**, vêd-jê-tîv, *a.* Vegetable.

**VEGETIVE**, vêd-jê-tîv, *s.* A vegetable.

**VEHEMENCE**, vê-hê-mên-se, *s.*

**VEHEMENCY**, vê-hê-mên-sê, *s.*

Violence, force; ardent, mental violence, fervour.

**VEHEMENT**, vê-hê-mênt, *a.* Violent, forcible

ardent, eager, fervent.

**VEHEMENTLY**, vê-hê-mênt-lê, *ad.* Forcibly, pathetically, urgently.

**VEHICLE**, vê-hê-kl, *s.* 405. That in which any

nôr 167, nôl 163—tùbe 171, tồb 172, bắl 173—đil 299—pắm 313—lhin 466, tris 469.

thing is carried; that part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable; that by means of which any thing is conveyed.

**To VEIL**, v. n. 249. To cover with a veil or any thing which conceals the face; to cover, invest; to hide, to conceal.

**VEIL**, v. n. s. A cover to conceal the face; a cover, a disguise.

**VEIN**, v. n. s. 249. The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it; hollow, cavity; course of metal in the mine; tendency or turn of the mind or genius; favourable moment; humour, temper; continued disposition; current, continued production; strain, quality; streak, variegation.

**VEINED**, v. n. 359. } a.

**VEINY**, v. n. s. } a.

Full of veins; streaked, variegated.

**VELLEITY**, v. l. s. The lowest degree of desire.

**To VELLICATE**, v. l. s. To twitch, to pluck, to act by stimulation.

**VELLICATION**, v. l. s. Twitching, stimulation.

**VELLUM**, v. l. s. The skin of a calf dressed for the writer.

**VELOCITY**, v. l. s. Speed, swiftness, quick motion.

**VELVET**, v. l. s. 99. Silk with a short fur or pile upon it.

**VELVET**, v. l. s. Made of velvet; soft, delicate.

**VELURE**, v. l. s. Velvet. An old word.

**VENAL**, v. n. s. 88. Mercenary, prostitute; contained in the veins.

**VENALITY**, v. n. s. Mercenariness, prostitution.

**VENATICK**, v. n. s. 509. Used in hunting.

**VENATION**, v. n. s. The act or practice of hunting.

**To VEND**, v. a. To sell, to offer to sale.

**VENDEE**, v. n. s. One to whom any thing is sold.

**VENDER**, v. n. s. 98. A seller.

**VENDIBLE**, v. n. s. 405. Saleable, marketable.

**VENDIBLENESS**, v. n. s. The state of being saleable.

**VENDITATION**, v. n. s. Boastful display.

**VENDITION**, v. n. s. Sale, the act of selling.

**To VENEER**, v. a. To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work.

**Veneer**; but here, as in similar cases, the scholar will lose no credit by pronouncing the word as it is written. See *Boatman*.

**VENEFICE**, v. n. s. 142. The practice of poisoning.

**VENEFICIAL**, v. n. s. Acting by poison, bewitching.

**VENEFICIOUSLY**, v. n. s. Acting by poison.

**VENEMOUS**, v. n. s. Poisonous.

**To VENENATE**, v. a. To poison, to infect with poison.

**V** In the first edition of this Dictionary I accented this word on the first syllable, contrary to the example of Dr Johnson, Dr Ash, and Mr Sheridan; but, upon a review of the various analogies of accentuation, was inclined to think this accentuation somewhat doubtful. The word *veneno*, from which this is formed, has the penultimate long; and in verbs of this termination, derived from the Latin, and preserving the same number of syllables, we often preserve the same accent, as in *ardente, concerrate, denigrate, &c.*; but this is so often neglected in favour of the antepenultimate accent, as in *decorete, defutigate, delegate, desolate, &c.* that general usage seems evidently leaning to this side; and as in

*perpetrate and emigrate*, from *perpetro and emigro*, where the penultimate vowel is doubtful, we always place the accent on the antepenultimate; so in this and similar words, where custom does not decide, I would always recommend a similar accentuation. See Principles, No. 503, n.

**VENENATION**, v. n. s. Poison, venom.

**VENENE**, v. n. s. } a.

**VENENOSE**, v. n. s. } a.

Poisonous, venomous.

**VENERABLE**, v. n. s. 405, 555. To be regarded with awe, to be treated with reverence.

**VENERABLY**, v. n. s. In a manner that excites reverence.

**To VENERATE**, v. a. To reverence, to treat with veneration, to regard with awe.

**VENERATION**, v. n. s. Reverent regard, awful respect.

**VENERATOR**, v. n. s. 521. Reverencer.

**VENEREAL**, v. n. s. Relating to love; to a certain disorder; consisting of copper, called Venus by chymists.

**VENEREOUS**, v. n. s. Libidinous, lustful.

**VENERY**, v. n. s. 555. The sport of hunting. Little used in this sense. The commerce of the sexes.

**VENEY**, v. n. s. A bout, a turn. Out of use.

**VENESECTION**, v. n. s. Blood-letting, the act of opening a vein, phlebotomy.

**To VENGE**, v. a. To avenge, to punish.

**VENGEANCE**, v. n. s. 244. Punishment, penal retribution, avengement; it is used in familiar language, to do with a Vengeance, is to do with vehemence; what a Vengeance, emphatically What?

**VENGEFUL**, v. n. s. Vindictive, revengeful.

**VENIABLE**, v. n. s. } a.

**VENIAL**, v. n. s. 88. } a.

Pardonable, susceptible of pardon, excusable; permitted, allowed.

**VENIALNESS**, v. n. s. State of being excusable.

**VENISON**, v. n. s. Game, beast of chase, the flesh of deer.

**V** A shameful corruption of this word by entirely sinking the *n*, has reduced it to two syllables. Mr Sheridan pronounces it in three; Dr Kenrick gives it in three, but tells us it is usually heard in two. Mr Scott gives it both ways; Mr Perry only as it is contracted; and Mr Elphinstone supposes the *i* in this word, as much lost as in *business*.

It is highly probable this corruption is of long standing; for though Shakespeare, in *As You Like It*, says,

"Come, shall we go and kill us venison!"

Yet Chapman pronounces this word in two syllables,

"To our venison's store  
We added wine till we could wish no more."

And Dryden after him,

"He for the feast prepar'd  
In equal portions with the venison shar'd."

To these instances we may add an excellent poet of our own time:

"Gorgonius sits abominous and wan,  
Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan;  
He snuffs far off th' anticipated joy;  
Turtie and ever sees all his thoughts employ."

Poetry will ever consider this word, like many others, either as two or three syllables; but solemn prose, such as the language of Scripture, will always give the word its due length. For however we may be accustomed to hear *venison* in common conversation, what disgust would it not give us to hear this word in the pulpit, when Isaac says to his son:

"Now therefore take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy quiver, and thy bow, and go out to the field, and take me some venison!"

In short, my opinion is, that this word, in spite of the general objection, ought always to be pronounced in three syllables by correct speakers, and that the contraction should be left to the poets.

**VENOM**, v. n. s. 166. Poison.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fall 83, fåt 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nò 162, môve 164,

**VENOMOUS**, vên'ùm-ùs, *a.* Poisonous, malignant, mischievous.

**VENOMOUSLY**, vên'ùm-ùs-lê, *ad.* Poisonously, mischievously, malignantly.

**VENOMOUSNESS**, vên'ùm-ùs-nês, *s.* Poisonousness, malignity.

**VENT**, vên't, *s.* A small aperture, a hole; a spiracle; passage out from secrecy to public notice; the act of opening; emission, passage; discharge, means of discharge; sale.

**To VENT**, vên't, *v. a.* To let out at a small aperture; to let out, to give way to; to utter, to report; to emit, to pour out; to publish; to sell, to carry to sale.

**VENTAGE**, vên'tidje, *s.* 90. One of the small holes of a flute.

**VENTER**, vên'târ, *s.* 98. Any cavity of the body; the abdomen; womb, a mother.

**VENTIDUCT**, vên'tê-dûkt, *s.* A passage for the wind.

**To VENTILATE**, vên'tê-lâte, *v. a.* To fan with wind; to winnow, to fan; to examine, to discuss.

**VENTILATION**, vên'tê-lâ'shûn, *s.* The act of fanning; the state of being fanned; vent, utterance; refrigeration.

**VENTILATOR**, vên'tê-lât'ôr, *s.* 521. An instrument contrived by Dr Hale to supply close places with fresh air.

**VENTOSITY**, vên'tôs-ê-tê, *s.* Windiness.

**VENTRICLE**, vên'trê-kl, *s.* 405. The stomach; any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of the heart.

**VENTRILOQUIST**, vên-tril'ô-kwist, *s.* 518. One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems to issue from his belly.

**VENTRILOQUY**, vên-tril'ô-kwê, *s.* 518. Speaking inwardly as from the belly.

**VENTURE**, vên'tshûre, *s.* 461. A hazard, an undertaking of chance and danger; chance, hap; the thing put to hazard, a stake; at a Venture, at hazard, without much consideration, without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.

**To VENTURE**, vên'tshûre, *v. n.* To dare; to run hazard; to Venture at, to Venture on or upon, to engage in, to make attempt without any security of success.

**To VENTURE**, vên'tshûre, *v. a.* To expose to hazard; to put or send on a venture.

**VENTURER**, vên'tshûr-ûr, *s.* 555. He who ventures.

**VENTUROUS**, vên'tshûr-ùs, *a.* 314. Daring, bold, fearless, ready to run hazards.

**VENTUROUSLY**, vên'tshûr-ùs-lê, *ad.* Daringly, fearlessly, boldly.

**VENTUROUSNESS**, vên'tshûr-ùs-nês, *s.* Boldness, willingness to hazard.

**VERACITY**, vê-râs-ê-tê, *s.* Moral truth, honesty of report; physical truth, consistency of report with fact.

**VERACIOUS**, vê-râ'shûs, *a.* 357. Observant of truth.

**VERB**, vêrb, *s.* A part of speech signifying existence, or some modification thereof, as action, passion.

**VERBAL**, vêrb'âl, *a.* 83. Spoken, not written; oral, uttered by mouth; consisting in mere words; literal, having word answering to word; a verbal noun is a noun used as a verb.

**To VERBALIZE**, vêrb'âl-ize, *v. n.* To use many words, to protract a discourse.

⚡ This word is certainly useful in this sense, as we have no other active or neuter verb to express being verbose; but there is another sense in which it may be no less useful, and that is, when we want to express the forming of a noun into a verb, as from *arm*, to *arm*, &c.

**VERBALITY**, vêr-bâl-ê-tê, *s.* Mere bare words.

**VERBALLY**, vêrb'âl-ê, *ad.* In words, orally; word for word.

**VERBATIM**, vêr-bât'im, *ad.* Word for word.

**To VERBERATE**, vêrb'êr-âte, *v. a.* 94. To beat, to strike.

**VERBERATION**, vêr-bêr-â'shûn, *s.* Blows, beating.

**VERBOSE**, vêr-bôse', *a.* 472. Exuberant in words, prolix, tedious by multiplicity of words.

**VERBOSITY**, vêr-bôs-ê-te, *s.* Exuberance of words, much empty talk.

**VERDANT**, vêrdânt, *a.* Green.

**VERDERER**, vêrdêr-ûr, *s.* 555. An officer in the forest.

**VERDICT**, vêrdikt, *s.* The determination of the jury declared to the judge's declaration, decision, judgment, opinion.

**VERDIGRIS**, vêrdê-grês, *s.* 112. The rust of brass.

⚡ I have in this word corrected Dr Johnson, by comparing him with himself. If *Anbergis* is spelt without the final e, this letter certainly ought not to be in *Verdigris*, as both words derive their last syllable from exactly the same origin.

**VERDITURE**, vêrdê-tûre, *s.* The faintest and palest green.

**VERDURE**, vêrjûre, *s.* 461. 376. Green, green colour.

**VERDUROUS**, vêrjû-rûs, *a.* 314. Green, covered with green.

**VERECUND**, vêr-ê-kûnd, *a.* Modest, bashful. See *Fucund*.

**VERGE**, vêrje, *s.* A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean; the brink, the edge, the utmost border; in Law, verge is the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household.

**To VERGE**, vêrje, *v. n.* To tend, to bend downward.

**VERGER**, vêrjûr, *s.* 98. He who carries the mace before the dean.

**VERIDICAL**, vê-rîd-ê-kâl, *a.* Telling truth.

**VERIFICATION**, vêr-ê-fê-kâ'shûn, *s.* Confirmation by argument, evidence.

**To VERIFY**, vêr-ê-fi, *v. a.* To justify against the charge of falsehood, to confirm, to prove true.

**VERILY**, vêr-ê-lê, *ad.* In truth, certainly; with great confidence.

**VERISIMILAR**, vêr-ê-sîm-ê-lâr, *a.* 88. Probable, likely.

**VERISIMILITUDE**, vêr-ê-sîm-mîl-ê-tûde, } *s.*

**VERISIMILITY**, vêr-ê-sîm-mîl-ê-tê, } Probability, likelihood, resemblance of truth.

**VERITABLE**, vêr-ê-tâ-bl, *a.* 405. True, agreeable to fact.

**VERITY**, vêr-ê-tê, *s.* Truth, consonance to the reality of things; a true assertion; a true tenet; moral truth, agreement of the words with the thoughts.

**VERJUICE**, vêrjûs, *s.* Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples.

**VERMICELLI**, vêr-mê-tshêl-ê, *s.* A paste rolled and broken in the form of worms.

⚡ This word is perfectly Italian, and may be pardoned in irregularity, because, like several other foreign words, being confined to a small circle, they are so many exercises on the surface of the language, which disfigure without corrupting it.—See Principles, No. 338.

**VERMICULAR**, vêr-mîk'û-lâr, *a.* 88. Acting like a worm, continued from one part to another.

**To VERMICULATE**, vêr-mîk'û-lâte, *v. a.* To inlay, to work in chequer work.

**VERMICULATION**, vêr-mîk'û-lâ'shûn, *s.* Continuation of motion from one part to another.

**VERMICULE**, vêr-mê-kûle, *s.* A little grub.

**VERMICULOUS**, vêr-mîk'û-lûs, *a.* Full of grubs.

**VERMIFORM**, vêr-mê-fôrm, *a.* Having the shape of a worm.

**VERMIFUGE**, vêr-mê-fûdje, *s.* Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

**VERMIL**, vêr-mîl,

**VERMILION**, vêr-mîl'yûn, 113. } *s.*

nbr 167, nbt 163—túbe 171, bb 172, búll 173—ðil 299—póðnd 313—ðlin 466, This 469.

- The cochineal, a grub of a particular plant; factitious or native cinabar, sulphur mixed with mercury; any beautiful red colour.
- To VERMILION**, *vér-mil'ýún*, *v. a.* To die red.
- VERMIN**, *vér'mín*, *s.* 140. Any noxious animal.
- VERMINOUS**, *vér'mín-ús*, *a.* Tending to vermin, disposed to breed vermin.
- VERMIPAROUS**, *vér-mil'pá-rús*, *a.* Producing worms.
- VERNACULAR**, *vér-nák'ú-lár*, *a.* Native, of one's own country.
- VERNAL**, *vér'nál*, *a.* 88. Belonging to the spring.
- VERNANT**, *vér'nánt*, *s.* Flourishing as in the spring.
- VERSABILITY**, *vér-sá-bl'è-té*, }  
**VERSABLENESS**, *vér-sá-bl-nés*, } *s.*  
 Aptness to be turned or wound any way.
- VERSAL**, *vér'sál*, *a.* 88. A cant word for Universal; total, whole.
- VERSATILE**, *vér'sá-tíl*, *a.* 145. That may be turned round; changeable, variable; easily applied to a new task.
- VERSATILENESS**, *vér'sá-tíl-nés*, }  
**VERSATILITY**, *vér-sá-tíl-é-té*, } *s.*  
 The quality of being versatile.
- VERSE**, *vér'se*, *s.* A line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and number of feet; a section or paragraph of a book; poetry, lays, metrical language; a piece of poetry.
- To be VERSED**, *vérst*, *v. n.* 359. To be skilled in, to be acquainted with.
- VERSEMAN**, *vér'smán*, *s.* 88. A poet, a writer in verse.
- VERSIFICATION**, *vér-sé-fé-ká'shún*, *s.* The art or practice of making verses.
- VERSIFICATOR**, *vér-sé-fé-ká'túr*, }  
**VERSIFIER**, *vér'sé-fí-úr*, 183. } *s.*  
 A versifier, a maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry.
- To VERSIFY**, *vér'sé-fí*, *v. n.* To make verses.
- To VERSIFY**, *vér'sé-fí*, *v. a.* 183. To relate in verse.
- VERSION**, *vér'shún*, *s.* Change, transformation; change of direction; translation; the act of translating.
- VERT**, *vért*, *s.* Every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest.
- VERTEBRAL**, *vér'té-brál*, *a.* 88. Relating to the joints of the spine.
- VERTEBRE**, *vér'té-búr*, *s.* A joint of the back.
- ☞ This word is perfectly anglicised, and therefore ought to have its last syllable pronounced according to English analogy, like *centre*, *sceptre*, *mitre*, &c. See Principles, No. 416. There is a common mistake in the use of the Latin word from which this is derived, which it may not be improper to rectify. *Vertebra* is not unfrequently used to signify the whole collection of joints which form the back bone, while in reality it means only one of those joints; the plural is *vertebræ*, and this ought to be used for the whole spine, if we denominate it by a Latin word; but if we speak English, it ought to be *vertebræ*, and pronounced as if written *vertebours*.
- VERTEX**, *vér'téks*, *s.* Zenith, the point overhead; the top of a hill.
- VERTICAL**, *vér'té-kál*, *a.* 88. Placed in the zenith; placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.
- VERTICALITY**, *vér-té-kál-é-té*, *s.* The state of being in the zenith.
- VERTICALLY**, *vér'té-kál-é*, *ad.* In the zenith.
- VERTICITY**, *vér-tis-é-té*, *s.* The power of turning, circumvolution, rotation.
- VERTIGINOUS**, *vér-tidjín-ús*, *a.* Turning round, rotary; giddy.
- VERTIGO**, *vér'tí-gó*, *vér-té-gó*, or *vér'té-gó*, *s.* 112. A giddiness, a sense of turning in the head.
- ☞ This word is exactly under the same predicament as *serpens* and *lentigo*. If we pronounce it learnedly, we

must place the accent in the first manner, 563. If we pronounce it modishly, and wish to smack of the French or Italian, we must adopt the second; but if we follow the genuine English analogy, we must pronounce it in the last manner. See Principles, No. 112.

The authorities for the first pronunciation are, Mr Elphinston, Mr Sheridan, Bailey, and Entick; for the second, Dr Kenrick, Mr Nares, Mr Scott, and W. Johnston; and for the third, Dr Johnson, Dr Ash, Mr Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, and Fenning. This too was Swift's pronunciation, as we see by Dr Johnson's quotation.

"And that old vertigo in's head,  
 Will never leave him till he's dead."

In this word we see the tendency of the accent to its true centre in its own language. *Vertigo* with the accent on the *i*, and that pronounced long as in *title*, has so Latin a sound that we scarcely think we are speaking English: this makes us the more readily give into the foreign sound of *i*, as in *fatigue*. This sound a correct English ear is soon weary of, and settles at last with the accent on the first syllable, with the *i* sounded as in *indigo*, *portico*, &c.



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

måt 95—plne 105, pin 107—nó 162, möve 161,

becoming a part of the language. As a college is founded in London for studying the diseases to which that useful animal, the horse, is liable, the name of *Veterinary College* must come into general use, and ought therefore to have place in our dictionaries. Ash is the only lexicographer who has it.

**To VEX**, véks, v. a. To plague, to torment, to harass; to disturb, to disquiet; to trouble with slight provocations.

**VEXTION**, vék-sá'shún, s. The act of troubling; the state of being troubled, uneasiness, sorrow; the cause of trouble or uneasiness; an act of harassing by law; a slight teasing trouble.

**VEXTIOUS**, vék-sá'shús, a. 314. Afflictive, troublesome, causing trouble; full of trouble, full of uneasiness, teasing, slightly, troublesome.

**VEXTIOUSLY**, vék-sá'shús-lé, ad. Troublesomely, uneasily.

**VEXTIOUSNESS**, vék-sá'shús-nés, s. Troublesomeness, uneasiness.

**VEKER**, véks'úr, s. 98. He who vexes.

**UGLILY**, úg'lé-lé, ad. Filthily, with deformity.

**UGLINESS**, úg'lé-nés, s. Deformity, contrariety to beauty; turpitude, loathsomeness, moral depravity.

**UGLY**, úg'lé, a. Deformed, offensive to the sight, contrary to beautiful.

**VIAL**, ví'ál, s. 88. A small bottle.

**VIAND**, ví'ánd, s. 88. Food, meat dressed.

**VIATICUM**, ví-át'é-kúm, s. 116. Provision for a journey; the last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its departure.

**To VIBRATE**, víbráte, v. a. 91. To brandish, to move to and fro with quick motion; to make to quiver.

**To VIBRATE**, víbráte, v. n. To play up and down, or to and fro; to quiver.

**VIBRATION**, ví-brá'shún, s. 138. The act of moving, or being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns.

**VIBRATORY**, víbrá-túr-é, s. Vibrating continually. *For the sound of the a, see Domestic; and for the accent, see Principles, No. 512.*

**VICAR**, vík'úr, s. 88. 138. The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice; one who performs the functions of another, a substitute.

**VICARAGE**, vík'úr-lóje, s. 90. The benefice of a vicar.

**VICARIAL**, ví-ká'r-é-ál, a. Belonging to a vicar.

**VICARIOUS**, ví-ká'r-é-ús, a. 138. Deputed, delegated, acting in the place of another.

**VICARSHIP**, vík'úr-shíp, s. The office of a vicar.

**VICE**, víse, s. The course of action opposite to virtue; a fault, an offence; the fool, or punchinello of old shows; a kind of small iron press with screws, used by workmen; gripe, grasp.

**VICE**, víse, s. This word is the ablative case of the Latin word *vicis*, and is used in composition for one who performs, in his stead, the office of a superior, or who has the second rank in command; as, a Viceroys, a Vicechancellor.

*For* This word is somewhat similar to the prefix *male*, in *malecontent*, *malepractice*, &c. and seems to strengthen the reasons given under those words for pronouncing the first vowel long.

**To VICE**, víse, v. a. To draw. Obsolete.

**VICADMIRAL**, víse-ád'mé-rál, s. The second commander of a fleet; and a naval officer of the second rank.

**VICADMIRALTY**, víse-ád'mé-rál-té, s. The office of a vicadmiral.

**VICAGENT**, víse-ájént, s. One who acts in the place of another.

**VICED**, víst, a. 359. Vicious, corrupt.

**VICERENT**, víse-jér'ént, s. A lieutenant, one who is entrusted with the power of the superior.

**VICERGENCY**, víse-jér'ént-sé, s. The office of a vicerent, lieutenant, deputed power.

**VICECHANCELLOR**, víse-tshán'sél-lúr, s. The second magistrate of the universities.

**VICEROY**, víse-róé, s. He who governs in place of the king with regal authority.

**VICEROYALTY**, víse-róé-ál-té, s. Dignity of a viceroys.

**VICINITY**, víse-sín'é-té, or ví-sín'é-té, s. 138. Nearness, state of being near; neighbourhood.

**VICINAGE**, ví'sín-lóje, s. 90. Neighbourhood, place adjoining.

**VICINAL**, ví'sé-nál, 138. } a.

**VICINE**, ví'síne, } a.

Near, neighbouring.

*For* the propriety of placing the accent on the first syllable of *vicinal*, see *Medicinal*.

**VICIOUS**, vísh'ús, a. Devoted to vice, not addicted to virtue.—See *Vitious*.

**VICISSITUDE**, vé-sís'é-túde, or ví-sís'é-túde, s. 138. Regular change, return of the same things in the same succession; revolution, change.

**VICTIM**, vík'tím, s. A sacrifice, something slain for a sacrifice; something destroyed.

**VICTOR**, vík'túr, s. 166. Conqueror, vanquisher, he who gains the advantage in any contest.

**VICTORIOUS**, vík-tó'r-é-ús, a. Conquering, having obtained conquest, superior in contest; producing conquest; betokening conquest.

**VICTORIOUSLY**, vík-tó'r-é-ús-lé, ad. With conquest, successfully, triumphantly.

**VICTORIOUSNESS**, vík-tó'r-é-ús-nés, s. The state or quality of being victorious.

**VICTORY**, vík'túr-é, s. 557. Conquest, success in contest, triumph.

**VICTRESS**, vík'trés, s. A female that conquers. See *Tutores*.

**VICTUAL**, ví'tl, } s. 405.

**VICTUALS**, ví'tlz, } s. 405.

Provision of food, stores for the support of life, ment.

*For* This corruption, like most others, has terminated in the generation of a new word; for no solemnity will allow of pronouncing this word as it is written. *Victuals* appeared to Swift so contrary to the real sound, that in some of his manuscript remarks which I have seen, he spells the word *vittles*. This compliance with sound, however, is full of mischief to language, and ought not to be indulged.—See *Skeptick*, and *Principles*, No. 350.

**To VICTUAL**, ví'tl, v. a. To store with provision for food.

**VICTUALER**, ví'tl-úr, s. One who provides victuals.

**VIDELICET**, vé-dé'l'é-sét, ad. To wit, that is; generally written *Viz*.

*For* This is a long-winded word from a short explanation, and its contraction, *Viz*, a frightful anomaly, which ought never to be pronounced as it is written; the adverb *namely* ought to be used instead of both; and where it is not, ought in reading always to be substituted for them.

**To VIE**, ví, v. a. 276. To show or practise in competition.

**To VIE**, ví, v. n. To contest, to contend.

**To VIEW**, vív, v. a. 286. To survey, to look on; by way of examination; to see, to perceive by the eye.

**VIEW**, vív, s. Prospect, sight, power of beholding; act of seeing; sight, eye; survey, examination by the eye; intellectual survey; space that may be taken in by the eye, reach of sight; appearance, show; display, exhibition to sight or mind; prospect of interest; intention, design.

**VIEWLESS**, vív'lés, a. Unseen.

**VIGIL**, víd'jíl, s. Watch, devotion performed in the customary hours of rest; a fast kept before a holiday, service used on the night before a holiday; watch forbearance of sleep.—See *Drama*.

**VIGILANCE**, víd'jíl-ánse, } s. 88.

**VIGILANCY**, víd'jíl-án-sé, } s. 88.

Forbearance of sleep; watchfulness, circumspection, incessant care; guard, watch.

lör 167, nôt 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—Ûll 299—pöund 313—thin 466, THIS 469.

**VIGILANT**, viðjil-ánt, *a.* 88. Watchful, circum-spect, diligent, attentive.

**VIGILANTLY**, viðjil-ánt-lé, *ad.* Watchfully, attentively, circum-spectly.

**VIGNETTE**, vínyét, *s.* Ornamental flowers or figures placed by printers at the beginning or end of chapters, sometimes emblematical of the subject.

**VIGOROUS**, vígúr-ús, *a.* 314. Forcible, not weakened, full of strength and life.—See *Vaporar*.

**VIGOROUSLY**, vígúr-ús-lé, *ad.* With force, forcibly.

**VIGOROUSNESS**, vígúr-ús-nés, *s.* Force, strength.

**VIGOUR**, vígúr, *s.* 314. Force, strength; mental force, intellectual ability; energy, efficacy.

**VILE**, víle, *a.* Base, mean, worthless, sordid, despicable; morally impure, wicked.

**VILELY**, vílélé, *ad.* Basely, meanly, shamefully.

**VILENESS**, vílénés, *s.* Baseness, meanness, despicableness; moral or intellectual baseness.

**To VILIFY**, víl'é-fl, *v. a.* 183. To debase, to defame, to make contemptible.

**VILLA**, víllá, *s.* 92. A country seat.

**VILLAGE**, vílládjé, *s.* 90. A small collection of houses, less than a town.

**VILLAGER**, vílládjúr, *s.* 98. An inhabitant of a village.

**VILLAGERY**, vílládjúr-é, *s.* District of villages.

**VILLAIN**, víllán, *s.* 208. One who held by a base tenure; a wicked wretch.

**VILLANAGE**, víllán-ádjé, *s.* 90. The state of a villain, base servitude; baseness, infamy.

**To VILLANIZE**, víllán-íze, *v. a.* To debase, to degrade.

**VILLANOUS**, víllán-ús, *a.* Base, vile, wicked; sorry.

**VILLANOUSLY**, víllán-ús-lé, *ad.* Wickedly, basely.

**VILLANOUSNESS**, víllán-ús-nés, *s.* Baseness, wickedness.

**VILLANY**, víllán-é, *s.* Wickedness, baseness, depravity; a wicked action, a crime.

¶ In this tribe of words we find a manifest difference between the simple *villain* and the compounds *villany*, *villanous*, &c. Dr Johnson tells us, these words are derived from the French *villain*, or the low Latin *villanus*. Sometimes we find the word in question written *villanny*; and it is certain, that it either ought to be written so from the old French *villonnée*, with double *l* and double *n*, or from the modern French with these letters single; or if we must form it from our own word *villain*, (which we seldom choose to do if we can discover the most remote relation to other languages,) in this case, I say, we ought, according to our own analogy, to spell the word *villainy*.

**VILLATICK**, víllátík, *a.* 509. Belonging to villages.

**VILLI**, víllí, *s.* In Anatomy, are the same as fibres; and in Botany, small hairs like the grains of plush or shag.

**VILLOUS**, víllús, *a.* 314. Shaggy, rough.

**VIMINEOUS**, vé-min'é-ús, or ví-min'é-ús, *a.* 138. Made of twigs.

**VINCIBLE**, vín'sé-bl, *a.* 405. Conquerable, superable.

**VINCIBLENESS**, vín'sé-bl-nés, *s.* Liableness to be overcome.

**VINDEMIAL**, vín-dé-mé-ál, *a.* 88. Belonging to a vintage.

**To VINDICATE**, vín-dé-káte, *v. a.* 91. To justify, to support, to maintain; to revenge, to avenge; to assert, to claim with efficacy; to clear, to protect.

**VINDICATION**, vín-dé-ká'shún, *s.* Defence, assertion, justification.

**VINDICATIVE**, vín-dé-ká-tív, *a.* 512. Revengeful, given to revenge.

**VINDICATOR**, vín-dé-ká-túr, *s.* 521. One who vindicates, an assertor.

**VINDICATORY**, vín-dé-ká-túr-é, *a.* 512. Puni-

tory, performing the office of vengeance; defensory, justificatory.

**VINDICTIVE**, vín-dík'tív, *a.* Given to revenge, revengeful.

**VINE**, víne, *s.* The plant that bears the grape.

**VINEGAR**, vín'né-gúr, *s.* 88. Wine grown sour; any thing really or metaphorically sour.

**VINEYARD**, vín'yérd, *s.* 91. 515. A ground planted with vines.

**VINOUS**, vínús, *a.* 314. Having the qualities of wine, consisting of wine.

**VINTAGE**, vín'tidje, *s.* 90. The produce of the vine for the year, the time in which grapes are gathered.

**VINTAGER**, vín'tá-júr, *s.* He who gathers the vintage.

**VINTNER**, vínt'núr, *s.* 98. One who sells wine.

**VIOL**, víól, *s.* 166. A stringed instrument of musick.

**VIOLABLE**, víó-lá-bl, *a.* 405. Such as may be violated or hurt.

**To VIOLATE**, víó-láte, *v. a.* 91. To injure, to hurt; to infringe, to break any thing venerable; to injure by irreverence; to ravish, to deflower.

**VIOLATION**, ví-ó-lá'shún, *s.* 170. Infringement or injury of something sacred; rape, the act of deflowering.

**VIOLATOR**, ví-ó-lá-túr, *s.* 521. One who injures or infringes something sacred; a ravisher.

**VIOLENCE**, víó-lénse, *s.* 170. Force, strength applied to any purpose; an attack, an assault, a murder; outrage, unjust force; eagerness, vehemence; injury, infringement; forcible defloration.

**VIOLENT**, víó-lént, *a.* 287. Forcible, acting with strength; produced or continued by force; not natural, but brought by force; unjustly assulant, murderous; unseasonably vehement; extorted, not voluntary.

**VIOLENTLY**, víó-lént-lé, *ad.* With force, forcibly, vehemently.

**VIOLET**, víó-lét, *s.* 170. 287. A flower.

**VIOLIN**, ví-ó-lín, *s.* 523. A fiddle, a stringed instrument of musick.

**VIOLIST**, víó-líst, *s.* A player on the viol.

**VIOLONCELLO**, vé-ó-lón-tshél'ó, *s.* 588. A stringed instrument of musick.

**VIPER**, vípúr, *s.* 98. A serpent of that species which brings its young alive; any thing mischievous.

**VIPERINE**, vípúr-íne, *a.* 49. Belonging to a viper.

**VIPEROUS**, vípúr-ús, *a.* 314. Having the qualities of a viper.

**VIRAGO**, vé-rá'gó, or ví-rá'gó, *s.* 138. A female warrior, a woman with the qualities of a man.—See *Lumbago*.

**VIRELAY**, vír'é-lá, *s.* A sort of little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes and short verses.

**VIRENT**, vír'ént, *a.* Green, not faded.

**VIRGE**, vérje, *s.* 108. A dean's mace.

**VIRGIN**, vérjín, *s.* 108. A maid, a woman unacquainted with man; a woman not a mother; any thing untouched or unmingled; the sign of the zodiac in which the sun is in August.

¶ See the delicate sound of the first *i* in this word illustrated, Principles, No. 101.

**VIRGIN**, vérjín, *a.* 237. Befitting a virgin, suitable to a virgin, maidenly.

**VIRGINAL**, vérjín-ál, *a.* 88. Maiden, maidenly, pertaining to a virgin.

**VIRGINAL**, vérjín-ál, *s.* More usually *Virginals*. A musical instrument so called because used by young ladies.

**VIRGINITY**, vér-jín'é-té, *s.* Maidenhead, unacquaintance with man.

**VIRIL**, víril, *s.* 140. Belonging to a man.

**VIRILITY**, ví-ríl'é-té, or vé-ríl'é-té, *s.* 138. Manhood, character of a man; power of procreation.

359. Fête 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81,—mé 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

**VIRTU**, vër-tôô, *s.* A taste for the elegant arts, and curiosities of nature.

**VIRTUAL**, vër'tshù-ál, *a.* 88. Having the efficacy without the sensible part.

**VIRTUALITY**, vër'tshù-ál-é-té, *s.* Efficacy.

**VIRTUALLY**, vër'tshù-ál-é, *ad.* In effect, though not formally.

**VIRTUE**, vër'tshù, *s.* 108. 461. Moral goodness; a particular moral excellence; medicinal quality; medicinal efficacy; efficacy, power; acting power; secret agency, efficacy; bravery, valour; excellence, that which gives excellence; one of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.

Dr Hill published in a pamphlet a petition from the letters *I* and *U* to David Garrick, esq. both complaining of terrible grievances imposed upon them by that great actor, who frequently banished them from their proper stations; as in the word *virtue*, which they said he converted into *virtue*; and in the word *ungrateful* he displaced the *u*, and made it *ingrateful*, to the great prejudice of the said letters. To this complaint, Garrick replied in the following epigram.

"If it is, as you say, that I've injur'd a letter,  
I'll change my note soon, and I hope for the better:  
May the right use of letters, as well as of men,  
Hereafter be fix'd by the tongue and the pen.  
Must devoutly I wish they may both have their due,  
And that I may be never mistaken for *U*."

*Murphy's Life of Garrick.*

**VIRTUELESS**, vër'tshù-lès, *a.* Wanting virtue, deprived of virtue; not having efficacy, without operating qualities.

**VIRTUOSO**, vër-tôô-ô'sô, *s.* A man skilled in antique or natural curiosities; a man studious of painting, statuary, or architecture. The plural of this word is written *virtuosi*, and pronounced *vir-too-ose*.

**VIRTUOUS**, vër'tshù-ús, *a.* 463. Morally good; chaste; done in consequence of moral goodness; efficacious, powerful; having wonderful or eminent properties; having medicinal qualities.

**VIRTUOUSLY**, vër'tshù-ús-lé, *ad.* In a virtuous manner.

**VIRTUOUSNESS**, vër'tshù-ús-nès, *s.* The state or character of being virtuous.

**VIRULENCE**, vir'ù-lènse, } *s.* 110.

**VIRULENCY**, vir'ù-lèn-sé, }  
Mental poison, malignity, acrimony of temper, bitterness.

**VIRULENT**, vir'ù-lènt, *a.* 110. Poisonous, venomous; poisoned in the mind, bitter, malignant.

**VIRULENTLY**, vir'ù-lènt-lé, *ad.* Malignantly, with bitterness.

**VISAGE**, viz'idge, *s.* 90. Face, countenance, look.

**To VISCERATE**, vis'sé-ráte, *v. a.* To embowel, to extenterate.

**VISCID**, vis'sid, *a.* Glutinous, tenacious.

**VISCIDITY**, vè-sid-é-té, *s.* 138. Glutinousness, tenacity, ropiness; glutinous concretion.

**VISCOSITY**, vis-kôs-é-té, *s.* Glutinousness, tenacity, a glutinous substance.

**VISCOUNT**, víkôúnt, *s.* 458. A nobleman next in degree to an earl.

**VISCOUNTESS**, víkôúnt-ès, *s.* The lady of a viscount.

**VISCOUS**, vis'kús, *a.* 314. Glutinous, sticky, tenacious.

**VISIBILITY**, viz-é-bil-é-té, *s.* The state or quality of being perceptible by the eye; state of being apparent, or openly discoverable.

**VISIBLE**, viz-é-bl, *a.* 405. Perceptible by the eye; discovered to the eye; apparent, open, conspicuous.

**VISIBLNESS**, viz-é-bl-nès, *s.* State or quality of being visible.

**VISIBLY**, viz-é-blé, *ad.* In a manner perceptible by the eye.

**VISION**, vizh'ün, *s.* 451. Sight, the faculty of seeing; the act of seeing; a supernatural appearance, a spectre, a phantom; a dream, something shown in a dream.

**VISIONARY**, vizh'ün-à-ré, *a.* Affected by phantoms, disposed to receive impressions on the imagination; imaginary, not real, seen in a dream.

**VISIONARY**, vizh'ün-à-ré, *s.* One whose imagination is disturbed.

**To VISIT**, viz'ít, *v. a.* To go to see, to send good or evil judicially; to salute with a present; to come to survey with judicial authority.

**To VISIT**, viz'ít, *v. n.* To keep up the intercourse of ceremonial salutations at the houses of each other.

**VISIT**, viz'ít, *s.* The act of going to see another.

**VISITABLE**, viz-é-tá-bl, *a.* 405. Liable to be visited.

**VISITANT**, viz-é-tánt, *s.* 88. One who goes to see another.

**VISITATION**, viz-é-tá'shün, *s.* The act of visiting; objects of visits; judicial visit or perambulation; judicial evil sent by God; communication of divine love.

**VISITATORIAL**, viz-é-tá-tó-ré-ál, *a.* Belonging to a judicial visitor.

**VISITER**, viz'ít-túr, *s.* 98. One who comes to another; an occasional judge.

**VISIVE**, vís'iv, *a.* 140. 457. 428. Formed in the act of seeing.

**VISOR**, viz'úr, *s.* 166. A mask used to disfigure and disguise.

**VISOURED**, viz'úrd, *a.* 359. Masked.

**VISTA**, vístá, *s.* 92. View, prospect through an avenue.

**VISUAL**, vizh'ù-ál, *a.* 451. Used in sight, exercising the power of sight.

**VITAL**, vítál, *a.* 88. Contributing to life, necessary to life; relating to life; containing life; being the seat of life; so disposed as to live; essential, chiefly necessary.

**VITALITY**, ví-tál-é-té, *s.* Power of subsisting in life.

**VITALLY**, vítál-é, *ad.* In such a manner as to give life.

**VITALS**, vítáls, *s.* Parts essential to life.

**To VITIATE**, vish'é-áte, *v. a.* To deprave, to spoil, to make less pure.

**VITIATION**, vish-é-á'shün, *s.* Depravation, corruption.

**VITIOUS**, vish'ús, *a.* 461. Corrupt, wicked, opposite to virtuous; corrupt, having physical ill qualities.

**VITIOUSLY**, vish'ús-lé, *ad.* Not virtuously, corruptly.

**VITIOUSNESS**, vish'ús-nès, *s.* Corruptness, state of being vitious.

**VITREOUS**, vit'rè-ús, *a.* Glassy; consisting of glass, resembling glass.

**VITREOUSNESS**, vit'rè-ús-nès, *s.* Resemblance of glass.

**VITRIFICABLE**, vé-triffé-ká-bl, *a.* Convertible into glass.

**To VITRIFICATE**, vé-triffé-káte, *v. a.* To change into glass.

**VITRIFICATION**, vit-trè-fé-ká'shün, *s.* Production of glass, act of changing, or state of being changed into glass.

**To VITRIFY**, vit'rè-fl, *v. a.* 183. To change into glass.

**To VITRIFY**, vit'rè-fl, *v. n.* To become glass.

**VITRIOL**, vit'rè-ül, *s.* 166. Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallic matter with the foessil acid salt.

**VITRIOLATE**, vit'rè-ó-láte, } *a.*

**VITRIOLATED**, vit'rè-ó-lá-téd, }  
Impregnated with vitriol, consisting of vitriol.

**VITRIOLICK**, vit-rè-ó-lik, } *a.*

**VITRIOLOUS**, vit-trí-ó-lús, }  
Resembling vitriol, containing vitriol

**VITULINE**, v'ítshù-íline, *a.* 119. Belonging to a calf.

167, nôt 163—tûbe 171, túb 172, búl 173—šil 299—pônd 313—thin 466, THIS 469.

- VITUPERABLE**, vé-tû'pér-á-bl, or vi-tû'pér-á-bl, a 138. 405. Blame-worthy.  
**To VITUPERATE**, vé-tû'pér-á-te, or vi-tû'pér-á-te, v. a. 138. To blame, to censure.
- VITUPERATION**, vé-tû'pér-á'shún, or vi-tû'pér-á'shún, s. Blame, censure.
- VIVACIOUS**, vé-vá'shús, or vi-vá'shús, a. 138. Long-lived; sprightly, gay, active, lively.
- VIVACIOUSNESS**, vé-vá'shús-nés, or vi-vá'shús-nés, 138. } s.
- VIVACITY**, vé-vás-é-té, or vi-vás-é-té, } s.  
 Liveliness, sprightliness; longevity, length of life; power of living.
- VIVID**, vív'íd, a. 544. Lively, quick, striking; sprightly, active.
- VIVIDLY**, vív'íd-lé, ad. With life, with quickness, with strength.
- VIVIDNESS**, vív'íd-nés, s. Life, vigour; quickness.
- To VIVIFICATE**, vi-víffé-ká-te, v. a. 138. To make alive, to inform with life, to animate; to recover from such a change of a form as seems to destroy the properties.
- VIVIFICATION**, vív-é-fé-ká'shún, s. The act of giving life.
- VIVIFICK**, vl-víff'ík, a. 138, 509. Giving life, making alive.
- To VIVIFY**, vív'íf-í, v. a. 183. To make alive, to animate, to endue with life.
- VIVIPAROUS**, vi-víp'pá-rús, a. 138. Bringing the young alive, opposed to Oviparous.
- VIXEN**, vík'sn, s. 103. Vixen is the name of a she-fox, and applied to a woman, whose nature is thereby compared to a she-fox.
- VIZARD**, víz'úrd, s. 88. A mask used for disguise.
- VIZIER**, víz'y'íre, s. The prime minister of the Turkish empire.
- ULCER**, úl'súr, s. 98. A sore of continuance, not a new wound.
- To ULCERATE**, úl'súr-á-te, v. a. To disease with sores.
- ULCERATION**, úl-súr-á'shún, s. The act of breaking into ulcers; ulcer, sore.
- ULCEROUS**, úl'súr-ús, a. 555. Afflicted with sores.
- ULCEROUSNESS**, úl'súr-ús-nés, s. The state of being ulcerous.
- ULCERED**, úl'súrd, a. 359. Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.
- ULIGINOUS**, ú-lídjín-ús, a. Slimy, muddy.
- ULTIMATE**, úl'té-mát, a. 91. Intended in the last resort.
- ULTIMATELY**, úl'té-mát-lé, ad. In the last consequence.
- ULTIMITY**, úl-tím'í-é-té, s. The last stage, the last consequence.
- ULTRAMARINE**, úl-trá-má-réén', s. 112. One of the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calcination from the stone called lapis lazuli.
- ULTRAMARINE**, úl-trá-má-réén', a. 112. Being beyond the sea, foreign.
- ULTRAMONTANE**, úl-trá-món'táne, a. Being beyond the mountains.
- ULTRAMUNDANE**, úl-trá-mún'dáne, a. Being beyond the world.
- UMBEL**, úm'bél, s. In Botany, the extremity of a stalk or branch divided into several pediments or rays, beginning from the same point, and opening so as to form an inverted cone.
- UMBELLATED**, úm'bél-lá-téd, a. In Botany, is said of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels.
- UMBELLIFEROUS**, úm-bél-líffér-ús, a. 518. Used of plants that bear many flowers, growing upon many footstalks.
- UMBER**, úm'búr, s. 98. A colour; a fish. The umber and grayling differ in nothing but their names.
- UMBERED**, úm'búrd, a. 359. Shaded, clouded.
- UMBILICAL**, úm-bíl'é-kál, a. Belonging to the navel.
- UMBLES**, úm'bíz, s. 405. A deer's entrails.
- UMBO**, úm'bó, s. The point or prominent part of a buckler.
- UMBRAGE**, úm'brídjé, s. 90. Shade, screen of trees; shadow, appearance; resentment, offence, suspicion of injury.
- UMBRAGEOUS**, úm-brá'jé-ús, a. Shady, yielding shade.
- UMBRAGEOUSNESS**, úm-brá'jé-ús-nés, s. Shadiness.
- UMBRATILE**, úm'brá-tíl, a. 145. Being in the shade.
- UMBREL**, úm'brél, } s.  
**UMBRELLA**, úm-bréllá, } s.
- A screen used in hot countries to keep off the sun, and in others to bear off the rain.
- UMBERSITY**, úm-brós-é-té, s. Shadiness, exclusion of light.
- UMPIRAGE**, úm'pé-rídjé, s. 90. Arbitration, friendly decision of a controversy.
- UMPIRE**, úm'píre, s. 140. An arbitrator, one who, as a common friend, decides disputes.
- ¶ This word, says Johnson, *Minsheu*, with great applause from Skinner, derives from *un pere*, in French, a father. But whatever may be its derivation, one should think, in pronunciation, it ought to class with *empire*; and yet we find our orthoepists considerably divided in the sound of the last syllable of both these words.
- Dr Kenrick, Mr Scott, W. Johnston, and Mr Perry, rhyme it with *fire*; but Mr Sheridan and Buchanan, with the first of *pyr-a-mid*.
- Mr Sheridan and W. Johnstone rhyme it with *fire*; but Mr Perry, Mr Scott, and Buchanan, with *fair*; and Dr Kenrick with the first of *pyr-a-mid*.
- Amidst this variety and inconsistency we find a preponderancy to the long sound of *i*, as in *fire*; and this, in my opinion, is the most eligible.
- Rampire* and *vampire* follow the same analogy; and *satire* and *sampire* may be looked on as irregular.
- UN**, ún. A negative particle much used in composition. It is placed almost at will before adjectives and adverbs.
- ¶ Mr Mason has very justly observed, that "one uniform effect is not always created by *un* prefixed. The word *unexpressed* (as used by both Shakspeare and Milton) is not barely made negative by the composition, but it is also changed from *active* to *passive*." To these observations we may add, that Shakspeare and Milton's use of *unexpressed* for *unexpressible* or *inexpressible*, is very licentious, and ought not to be followed. The Latin preposition *in*, and the English *un*, are sufficiently ambiguous, without such unmeaning licenses, which were introduced when the language was less studied, and perhaps merely to help out a hobbling line in poetry. The Latin preposition *in* is negative in *inensibile*, and what is directly opposite to it, is intensive in *inflammatorij*. The English preposition *un* is privative in *untried*; and if I may be allowed the word, *retroactive* in *undo*; a stick which has been bent, may, when made straight, be said to be unbent; but if it was previously straight, we cannot so properly say it is unbent, as that it is *not bent*.—See *Unprincipled*.
- UNDAshed**, ún-á-básh't, a. 359. Not shamed nor confused by modesty.
- UNABLE**, ún-á-bl, a. 405. Not having ability, weak, impotent.
- UNABOLISHED**, ún-á-ból'sht, a. Not repealed remaining in force.
- UNACCEPTABLE**, ún-ák'sé'p-tá-bl, a. Not pleasing, not such as is well received.
- UNACCEPTABLENESS**, ún-ák'sé'p-tá-bl-nés, s. State of not pleasing.—See *Acceptable*.
- UNACCESSIBLENESS**, ún-ák-sés'sé-bl-nés, s. State of not being to be attained or approached.
- UNACCOMMODATED**, ún-ák-kóm'mó-dá-téd, a. Unfurnished with external convenience.
- UNACCOMPANIED**, ún-ák-kóm'pá-ní'd a. 288. Not attended.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mê 93, mét 95—pine 105, pîn 107—nô 162, môve 164,
- UNACCOMPLISHED, ün-äk-kôm'plisht, *a.* 359. Unfinished, incomplete.
- UNACCOUNTABLE, ün-äk-kôûn'tâ-bl, *a.* 405. Not explicable, not to be solved by reason; not reducible to rule; not subject, not controlled.
- UNACCOUNTABLY, ün-äk-kôûn'tâ-blê, *ad.* Strangely.
- UNACCURATE, ün-äk-kù-rât, *a.* 91. Not exact; properly *Inaccurate*.
- UNACCUSTOMED, ün-äk-kûs'tûmd, *a.* Not used, not habituated; new, not usual.
- UNACKNOWLEDGED, ün-äk-nô'mîdjâ, *a.* 328. 359. Not owned.
- UNACQUAINTANCE, ün-äk-kwân'tânse, *s.* Want of familiarity.
- UNACQUAINTED, ün-äk-kwân'têd, *a.* Not known, unusual, not familiarly known; not having familiar knowledge.
- UNACTIVE, ün-äk'tiv, *a.* Not brisk, not lively; having no employment; not busy, not diligent; having no efficacy; more properly *Inactive*.
- UNADMIRÉD, ün-âd-mîrd', *a.* 359. Not regarded with honour.
- UNADORED, ün-â-dôrd', *a.* 359. Not worshipped.
- UNADVISED, ün-âd-vîzd', *a.* 359. Imprudent, indiscreet; done without due thought, rash.
- UNADULTERATED, ün-â-dûl'tûr-â-têd, *a.* 359. Genuine; not counterfeit; having no base mixture.
- UNAFFECTED, ün-âf-fek'têd, *a.* Real, not hypocritical; free from affectation; open, candid, sincere; not formed by too rigid observation of rules; not moved; not touched.
- UNAFFECTING, ün-âf-fek'tîng, *a.* 410. Not pathetic, not moving the passions.
- UNAIDED, ün-â-dêd, *a.* Not assisted, not helped.
- UNALIENABLE, ün-âl-ê-yên-â-bl, *a.* 113. Not alienable, not transferrable.
- UNALLIED, ün-âl-lîd', *a.* 283. Having no powerful relation; having no common nature, not congenial.
- UNALTERABLE, ün-âlt'r-â-bl, *a.* Incapable of being altered.
- UNANIMOUS, yû-nân-ê-mûs, *a.* Being of one mind, agreeing in design or opinion.
- UNANointed, ün-â-nôin'têd, *a.* Not anointed; not prepared for death by extreme unction.
- UNANSWERABLE, ün-ân-sûr-â-bl, *a.* Not to be refuted.
- UNANSWERED, ün-ân-sûrd, *a.* Not opposed by a reply; not confuted; not suitably returned.
- UNAPPALLED, ün-âp-pâwld', *a.* Not daunted, not impressed by fear.
- UNAPPEASABLE, ün-âp-pé-zâ-bl, *a.* Not to be pacified, implacable.
- UNAPREHENSIVE, ün-âp-prê-hên'siv, *a.* Not intelligent, not ready of conception; not suspecting.
- UNAPPROACHED, ün-âp-prôts'hêd, *a.* 359. Inaccessible.
- UNAPPROVED, ün-âp-prôd'vâ, *a.* 359. Not approved.
- UNAPT, ün-âpt', *a.* Dull, not apprehensive; not ready, not propense; unfit, not qualified; improper, unfit, unsuitable.
- UNAPTNESS, ün-âpt'nês, *s.* Unfitness, unsuitableness; dunness, want of apprehension; unreadiness, disqualification, want of propension.
- UNARGUED, ün-ârgûde, *a.* 359. Not disputed; not censured.
- UNARMED, ün-ârm'd', *a.* 359. Having no armour, having no weapons.
- UNARTFUL, ün-ârt'fûl, *a.* Having no art or cunning; wanting skill.
- UNASKED, ün-âskt', *a.* 359. Not sought by solicitation.
- UNASPIRING, ün-âs-pî'ring, *a.* Not ambitious.
- UNASSAILED, ün-âs-sâld', *a.* Not attacked, not assaulted.
- UNASSISTED, ün-âs-sîs'têd, *a.* Not helped.
- UNASSISTING, ün-âs-sîs'tîng, *a.* Giving no help.
- UNASSURED, ün-âsh-ûrd', *a.* 359. Not confident; not to be trusted.
- UNATTAINABLE, ün-ât-tâ'nâ-bl, *a.* Not to be gained or obtained, being out of reach.
- UNATTAINABLENESS, ün-ât-tâ'nâ-bl-nês, *s.* State of being out of reach.
- UNATTEMPTED, ün-ât-têmp'têd, *a.* Untried, not essayed.
- UNATTENDED, ün-ât-tênd'êd, *a.* Having no routine or attendants.
- UNAVAILABLE, ün-â-vâ'lâ-bl, *a.* Useless, vain with respect to any purpose.
- UNAVAILING, ün-â-vâ'lîng, *a.* 410. Useless, vain.
- UNAVOIDABLE, ün-â-vôld'â-bl, *a.* Inevitable, not to be shunned.
- UNAVOIDÉD, ün-â-vôld'êd, *a.* Inevitable.
- UNAUTHORISED, ün-âw'thûr-lîzd, *a.* Not supported by authority, not properly commissioned.
- UNAWARE, ün-â-wâre', 524. } *ad.*  
UNAWARES, ün-â-wâr', } Without previous meditation; unexpectedly, when it is not thought of, suddenly.
- UNAWED, ün-âw'd', *a.* 359. Unrestrained by fear or reverence.
- UNBACKED, ün-bâkt', *a.* 359. Not tamed, not taught to bear the rider; not countenanced, not aided. *To UNBAR, ün-bâr', v. a.* To open by removing the bars; to unbolt.
- UNBARBED, ün-bârb'd, *a.* Not shaven.
- UNBATTERED, ün-bât'tûrd, *a.* Not injured by blows.
- UNBEATEN, ün-bê'tn, *a.* Not treated with blows; not trodden.
- UNBECOMING, ün-bê-kûm'îng, *a.* Indecent, unsuitable, indecorous.
- To UNBED, ün-bêd', v. a.* To raise from a bed.
- UNBEFITTING, ün-bê-flî'tîng, *a.* Not becoming, not suitable.
- UNBEGOT, ün-bê-gôt', } *a.*  
UNBEGOTTEN, ün-bê-gôt'tn, } Eternal, without generation; not yet generated.
- UNBELIEF, ün-bê-léêf, *s.* Incredulity; infidelity, irreligion.
- To UNBELIEVE, ün-bê-léêv', v. a.* To discredit, not to trust; not to think real or true.
- UNBELIEVER, ün-bê-léêv'ûr, *s.* An infidel, one who believes not the scripture of God.
- UNBENDING, ün-bên'dîng, *a.* 410. Not suffering flexure; devoted to relaxation.
- UNBENEVOLENT, ün-bê-nêv'vô-lênt, *a.* Not kind.
- UNBENEFICED, ün-bên'nê-fîst, *a.* Not preferred to a benefice.
- UNENIGHTED, ün-bê-nîte'êd, *a.* Never visited by darkness.
- UNBENIGN, ün-bê-nîne', *a.* Malignant, malevolent.
- UNBENT, ün-bênt', *a.* Not strained by the string; having the bow unstrung; not crushed, not subdued; relaxed, not intent.
- UNBESKEMING, ün-bê-sêêm'îng, *a.* Unbecoming.
- UNBESOUGHT, ün-bê-sâwt', *a.* Not entreated.
- UNBEWAILED, ün-bê-wâld', *a.* Not lamented.
- To UNBIAS, ün-bî'âs, v. a.* To free from any external motive, to disentangle from prejudice.
- UNBID, ün-bîd', } *a.*  
UNBIDDEN, ün-bîd'dn, } Uninvited; uncommanded, spontaneous.
- UNBIGOTTED, ün-bîg'ût-êd, *a.* Free from bigotry.

Dr Johnson and Mr Sheridan spell this word with double t, though the simple *bigoted* has but one.

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

This certainly is an inconsistency which no authority can justify.—See *Bigoted*.

To UNBIND, ùn-blînd, *v. a.* To loose, to untie.  
To UNBISHOP, ùn-blîsh'úp, *v. a.* To deprive of episcopal orders.

UNBITTED, ùn-bî't'êd, *a.* Unbridled, unrestrained.  
UNBLAMABLE, ùn-blâmâ-bl, *a.* Not culpable.

UNBLEMISHED, ùn-blêm'îsh't, *a.* Free from turpitude, free from reproach.

UNBLENCHEd, ùn-blênsht', *a.* Not disgraced, not injured by any soil.

UNBLEST, ùn-blêst', *a.* Accused, excluded from benediction; wretched, unhappy.

UNBLOODIED, ùn-blûd'îd, *a.* 282 101. Not stained with blood.

UNBLOWN, ùn-blône', *a.* Having the bud yet unexpanded.

UNBLUNTED, ùn-blûnt'êd, *a.* Not made obtuse.

UNBODIED, ùn-bôd'îd, *a.* 282. Incorporeal, immaterial, freed from the body.

To UNBOLT, ùn-bôlt', *v. a.* To set open, to unbar.

UNBOLTED, ùn-bôlt'êd, *a.* Coarse, gross, not refined.

UNBONNETED, ùn-bôn'nêt'êd, *a.* Wanting a hat or bonnet.

UNBOOKISH, ùn-bôôk'îsh, *a.* Not studious of books; not cultivated by erudition.

UNBORN, ùn-bôrn', *a.* Not yet brought into life, future.

UNBORROWED, ùn-bôrrôde, *a.* Genuine, native, one's own.

UNBOTTOMED, ùn-bôt'tâm'd, *a.* Without bottom, bottomless; having no solid foundation.

To UNBOSOM, ùn-bôz'zûm, *v. a.* 169. To reveal in confidence; to open, to disclose.—See *Bosom*.

UNBOUGHT, ùn-bâwt', *a.* Obtained without money; not finding any purchaser.

UNBOUND, ùn-bôund', *a.* Loose, not tied; wanting a cover; preterit of *Unbind*.

UNBOUNDED, ùn-bôund'êd, *a.* Unlimited, unrestrained.

UNBOUNDEDLY, ùn-bôund'êd-lê, *ad.* Without bounds, without limits.

UNBOUNDEDNESS, ùn-bôund'êd-nês, *s.* Exemption from limits.

UNBOWED, ùn-bôde', *a.* Not bent.

To UNBOWEL, ùn-bôû'êl, *v. a.* To exenterate, to eviscerate.

To UNBRACE, ùn-brâse', *v. a.* To loose, to relax; to make the clothes loose.

UNBREATHED, ùn-brêth'êd, *v. a.* Not exercised.

UNBRED, ùn-brêd', *a.* Not instructed in civility, ill educated, not taught.

UNBREECHED, ùn-britsht', *a.* 359. Having no breeches.

UNBRIBED, ùn-brîbd', *a.* Not influenced by money or gifts.

UNBRIDLED, ùn-brî'dld, *a.* 359. Licentious, not restrained.

UNBROKE, ùn-brôke', }  
UNBROKEN, ùn-brô'kn, } *a.*  
Not violated; not subdued, not weakened; not tamed.

UNBROTHERLIKE, ùn-brûthi'âr-lîke, } *a.*  
UNBROTHERLY, ùn-brûthi'âr-lê, }  
Ill suiting with the character of a brother.

To UNBUCKLE, ùn-bûk'kl, *v. a.* To loose from buckles.

To UNBUILD, ùn-bîld', *v. a.* To raze, to destroy.

UNBUILT, ùn-bîlt', *a.* Not yet erected.

UNBURIED, ùn-bêr'îd, *a.* 282. Not interred, not honoured with the rites of funeral.

UNBURNED, ùn-bûrn'êd, } *a.* 359.  
UNBURNT, ùn-bûrn't', }

Not consumed, not wasted, not injured by fire, not heated with fire.

UNBURNING, ùn-bûrn'îng, *a.* Not consuming by heat.

To UNBURTHEN, ùn-bûr'thên, *v. a.* To rid of a load; to throw off, to disclose what lies heavy on the mind.

To UNBUTTON, ùn-bû'tûn, *v. a.* To loose any thing buttoned.

UNCALCINED, ùn-kâ'kînd, *a.* Free from calcination.

UNCALLED, ùn-kâ'kâld', *a.* Not summoned, not sent for, not demanded.

UNCANCELLED, ùn-kân'sîld, *a.* 99. Not erased, not abrogated.

UNCANONICAL, ùn-kâ-nôn'ê-kâ'l, *a.* Not agreeable to the canons.

UNCAPABLE, ùn-kâ'pâ-bl, *a.* Not capable, not susceptible; more properly *Incapable*.

UNCARNATE, ùn-kâr'nâ't, *a.* 91. Not fleshly; more properly *Incarnate*.

To UNCASE, ùn-kâse', *v. a.* To disengage from any covering; to flay.

UNCAUGHT, ùn-kâwt', *a.* Not yet caught.

UNCAUSED, ùn-kâwzd', *a.* Having no precedent cause.

UNCAUTIOUS, ùn-kâw'shûs, *a.* Not wary, heedless.

UNCERTAIN, ùn-sêr'tîn, *a.* 208. Doubtful, not certainly known; doubtful, not having certain knowledge; not sure in the consequence; unsettled, irregular.

UNCERTAINTY, ùn-sêr'tîn-tê, *s.* Dubiousness, want of knowledge; contingency, want of certainty, something unknown.

To UNCHAIN, ùn-tshâne', *v. a.* To free from chains.

UNCHANGEABLE, ùn-tshân'jâ-bl, *a.* Immutable.

UNCHANGED, ùn-tshân'j'd, *a.* 359. Not altered; not alterable.

UNCHANGEABLENESS, ùn-tshân'jâ-bl-nês, *s.* Immutability.

UNCHANGEABLY, ùn-tshân'jâ-blê, *ad.* Immutably, without change.

UNCHANGING, ùn-tshân'jîng, *a.* Suffering no alteration.

To UNCHARGE, ùn-tshâr'je', *v. a.* To retract an accusation.

UNCHARITABLE, ùn-tshâr'ê-tâ-bl, *a.* Contrary to charity, contrary to the universal love prescribed by Christianity.

UNCHARITABLENESS, ùn-tshâr'ê-tâ-bl-nês, *s.* Want of charity.

UNCHARITABLY, ùn-tshâr'ê-tâ-blê, *ad.* In a manner contrary to charity.

UNCHARY, ùn-tshâr'ê, *a.* Not wary, not cautious.

UNCHASTE, ùn-tshâste', *a.* Lewd, libidinous, not continent.

UNCHASTITY, ùn-tshâst'ê-tê, *s.* 530. Lewdness, incontinence.

UNCHEERFULNESS, ùn-tshêr'fûl-nês, *s.* Melancholy, gloominess of temper.—See *Cheerful*.

UNCHECKED, ùn-tshêkt', *a.* 359. Unrestrained.

UNCHEWED, ùn-tshûde', *a.* 359. Not masticated.

To UNCHILD, ùn-tshîld', *v. a.* To deprive of children.

UNCHRISTIAN, ùn-kris'tshân, *a.* 464. Contrary to the laws of Christianity; unconverted, infidel.

UNCHRISTIANNESs, ùn-kris'tshân-nês, *s.* Contrariety to Christianity.

UNCIAL, ùn'shâl, *a.* Belonging to letters of a larger size anciently used in inscriptions; capital letters.

UNCIRCUMCISED, ùn-sêr'kûm-sîzd, *a.* Not circumcised, not a Jew.

UNCIRCUMCISION, ùn-sêr'kûm-sîzh'ûr, *s.* Omission of circumcision.

559. Fåte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—plne 105, pln 107—nô 162, m'vê 151,

UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, ün-sêr-kùm-skrib'd, *a.* Unbounded, unlimited.  
 UNCIRCUMSPECT, ün-sêr-kùm-spêkt, *a.* Not cautious, not vigilant.  
 UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL, ün-sêr-kùm-stân-shâl, *a.* Unimportant.  
 UNCIVIL, ün-siv'il, *a.* Unpolite, not agreeable to rules of elegance or complaisance.  
 UNCIVILLY, ün-siv'il-ê, *ad.* Unpolitely, not complaisantly.  
 UNCIVILIZED, ün-siv'il-lzd, *a.* Not reclaimed from barbarity; coarse, indecent.  
 UNCLARIFIED, ün-klar'ê-fide, *a.* 282. Not purified, not purified.  
 To UNCLASP, ün-klâsp', *v. a.* To open what is shut with clasps.  
 UNCLASSICK, ün-klâs'sik, *a.* Not classick.  
 UNCLE, ün'kl, *s.* 405. 408. The father or mother's brother.  
 UNCLEAN, ün-klênê', *a.* Foul, dirty; filthy; not purified by ritual practices; foul with sin; lewd, unchaste.  
 UNCLEANLINESS, ün-klên'lê-nês, *s.* Want of cleanliness.  
 UNCLEANLY, ün-klên'lê, *a.* Foul, filthy, nasty; indecent, unchaste.  
 UNCLEANNESS, ün-klên'nês, *s.* Lewdness, incontinence; want of cleanliness, nastiness; sin, wickedness; want of ritual purity.  
 UNCLEANSED, ün-klênz'd, *a.* Not cleansed.  
 To UNCLEW, ün-klêv', *v. a.* To undo.  
 To UNCLENH, ün-klênsh', *v. a.* To open the closed hand.  
 UNCLIPPED, ün-klîpt', *a.* 359. Whole, not cut.  
 To UNCLOATH, ün-klôthê', *v. a.* To strip, to make naked.  
 Dr Johnson has written the positive of this word *clothe*, he ought certainly to have written the negative *unclothe*.  
 To UNCLOG, ün-klôg', *v. a.* To disencumber, to exonerate; to set at liberty.  
 To UNCLOISTER, ün-klôis'têr, *v. n.* To set at large.  
 To UNCLOSE, ün-klôzê', *v. a.* To open.  
 UNCLOSED, ün-klôz'd, *a.* Not separated by enclosures.  
 UNCLOUDED, ün-klôû'dêd, *a.* Free from clouds, clear from obscurity, not darkened.  
 UNCLOUDEDNESS, ün-klôû'dêd-nês, *s.* Openness, freedom from gloom.  
 UNCLOUDY, ün-klôû'dê, *a.* Free from a cloud.  
 To UNCLUTCH, ün-klûtsh', *v. a.* To open.  
 To UNCOIF, ün-kwôif', *v. a.* To pull the cap off.  
 See *To Quoil*.  
 To UNCOIL, ün-kôil', *v. a.* To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.  
 UNCOINED, ün-kôind', *a.* 359. Not coined.  
 UNCOLLECTED, ün-kôllêkt'êd, *a.* Not collected, not recollected.  
 UNCOLOURED, ün-kôllêrd, *a.* Not stained with any colour, or die.  
 UNCOMBED, ün-kômb'd, *a.* 359. Not parted or adjusted by the comb.  
 UNCOMEATABLE, ün-kôm-â't'ê-bl, *a.* Inaccessible, unattainable.  
 UNCOMELINESS, ün-kôm'lê-nês, *s.* Want of grace, want of beauty.  
 UNCOMELY, ün-kôm'lê, *a.* Not comely, wanting grace.  
 UNCOMFORTABLE, ün-kôm'fêr-tê-bl, *a.* Affording no comfort, gloomy, dismal, miserable; receiving no comfort, melancholy.  
 UNCOMFORTABLENESS, ün-kôm'fêr-tê-bl-nês, *s.* Want of cheerfulness.  
 UNCOMFORTABLY, ün-kôm'fêr-tê-blê, *ad.* Without cheerfulness.

UNCOMMANDED, ün-kôm-mân'dêd, *a.* 79. Not commanded.  
 UNCOMMON, ün-kôm'mûn, *a.* Not frequent, not often found or known.  
 UNCOMMONNESS, ün-kôm'mûn-nês, *s.* Infrequency.  
 UNCOMPACT, ün-kôm-pâkt', *a.* Not compact not closely cohering.  
 UNCOMMUNICATED, ün-kôm' mû'nê-kâ-têd, *a.* Not communicated.  
 UNCOMPANIED, ün-kôm'pâ-nîd, *a.* 104. Having no companion.  
 UNCOMPULSED, ün-kôm-pûll'd, *a.* Free from compulsion.  
 UNCOMPLETE, ün-kôm-plête', *a.* Not finished; properly *Incomplete*.  
 UNCOMPOUNDED, ün-kôm-pôûnd'êd, *a.* Simple, not mixed; simple, not intricate.  
 UNCOMPRESSED, ün-kôm-prêst', *a.* 104. Free from compression.  
 UNCOMPREHENSIVE, ün-kôm-prê-hên'siv, *a.* Unable to comprehend; in Shakspeare it seems to signify *Incomprehensible*.  
 UNCONCEIVABLE, ün-kôn-sê'vâ-bl, *a.* Not to be understood, not to be comprehended by the mind.  
 UNCONCEIVABLENESS, ün-kôn-sê'vâ-bl-nês, *s.* Incomprehensibility.  
 UNCONCEIVED, ün-kôn-sêvd', *a.* 140. Not thought, not imagined.  
 UNCONCERN, ün-kôn-sêrn', *s.* Negligence, want of interest in, freedom from anxiety, freedom from perturbation.  
 UNCONCERNED, ün-kôn-sêrnd', *a.* 104. Having no interest in; not anxious, not disturbed, not affected.  
 UNCONCERNEDLY, ün-kôn-sêrnêd-lê, *ad.* 354. Without interest or affection.  
 UNCONCERNEDNESS, ün-kôn-sêrnd'nês, *s.* Freedom from anxiety.  
 UNCONCERNING, ün-kôn-sêr'ning, *a.* Not interesting, not affecting.  
 UNCONCERNMENT, ün-kôn-sêrn'mênt, *s.* The state of having no share.  
 UNCONCLUDENT, ün-kôn-klû'dênt, }  
 UNCONCLUDING, ün-kôn-klû'dîng, } *a.*  
 Not decisive, interring no plain or certain conclusion.  
 UNCONCLUDINGNESS, ün-kôn-klû'dîng-nês, *s.* Quality of being unconcluding.  
 UNCONQUERABLE, ün-kông'kûr-ê-bl, *a.* 415. Incapable of being conquered.  
 UNCONSELLABLE, ün-kôûn'sêl-lê-bl, *a.* Not to be advised.  
 UNCOUNTABLE, ün-kôûn'tâ-bl, *a.* Innumerable.  
 UNCOUNTERTFEIT, ün-kôûn'têr-fêit, *a.* Genuine, not spurious.  
 To UNCOUPLE, ün-kûp'pl, *v. a.* To loose dogs from their couples.  
 UNCOURTEOUS, ün-kûrtshê-ûs, *a.* Uncivil, unpolite.  
 UNCOURTLINESS, ün-kôrtlê-nês, *s.* Unsuitableness of manners to a court.  
 UNCOURTLY, ün-kôrt'lê, *a.* Inelegant of manners, uncivil.  
 UNCOUTH, ün-kôûth', *a.* 315. Odd, strange, unusual.  
 To UNCREATE, ün-krê-â'tê', *v. a.* To annihilate, to reduce to nothing, to deprive of existence.  
 UNCREATED, ün-krê-â'têd, *a.* Not yet created; not produced by creation.  
 UNCREDITABLENESS, ün-krêd'ê-tê-bl-nês, *s.* Want of reputation.  
 UNCROPPED, ün-krôpt', *a.* 359. Not cropped, not gathered.  
 UNCROSSED, ün-krôst, *a.* 359. Uncancelled.  
 UNCROWDED, ün-krôûd'êd, *a.* Not straitened by want of room.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ôl 299—pûând 313—lân 466, tris 469.

To **UNCROWN**, ùn-krôûn', *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to deprive of sovereignty.

**UNCTION**, ùngk'shûn, *s.* 408. The act of anointing; ungent, ointment; the act of anointing medically; any thing softening or lenitive; the rite of anointing in the last hours; any thing that excites piety and devotion.

**UNCTUOSITY**, ùngk-tshû-ô's'è-tê, *s.* Fatness, oiliness.

**UNCTUOUS**, ùngk'tshû-ûs, *a.* 408. Fat, clammy, oily.

↳ This word is as frequently mispronounced as *sumptuous* and *presumptuous*, and for the same reason. We are apt to confound this termination with *eous* and *ious*, and to pronounce the word as if written *ungk'tshus*, without attending to the *u* after the *t*, which makes so great a difference in the sound of this word and its compounds.

**UNCTUOUSNESS**, ùngk'tshû-ûs-nês, *s.* Fatness, oiliness, greasiness.

**UNCULLED**, ùn-kûld', *a.* Not gathered.

**UNCULPABLE**, ùn-kûl'pâ-bl, *a.* Not blameable.

**UNCULTIVATED**, ùn-kûl'tê-vâ-têd, *a.* Not cultivated, not improved by tillage; not instructed, not civilized.

**UNCUMBERED**, ùn-kâm'bûrd, *a.* Not burdened, not embarrassed.

**UNCURABLE**, ùn-kûr'bâ-bl, *a.* That cannot be cured or checked.

**UNCURBED**, ùn-kûrbd', *a.* 359. Licentious, unrestrained.

To **UNCURL**, ùn-kûrl', *v. a.* To loose from ringlets or convolutions.

To **UNCURL**, ùn-kûrl', *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets.

**UNCURRENT**, ùn-kûr'rênt, *a.* Not current, not passing in common payment.

To **UNCURSE**, ùn-kûr'se', *v. a.* To free from any execration.

**UNCUT**, ùn-kût', *a.* Not cut.

To **UNDA**, ùn-dâm', *v. a.* To open, to free from the restraint of mounds.

**UNDAMAGED**, ùn-dâm'dâjd, *a.* 90. Not made worse, not impaired.

**UNDAUNTED**, ùn-dâm'têd, *a.* 214. Unsubdued by fear, not depressed.—*See* *Daunted*.

**UNDAUNTEDLY**, ùn-dâm'têd-lê, *ad.* Boldly, intrepidly, without fear.

**UNDAZZLED**, ùn-dâz'zld, *a.* 359. Not dimmed, or confused by splendour.

To **UNDEAF**, ùn-dêf', *v. a.* To free from deafness.

**UNDEBAUCHED**, ùn-dê-bâwtsht', *a.* Not corrupted by debauchery.

**UNDEAGON**, ùn-dêk'â-gôn, *s.* A figure of eleven angles or sides.

**UNDECAYING**, ùn-dê-kâfing, *a.* Not suffering diminution or declension.

**UNDECAYED**, ùn-dê-kâde', *a.* Not liable to be diminished.

To **UNDECEIVE**, ùn-dê-sêve', *v. a.* To set free from the influence of a fallacy.

**UNDECEIVABLE**, ùn-dê-sêvâ-bl, *a.* Not liable to deceive, or be deceived.

**UNDECEIVED**, ùn-dê-sêvd', *a.* Not cheated, not imposed on.

**UNDECEIDED**, ùn-dê-s'êdêd, *a.* Not determined, not settled.

**UNDECISIVE**, ùn-dê-s'êsv, *a.* Not decisive, not conclusive.

To **UNDECK**, ùn-dêk', *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments.

**UNDECKED**, ùn-dêkt', *a.* 259. Not adorned, not embellished.

**UNDECLINED**, ùn-dê-kilnd', *a.* Not grammatically varied by termination; not deviating, not turned from the right way.

**UNDEDICATED**, ùn-dêd'ê-kâ-têd, *a.* Not consecrated, not devoted; not inscribed to a patron.

**UNDEEDED**, ùn-dêd'êd, *a.* Not signalized by action.

**UNDEEDED**, ùn-dê-fâst', *a.* Not deprived of its form, not disfigured.

**UNDEFENSIBLE**, ùn-dê-fêzê-bl, *a.* Not defensible, not to be vacated or annulled.

**UNDEFILED**, ùn-dê-fild', *a.* Not polluted, not vitiated, not corrupted.

**UNDEFINED**, ùn-dê-find', *a.* Not circumscribed, or explained by a definition.

**UNDEFINABLE**, ùn-dê-fîná-bl, *a.* Not to be marked out, or circumscribed by a definition.

**UNDEFIED**, ùn-dê-fide', *a.* 282. Not set at defiance, not challenged.

**UNDEFORMED**, ùn-dê-fôrm'd', *a.* Not deformed, not disfigured.

**UNDELIBERATED**, ùn-dê-lîb'êr-â-têd, *a.* Not carefully considered.

**UNDELIGHTED**, ùn-dê-lî'têd, *a.* Not pleased, not touched with pleasure.

**UNDELIGHTFUL**, ùn-dê-lîtefûl, *a.* Not giving pleasure.

**UNDEMLISHED**, ùn-dê-môl'sht, *a.* Not rased, not thrown down.

**UNDEMONSTRABLE**, ùn-dê-môn'strâ-bl, *a.* Incapable of fuller evidence.

**UNDENIABLE**, ùn-dê-nî'â-bl, *a.* Such as cannot be gainsaid.

**UNDENIABLY**, ùn-dê-nî'â-blê, *ad.* So plainly as to admit no contradiction.

**UNDEPLORED**, ùn-dê-plôrd', *a.* Not lamented.

**UNDEPRAVED**, ùn-dê-prâvd'. Not corrupted.

**UNDEPRIVED**, ùn-dê-privd', *a.* Not divested by authority, not stripped of any possession.

**UNDER**, ùn'dûr, *prep.* 98. In a state of subjection; in the state of pupillage to; beneath, so as to be covered or hidden; below in place; in a less degree than; for less than, less than, below; by the appearance of; with less than, in the state of inferiority to, noting rank or order of precedence; in a state of being loaded with; in a state of oppression by, or subjection to; in a state of being liable to, or limited by; in a state of depression, or dejection by; in the state of bearing; in the state of; not having reached or arrived to, noting time; represented by; in a state of protection; with respect to; attested by; subjected to, being the subject of; in a state of relation that claims protection.

**UNDER**, ùn'dûr, *ad.* 418. In a state of subjection; less; opposed to Over or More; it has a signification resembling that of an adjective, interior, subject, subordinate.

**UNDERACTION**, ùn-dûr-âk'shûn, *s.* Subordinate action, action not essential to the main story.

To **UNDERBEAR**, ùn-dûr-bâre', *v. a.* To support, to endure; to line, to guard. In this last sense out of use.

**UNDERBEARER**, ùn-dûr-bâ'rûr, *s.* In funerals, those that sustain the weight of the body, distinct from those who are bearers of ceremony.

To **UNDERED**, ùn-dûr-êd', *v. a.* To offer for anything less than its worth.

**UNDERCLERK**, ùn'dûr-clâr'k, *s.* A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.

To **UNDERDO**, ùn-dûr-dôô', *v. n.* To act below one's abilities; to do less than is requisite.

**UNDERFACTION**, ùn-dûr-fâk'shûn, *s.* Subordinate faction, subdivision of a faction.

**UNDERFELLOW**, ùn'dûr-fêl-lô, *s.* A mean man, a sorry wretch.

**UNDERFILLING**, ùn-dûr-fîl'ing, *s.* Lower part of an edifice.

To **UNDERFURNISH**, ùn-dûr-fûr'nîsh, *v. a.* To supply with less than enough.

To **UNDERGIRD**, ùn-dûr-gêrld', *v. a.* To bind round the bottom.



359. Fåte 73, får 77, füll 83, füt 81,—mø 93, mët 95—pine 105, pin 107—nò 162, mðve 162,
- To UNDERGO**, ün-dür-gø', *v. a.* To suffer, to sustain, to endure evil; to support, to hazard. Not in use. To sustain, to be the bearer of, to possess; to sustain, to endure without fainting; to pass through.
- UNDERGROUND**, ün-dür-gröünd', *s.* Subterraneous space.
- UNDERGROWTH**, ün-dür-grödh', *s.* That which grows under the tall wood.
- UNDERHAND**, ün-dür-händ', *ad.* By means not apparent, secretly; clandestinely, with fraudulent secrecy.
- UNDERLABOURER**, ün-dür-lä'bür-ür, *s.* A subordinate workman.
- UNDERIVED**, ün-dè-rivd', *a.* 104. Not borrowed.
- To UNDERLAY**, ün-dür-lä', *v. a.* To strengthen by something laid under.
- To UNDERLINE**, ün-dür-line', *v. a.* To mark with lines below the words.
- UNDERLING**, ün-dür-ling, *s.* 410. An inferior agent, a sorry mean fellow.
- To UNDERMINE**, ün-dür-mine', *v. a.* To dig cavities under any thing, so that it may fall or be blown up, to sap; to excavate under; to injure by clandestine means.
- UNDERMINER**, ün-dür-m'nür, *s.* He that saps, he that digs away the supports; a clandestine enemy.
- UNDERMOST**, ün-dür-möst, *a.* Lowest in place; lowest in state or condition.
- UNDERNEATH**, ün-dür-nèth', *ad.* In the lower place, below, under, beneath.
- UNDERNEATH**, ün-dür-nèth', *prep.* 467. Under.
- UNDEROFFICER**, ün-dür-öf'is-ür, *s.* An inferior officer, one in subordinate authority.
- UNDEROGATORY**, ün-dè-rög-gä-tür-é, *a.* Not derogatory, which see.
- UNDERPART**, ün-dür-pärt, *s.* Subordinate, or unessential part.
- UNDERPETTICOAT**, ün-dür-pèttè-kòte, *s.* That worn next the body.
- To UNDERPIN**, ün-dür-pin', *v. a.* To prop, to support.
- UNDERPLOT**, ün-dür-plòt, *s.* A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it; a clandestine scheme.
- To UNDERPRAISE**, ün-dür-präze', *v. a.* To praise below desert.
- To UNDERPRIZE**, ün-dür-prize', *v. a.* To value at less than the worth.
- To UNDERPROP**, ün-dür-pròp', *v. a.* To support, to sustain.
- UNDERPROPORTIONED**, ün-dür-prò-pòr'shünd, *a.* Having too little proportion.
- To UNDERRATE**, ün-dür-räte', *v. a.* To rate too low.
- UNDERRATE**, ün-dür-räte, *s.* 498. A price less than is usual.
- UNDERSECRETARY**, ün-dür-sèkkrè-tä-ré, *s.* A subordinate secretary.
- To UNDERSELL**, ün-dür-sèl', *v. a.* To defeat, by selling for less; to sell cheaper than another.
- UNDERSERVANT**, ün-dür-sèrvánt, *s.* A servant of the lower class.
- To UNDERSET**, ün-dür-sèt', *v. a.* To prop, to support.
- UNDERSETTER**, ün-dür-sèt'tür, *s.* Prop, pedestal, support.
- UNDERSETTING**, ün-dür-sèt'ting, *s.* 410. Lower part, pedestal.
- UNDERSHERIFF**, ün-dür-shèrif, *s.* The deputy of the sheriff—See *Sheriff*.
- UNDERSHERIFFRY**, ün-dür-shèrif-ré, *s.* The office of an under-sheriff.
- UNDERSHOT**, ün-dür-shòt', *part. a.* Moved by water passing under it.
- UNDERSONG**, ün-dür-sòng, *s.* Chorus, burden of a song.
- To UNDERSTAND**, ün-dür-ständ', *v. n.* To comprehend fully, to have knowledge of; to conceive.
- To UNDERSTAND**, ün-dür-ständ', *v. a.* To have use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conscious being; to be informed.
- UNDERSTANDING**, ün-dür-stän'ding, *s.* Intellectual powers, faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment; skill; intelligence, terms of communication.
- UNDERSTANDING**, ün-dür-stän'ding, *a.* Knowing, skilful.
- UNDERSTANDINGLY**, ün-dür-stän'ding-lè, *ad.* With knowledge.
- UNDERSTOOD**, ün-dür-stòd'. Pret. and part. pass. of *Understand*.
- UNDERSTRAPPER**, ün-dür-sträp-pür, *s.* A petty fellow, an inferior agent.
- To UNDERTAKE**, ün-dür-täke', *v. a.* Pret. *Undertook*. Part. pass. *Undertaken*. To attempt, to engage in; to assume a character; to engage with, to attack; to have the charge of.
- To UNDERTAKE**, ün-dür-täke', *v. n.* To assume any business or province; to venture, to hazard; to promise, to stand bound to some condition.
- UNDERTAKEN**, ün-dür-täkn. Part. pass. of *Undertake*.
- UNDERTAKER**, ün-dür-tä'kür, *s.* 98. One who engages in projects and affairs; one who engages to build for another at a certain price; one who manages funerals.
- UNDERTAKING**, ün-dür-tä'king, *s.* Attempt, enterprise, engagement.
- UNDERTENANT**, ün-dür-tèn'ánt, *s.* A secondary tenant, one who holds from him that holds from the owner.
- UNDERTOOK**, ün-dür-tòök'. Part. pass. of *Undertake*.
- UNDERVALUATION**, ün-dür-väl-ù-ä'shün, *s.* Rate not equal to the worth.
- To UNDERVALUE**, ün-dür-väl'ù, *v. a.* To rate low, to esteem lightly, to treat as of little worth; to depress, to make low in estimation, to despise.
- UNDERVALUE**, ün-dür-väl'ù, *s.* 493. Low rate, vile price.
- UNDERVALUER**, ün-dür-väl'ù-ür, *s.* One who esteems lightly.
- UNDERWENT**, ün-dür-wènt'. Pret. of *Undergo*.
- UNDERWOOD**, ün-dür-wöd, *s.* The low trees that grow among the timber.
- UNDERWORK**, ün-dür-würk, *s.* 498. Subordinate business, petty affairs.
- To UNDERWORK**, ün-dür-würk', *v. a.* Pret. *Underworked*, or *Underwrought*. Part. pass. *Underworked*, or *Underwrought*. To destroy by clandestine measures; to labour less than enough.
- UNDERWORKMAN**, ün-dür-würk'män, *s.* An inferior labourer.
- To UNDERWRITE**, ün-dür-rite', *v. a.* To write under something else.
- UNDERWRITER**, ün-dür-ri'tür, *s.* An ensurer so called from writing his name under the conditions.
- UNDESCRIBED**, ün-dè-skribd', *a.* Not described.
- UNDESCRIBED**, ün-dè-skride', *a.* 382. Not seen, unseen, undiscovered.
- UNDESERVED**, ün-dè-zèrvd', *a.* Not merited, or obtained by merit; not incurred by fault.
- UNDESERVEDLY**, ün-dè-zèrvèd-lè, *ad.* 364. Without desert, whether of good or ill.
- UNDESERVER**, ün-dè-zèrv'ür, *s.* One of no merit.
- UNDESERVING**, ün-dè-zèrv'ing, *a.* Not having merit, not having any worth; not meriting any particular advantage or hurt.
- UNDESIGNED**, ün-dè-sind', *a.* 359. Not intended, not purposed.
- UNDESIGNING**, ün-dè-s'ning, *a.* Not acting with any set purpose; having not artful or fraudulent schemes, sincere.

nör 167, nôt 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, báll 173—ôli 299—pönd 313—thin 466, tuis 469.

- UNDESIRABLE, ün-dê-zî'rá-b, *a.* Not to be wished, not pleasing.
- UNDESİRED, ün-dê-zîr'd, *a.* 359. Not wished, not solicited.
- UNDESİRING, ün-dê-zî'rîng, *a.* Negligent, not wishing.
- UNDESTROYABLE, ün-dê-s'rôb'á-bl, *a.* Indestructible, not susceptible of destruction.
- UNDESTROYED, ün-dê-strôid', *a.* 352. Not destroyed.
- UNDETERMINABLE, ün-dê-têr'mîn-â-bl, *a.* Impossible to be decided.
- UNDETERMINATE, ün-dê-têr'mîn-ât, *a.* 91. Not settled, not decided, contingent; not fixed.
- UNDETERMINATENESS, ün-dê-têr'mîn-ât-nês, }  
UNDETERMINATION, ün-dê-têr'mîn-â'shûn, }  
*s.* Uncertainty, indecision; the state of not being fixed, or invincibly directed.
- UNDETERMINED, ün-dê-têr'mînd, *a.* Unsettled, undecided; not limited, not regulated.
- UNDEVOTED, ün-dê-vô'têd, *a.* Not devoted.
- UNDIAPHANOUS, ün-di-âffâ-nûs, *a.* 116. Not pellucid, not transparent.
- UNDİD, ün-dîd'. The pret of *Undo*.
- UNDİGESTED, ün-dê-jêst'êd, *a.* Not concocted.
- UNDİMİSHED, ün-dê-mîn'sht, *a.* Not impaired, not lessened.
- UNDİNTED, ün-dînt'êd, *a.* Not impressed by a blow.
- UNDİPPED, ün-dîpt, *a.* 359. Not dipped, not plunged.
- UNDİRECTED, ün-dê-rêk'têd, *a.* Not directed.
- UNDİSCERNED, ün-dîz-zêr'nd, *a.* Not observed, not discovered, not described.
- UNDİSCERNEDLY, ün-dîz-zêr'nêd-lê, *ad.* 364. So as to be undiscovered.
- UNDİSCERNİBLE, ün-dîz-zêr'nê-bl, *a.* Not to be discerned, invisible.
- UNDİSCERNİBLY, ün-dîz-zêr'nê-blê, *ad.* Invisibly, imperceptibly.
- UNDİSCERNİNG, ün-dîz-zêr'nîng, *a.* Injudicious, incapable of making due distinction.
- UNDİSCİPLİNED, ün-dîs-sîp-plînd, *a.* Not subdued to regularity and order; untaught, uninstigated.
- UNDİSCOVERABLE, ün-dîs-kâv'ûr-â-bl, *a.* Not to be found out.
- UNDİSCOVERED, ün-dîs-kâv'ûrd, *a.* Not seen, not described.
- UNDİSCREET, ün-dîs-krêét', *a.* Not wise, imprudent.
- UNDİSGUİSED, ün-dîz-gyl'zâ, *a.* Open, artless, plain.
- UNDİSHONOURED, ün-dîz-ôn'nûrd, *a.* Not dishonoured.
- UNDİSMAYED, ün-dîz-mâdê', *a.* Not discouraged, not depressed with fear.
- UNDİSOBLİGİNG, ün-dîs-ô-blêé'jîng, *a.* 111. Inoffensive.
- UNDİSPERSED, ün-dîs-pêrst', *a.* Not scattered.
- UNDİSPOSED, ün-dîs-pôzd', *a.* Not bestowed.
- UNDİSPUTED, ün-dîs-pû'têd, *a.* Incontrovertible, evident.
- UNDİSSEMBLED, ün-dîs-sêm'bl'd, *a.* Openly declared, honest; not feigned.
- UNDİSSIPATED, ün-dîs-sê-pâ'têd, *a.* Not scattered; not dispersed.
- UNDİSSOLVİNG, ün-dîz-zôl'vîng, *a.* Never melting.
- UNDİSTEMPERED, ün-dîs-têm'pûrd, *a.* Free from disease; free from perturbation.
- UNDİSTİNGUİSHABLE, ün-dîs-tîng'gwîsh-â-bl, *a.* Not to be distinctly seen; not to be known by any peculiar property.
- UNDİSTİNGUİSHED, ün-dîs-tîng'gwîsh't, *a.* 359. Not marked out by objects or intervals; not seen, or not to be seen otherwise than confusally; not separately and plainly described; admitting nothing between, having no intervening space; not marked by any particular property; not treated with any particular respect.
- UNDİSTİNGUİSHİNG, ün-dîs-tîng'gwîsh-îng, *a.* Making no difference; not discerning plainly.
- UNDİSTRACTED, ün-dîs-trâk'têd, *a.* Not perplexed by contrary thoughts or desires.
- UNDİSTRACTEDLY, ün-dîs-trâk'têd-lê, *a.* Without disturbance from contrary of sentiments.
- UNDİSTRACTEDNESS, ün-dîs-trâk'têd-nês, *s.* Free from interruption by different thoughts.
- UNDİSTURBED, ün-dîs-tûrb'êd, *a.* Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; not interrupted by any hindrance or molestation; not agitated.
- UNDİSTURBEDLY, ün-dîs-tûrb'êd-lê, *ad.* Calmly, peacefully.
- UNDİVİDABLE, ün-dê-vî'dâ-bl, *a.* Not separable; not susceptible of division.
- UNDİVİDED, ün-dê-vî'dêd, *a.* Unbroken, whole, not parted.
- UNDİVULGED, ün-dê-vûlj'd, *a.* Secret; not promulgated.
- To* UNDİ, ün-dô'ô, *v. a.* Pret. *Undid*. Part. pass. *Undone*; from *Do*. To ruin; to bring to destruction; to loose; to open what is shut or fastened, to unravel; to change any thing to its former state; to recall or annul any action.
- UNDİOİNG, ün-dô'ô'îng, *a.* Ruining, destructive.
- UNDİOİNG, ün-dô'ô'îng, *s.* Ruin, destruction, fatal mischief.
- UNDİONE, ün-dûn', *a.* Not done, not performed; ruined, brought to destruction.
- UNDİOUBTED, ün-dô'ô'têd, *a.* Indubitable, indisputable, unquestionable.
- UNDİOUBTEDLY, ün-dô'ô'têd-lê, *ad.* Indubitably, without question, without doubt.
- UNDİOUBTING, ün-dô'ô'tîng, *a.* Admitting no doubt.
- UNDİDRAWN, ün-drâw'n', *a.* Not pulled by any external force.
- UNDİDREADED, ün-drêd'êd, *a.* Not feared.
- UNDİDREAMED, ün-drêmd', *a.* 369. Not thought on.
- To* UNDİRESS, ün-drês', *v. a.* To divest of clothes, to strip; to divest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation.
- UNDİRESS, ün-drês', *s.* 498. A loose or negligent dress.
- UNDİRESSED, ün-drêst', *a.* Not regulated; not prepared for use.
- UNDİRIED, ün-drîdê', *a.* Not dried.
- UNDİRVEN, ün-drîv'vî, *a.* 103. Not impelled either way.
- UNDİROSSY, ün-drôs'sê, *a.* Free from recreation.
- UNDİUBİTABLE, ün-dû'bê-tâ-bl, *a.* Not admitting doubt, unquestionable: more properly *Indubitable*.
- UNDİUE, ün-dû', *a.* Not right, not legal; not agreeable to duty.
- UNDİULARY, ün'jû-lâ ré, *a.* 376. Playing like waves, playing with intermissions.
- To* UNDİULATE, ün'jû-lâte, *v. a.* To drive backward and forward; to make to play as waves. Principles, No. 376.
- To* UNDİULATE, ün'jû-lâte, *v. n.* To play as waves in curls.
- UNDİULATION, ün'jû-lâ'shûn, *s.* Waving motion.
- UNDİLATORY, ün'jû-lâ-tô-rê, *a.* 512. Moving in the manner of waves.
- UNDİULY, ün-dû'ûlê, *ad.* Not properly, not according to duty.
- UNDİUTEONS, ün-dû'tê-ûs, *a.* 376. Not performing duty, irreverent, disobedient.—See *Duteous*.
- UNDİUTİFUL, ün-dû'tê-fûl, *a.* Not obedient, not reverent.
- UNDİUTİFULLY, ün-dû'tê-fûl-lê, *ad.* Not according to duty.
- UNDİUTİFULNESS, ün-dû'tê-fûl-nês, *s.* Want of respect, irreverence, disobedience.

359. Plâte 73, fâi 77, fâil 83, fât 81—mê 93,

n.êt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, m.ôve 164

UNDYING, ün-d'ying, *a.* Not destroyed, not perishing.

UNEARNED, ün-êrn'd', *a.* 359. Not obtained by labour or merit.

UNEARTHED, ün-êrth'ed', *a.* 359. Driven from the ground.

UNEARTHLY, ün-êrth'lê', *a.* Not terrestrial.

UNEASILY, ün-ê-zê-lê', *ad.* Not without pain.

UNEASINESS, ün-ê-zê-nês, *s.* Trouble, perplexity, state of disquiet.

UNEASY, ün-ê-zê', *a.* Painful, giving disturbance; disturbed, not at ease; constraining, cramping; peevish, difficult to please.

UNEATEN, ün-ê-t'n, *a.* 103. Not devoured.

UNEATH, ün-ê-th', *ad.* Not easily. Not in use.

UNEDIFYING, ün-ê-dê-fî-ying, *a.* Not improving in good life.

UNELECTED, ün-ê-lêk'têd', *a.* Not chosen.

UNELIGIBLE, ün-ê-lê-jê-bl', *a.* Not worthy to be chosen.

UNEMPLOYED, ün-ê-m-plôj'êd', *a.* Not busy, at leisure, idle; not engaged in any particular work.

UNEMPTYABLE, ün-ê-mpt'ê-â-bl', *a.* Not to be emptied, inexhaustible.

UNENDOWED, ün-ên-dôwd', *a.* Not invested, not graced.

UNENGAGED, ün-ên-gâdj'êd', *a.* Not engaged, not appropriated.

UNENJOYED, ün-ên-jôj'êd', *a.* Not obtained, not possessed.

UNENJOYING, ün-ên-jôj'ê-ying, *a.* Not using, having no fruition.

UNENLIGHTENED, ün-ên-lî-t'nd', *a.* 359. Not illuminated.

UNENLARGED, ün-ên-lârj'êd', *a.* Not enlarged, narrow, contracted.

UNENSLAVED, ün-ên-slâvd', *a.* Free, not enthralled.

UNENTERTAINING, ün-ên-têr-tâ-ying, *a.* Giving no delight.

UNENVIED, ün-ên-vîd', *a.* 282. Exempt from envy.

UNEQUAL, ün-ê-kwâ-bl', *a.* Different from itself, diverse.

UNEQUAL, ün-ê-kwâl', *a.* Not even; not equal, inferior; partial, not bestowing on both the same advantages; disproportionate, ill matched; not regular, not uniform.

UNEQUALABLE, ün-ê-kwâl-â-bl', *a.* Not to be equalled, not to be paralleled.

UNEQUALLED, ün-ê-kwâl'd', *a.* 406. Unparalleled, unrivalled in excellence.

UNEQUALLY, ün-ê-kwâl-ê', *a.* 406. In different degrees, in disproportion one to the other.

UNEQUALNESS, ün-ê-kwâl-nês, *s.* Inequality, state of being unequal.

UNEQUITABLE, ün-êk'kwê-tâ-bl', *a.* Not impartial, not just.

UNEQUIVOCAL, ün-ê-kwîv'ô-kâl', *a.* Not equivocal.

UNERRABLENESS, ün-êr'râ-bl-nês, *s.* Incapacity of error.

UNERRING, ün-êr'ring, *a.* 410. Committing no mistake; incapable of failure, certain.

UNERRINGLY, ün-êr'ring-lê', *ad.* Without mistake.

UNESPIED, ün-ê-spîd'ê', *a.* 282. Not seen, undiscovered, undescried.

UNESSENTIAL, ün-ês-sên'shâl', *a.* Not being of the least importance, not constituting essence; void of real being.

UNESTABLISHED, ün-ê-stâbl'îsh't, *a.* Not established.

UNEVEN, ün-ê-v'n, *a.* 103. Not even, not level; not suiting each other, not equal.

UNEVENNESS, ün-ê-v'n-nês, *s.* Surface not level, inequality of surface; turbulence, changeable state; not smoothness.

UNEVITABLE, ün-êv'ê-tâ-bl', *a.* Inevitable, not to be escaped.

UNEXACTED, ün-êg-zâk'têd', *a.* Not exacted, not taken by force.

UNEXAMINED, ün-êg-zâm'înd', *a.* Not inquired, not tried, not discussed.

UNEXAMPLED, ün-êg-zâm'pl'd', *a.* Not known by any precedent or example.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE, ün-êk-sêp'shûn-â-bl', *c.* Not liable to objection.

UNEXCOGITABLE, ün-êks-kôdj'ê-tâ-bl', *a.* Not to be found out.

UNEXECUTED, ün-êk'sê-kû-têd', *a.* Not performed, not done.

UNEXCISED, ün-êk-sîzd', *a.* Not subject to the payment of excise.

UNEXEMPLIFIED, ün-êg-zê-m'plê-fî-dê', *a.* Not made known by example.

UNEXERCISED, ün-êk'sêr-sîzd', *a.* Not practised, not experienced.

UNEXEMPT, ün-êg-zê-mpt', *a.* Not free by peculiar privilege.

UNEXHAUSTED, ün-êks-hâws'têd', *a.* Not spent, not drained to the bottom.

UNEXPANDED, ün-êks-pân'dêd', *a.* Not spread out.

UNEXPECTED, ün-êk-spêk'têd', *a.* Not thought on, sudden, not provided against.

UNEXPECTEDLY, ün-êk-spêk'têd-lê', *ad.* Suddenly, at a time unthought of.

UNEXPECTEDNESS, ün-êk-spêk'têd-nês, *s.* Suddenness.

UNEXPERIENCED, ün-êks-pêr-ê-nst, *a.* 359. Not versed, not acquainted by trial or practice.

UNEXPEDIENT, ün-êks-pê-dê-ên', *a.* Inconvenient, not fit.—See *Expedient*.

UNEXPERT, ün-êks-pêrt', *a.* Wanting skill or knowledge.

UNEXPLORED, ün-êks-plôrd', *a.* Not searched out; not tried, not known.

UNEXPOSED, ün-êks-pôzd', *a.* Not laid open to censure.

UNEXPRESSIBLE, ün-êks-prês-ê-bl', *a.* Ineffable, not to be uttered.

UNEXPRESSIVE, ün-êks-prês-sîv', *a.* Not having the power of uttering or expressing; not expressive, unutterable, ineffable.—See the negative particle *Un*.

UNEXTENDED, ün-êks-tên'dêd', *a.* Occupying no assignable space, having no dimensions.

UNEXTINGUISHABLE, ün-êks-tîng'gwîsh-â-bl', *a.* Unquenchable.

UNEXTINGUISHED, ün-êks-tîng'gwîsh't, *a.* 359. Not quenched, not put out; not extinguished.

UNFADED, ün-fâ'dêd', *a.* Not withered.

UNFADING, ün-fâ'dîng, *a.* 410. Not liable to wither.

UNFAILING, ün-fâ'îng, *a.* 410. Certain, not missing.

UNFAIR, ün-fâ're', *a.* Disingenuous, subdulous, not honest.

UNFAITHFUL, ün-fâ'îl'fûl', *a.* Perfidious, treacherous; impious, infidel.

UNFAITHFULLY, ün-fâ'îl'fûl-ê', *ad.* Treacherously, perfidiously.

UNFAITHFULNESS, ün-fâ'îl'fûl-nês, *s.* Treachery, perfidiousness.

UNFALLOWED, ün-fâl'lôdê', *a.* Not fallowed.

UNFAMILIAR, ün-fâ-mîl'yâr', *a.* Unaccustomed, such as is not common.

UNFASHIONABLE, ün-fâsh'ân-â-bl', *a.* Not modish, not according to the reigning custom.

UNFASHIONABLENESS, ün-fâsh'ân-â-bl-nês, *s.* Deviation from the mode.

UNFASHIONED, ün-fâsh'ênd', *a.* Not modified by art; having no regular form.

UNFASHIONABLY, ün-fâsh'ân-â-blê', *ad.* Not according to the fashion; unartfully.

nör 167, nôt 163—tåbe 171, tåb 172, bål 173—ðil 299—pðund 313—ðin 466, this 469.

- To UNFASTEN**, ùn-fás'sn, *v. a.* 472. To loose, to unfix.
- UNFATHERED**, ùn-fát'húrd, *a.* Fatherless, having no father.
- UNFATHOMABLE**, ùn-fát'húm-á-bl, *a.* Not to be sounded by a line; that of which the end or extent cannot be found.
- UNFATHOMABLY**, ùn-fát'húm-á-blé, *ad.* So as not to be sounded.
- UNFATHOMED**, ùn-fát'húmd, *a.* Not to be sounded.
- UNFATIGUED**, ùn-fá-téégd', *a.* Unwearied, untired.
- UNFAVOURABLE**, ùn-fá'vúr-á-bl, *a.* Unpropitious.
- UNFAVOURABLY**, ùn-fá'vúr-á-blé, *ad.* Unkindly, unpropitiously; so as not to countenance or support.
- UNFEARED**, ùn-férd', *a.* Not affrighted, intrepid, not terrified; not dreaded, not regarded with trepid.
- UNFEASIBLE**, ùn-fé'zé-bl, *a.* 405. Impracticable.
- UNFEATHERED**, ùn-fé'thúrd, *a.* Implumous, naked of feathers.
- UNFEATURED**, ùn-fé'tshúrd, *a.* Deformed, wanting regularity of features.
- UNFED**, ùn-féd', *a.* Not supplied with food.
- UNFEED**, ùn-fééd', *a.* Unpaid.
- UNFEELING**, ùn-féé'ling, *a.* Insensible, void of mental sensibility.
- UNFEIGNED**, ùn-fé'nd', *a.* Not counterfeit, not hypocritical, real, sincere.
- UNFEIGNEDLY**, ùn-fé'néd-lé, *ad.* 364. Really, sincerely, without hypocrisy.
- UNFELT**, ùn-félt', *a.* Not felt, not perceived.
- UNFENCED**, ùn-féns't', *a.* 359. Naked of fortification; not surrounded by any enclosure.
- UNFERMENTED**, ùn-fér-mént'éd, *a.* Not fermented.
- UNFERTILE**, ùn-fér'tíl, *a.* Not fruitful, not prolific.
- To UNFETTER**, ùn-fét'túr, *v. a.* To unchain, to free from shackles.
- UNFIGURED**, ùn-fíg'yúrd, *a.* Representing no animal form.
- UNFILLED**, ùn-fíld', *a.* Not filled, not supplied.
- UNFIRM**, ùn-férm', *a.* Weak, feeble; not stable.
- UNFILIAL**, ùn-fílyál, *a.* Unsuitable to a son.
- UNFINISHED**, ùn-fín'isht, *a.* Incomplete, not brought to an end, not brought to perfection, imperfect, wanting the last hand.
- UNFIT**, ùn-fít', *a.* Improper, unsuitable; unqualified.
- To UNFIT**, ùn-fít', *v. a.* To disqualify.
- UNFITLY**, ùn-fít'lé, *ad.* Not properly, not suitably.
- UNFITNESS**, ùn-fít'nés, *s.* Want of qualifications; want of propriety.
- UNFITTING**, ùn-fít'tíng, *a.* 410. Not proper.
- To UNFIX**, ùn-fíks', *v. a.* To loosen, to make less fast; to make fluid.
- UNFIXED**, ùn-fíks't', *a.* Wandering, erratic, inconstant, vagrant; not determined.
- UNFLEDGED**, ùn-fléjd', *a.* 359. That has not yet the full furniture of feathers, young.
- UNFLESHED**, ùn-flésh't', *a.* 359. Not fleshed, not seasoned to blood.
- UNFOILED**, ùn-fóild', *a.* Unsubdued, not put to the worst.
- To UNFOLD**, ùn-fóld', *v. a.* To expand, to spread, to open; to tell; to declare; to discover, to reveal, to display, to set to view.
- UNFOLDING**, ùn-fóld'íng, *a.* 410. Directing to unfold.
- To UNFOOL**, ùn-fóól', *v. a.* To restore from folly.
- UNFORBID**, ùn-fór-bl'd', *a.*
- UNFORBIDDEN**, ùn-fór-bl'd'dn, *a.* Not prohibited.
- UNFORBIDDENNESS**, ùn-fór-bl'd'dn-nés, *s.* State of being forbidden.
- UNFORCED**, ùn-fórst', *a.* 359. Not compelled, not constrained; not impelled; not feigned; not violent; not contrary to ease.
- UNFORCIBLE**, ùn-fórs'é-bl, *a.* Wanting strength.
- UNFOREBODING**, ùn-fóre-bóó'díng, *a.* Giving no omens.
- UNFOREKNOWN**, ùn-fóre-nónd', *a.* Not foreseen by prescience.
- UNFORESEEN**, ùn-fóre-séén', *a.* Not known before it happened.
- UNFORFEITED**, ùn-fór'fít-éd, *a.* Not forfeited.
- UNFORGOTTEN**, ùn-fór-gót'tn, *a.* Not lost to memory.
- UNFORGIVING**, ùn-fór-gí'víng, *a.* Reckless, implacable.
- UNFORMED**, ùn-fórm'd', *a.* Not modified into regular shape.
- UNFOBSAKEN**, ùn-fór-sá'kn, *a.* Not deserted.
- UNFORTIFIED**, ùn-fór'té-fíde, *a.* 282. Not secured by walls or bulwarks; not strengthened, infirm, weak, feeble; wanting securities.
- UNFORTUNATE**, ùn-fór'tshú-nát, *a.* 91. Not successful, unprosperous, wanting luck.
- UNFORTUNATELY**, ùn-fór'tshú-nát-lé, *ad.* Unhappily, without good luck.
- UNFORTUNATENESS**, ùn-fór'tshú-nát-nés, *s.* Ill luck.
- UNFOUGHT**, ùn-fáwt', *a.* Not fought.
- UNFOUL**, ùn-fóúld', *a.* Unpolluted, uncorrupted, not soiled.
- UNFOUND**, ùn-fóúnd', *a.* Not found, not met with.
- UNFRAMABLE**, ùn-frá'má-bl, *a.* Not to be moulded.
- UNFRAMED**, ùn-frámd', *a.* Not formed, not fashioned.
- UNFREQUENT**, ùn-fré'kwént', *a.* Uncommon, no happening often.—See *Frequent*.
- To UNFREQUENT**, ùn-fré-kwént', *v. a.* To leave, to cease to frequent.
- UNFREQUENTED**, ùn-fré-kwént'éd, *a.* Rarely visited, rarely entered.
- UNFREQUENTLY**, ùn-fré'kwént-lé, *ad.* Not commonly.
- UNFRIENDED**, ùn-frénd'éd, *a.* 277. Wanting friends, uncountenanced.
- UNFRIENDLINESS**, ùn-frénd'lé-nés, *s.* Want of kindness, want of favour.
- UNFRIENDLY**, ùn-frénd'lé, *a.* Not benevolent, not kind.
- UNFROZEN**, ùn-fró'zn, *a.* 103. Not congealed to ice.
- UNFRUITFUL**, ùn-fróót'fúl, *a.* Not prolific; not fructiferous; not fertile; not producing good effects.
- UNFULFILLED**, ùn-fúl-fíld', *a.* Not fulfilled.
- To UNFURL**, ùn-fúrl', *v. a.* To expand, to unfold, to open.
- To UNFURNISH**, ùn-fúr'nísh, *v. a.* To deprive; to strip, to divest; to leave naked.
- UNFURNISHED**, ùn-fúr'nísh't, *a.* Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with ornaments; unsupplied.
- UNGAIN**, ùn-gá'ne, *a.*
- UNGAINLY**, ùn-gá'ne'lé, *a.* Awkward, uncouth.
- UNGALLED**, ùn-gá'vld', *a.* Unhurt, un wounded.
- UNGARTERED**, ùn-gár'túrd, *a.* Being without garters.
- UNGATHERED**, ùn-gát'húrd, *a.* Not cropped, not picked.
- UNGENERATED**, ùn-jén'é'r-á-téd, *a.* Unbegotten, having no beginning.
- UNGENERATIVE**, ùn-jén'é'r-á-tív, *a.* Begetting nothing.
- UNGENEROUS**, ùn-jén'é'r-ús, *a.* Not noble, not ingenuous, not liberal; ignominious.
- UNGENIAL**, ùn-jé'né-ál, *a.* Not kind or favourable to nature.

339. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mö 93, mêt 95—pine 105, plu 107—nö 162, möve 164.
- UNGENTLE, ün-jën'tl, *a.* Harsh, rude, ragged.
- UNGENTLEMANLY, ün-jën'tl-mån-lé, *a.* Illiberal, not becoming a gentleman.
- UNGENTLENESS, ün-jën'tl-nés, *s.* Harshness, rudeness, severity; unkindness, incivility.
- UNGENTLY, ün-jën'tl, *ad.* Harshly, rudely.
- UNGEOMETRICAL, ün-jé-ó-mét'tré-kál, *a.* Not agreeable to the laws of Geometry.
- UNGILDED, ün-gil'déd, *a.* Not overlaid with gold.
- To UNGIRD, ün-gírd', *v. a.* To loose any thing bound with a girdle.
- UNGIPT, ün-gírt', *a.* Loosely dressed.
- UNGLORIFIED, ün-gló're-fíde, *a.* 282. Not honoured, not exalted with praise and adoration.
- UNGLOVED, ün-glóv't', *a.* Having the hand naked.
- UNGIVING, ün-gív'ing, *a.* Not bringing gifts.
- To UNGLUE, ün-gló', *v. a.* To loose any thing cemented.
- To UNGOD, ün-gód', *v. a.* To divest of divinity.
- UNGODLILY, ün-gód'lí-lé, *ad.* Impiously, wickedly.
- UNGODLINESS, ün-gód'lé-nés, *s.* Impiety, wickedness, neglect of God.
- UNGODLY, ün-gód'lé, *a.* Wicked, negligent of God and his laws; polluted by wickedness.
- UNGORED, ün-gór'd', *a.* Unwounded, unhurt.
- UNGORGED, ün-gór'jd', *a.* Not filled, not sated.
- UNGOVERNABLE, ün-gúv'ár-ná-bl, *a.* Not to be reined, not to be restrained; licentious, wild, unbridled.
- UNGOVERNED, ün-gúv'árnd, *a.* Being without any government; not regulated, unbridled, licentious.
- UNGOT, ün-gót', *a.* Not gained, not acquired; not begotten.
- UNGRACEFUL, ün-gráse'fúl, *a.* Wanting elegance, wanting beauty.
- UNGRACEFULNESS, ün-gráse'fúl-nés, *s.* Inelegance, awkwardness.
- UNGRACIOUS, ün-grá'shús, *a.* Offensive, unpleasing; unacceptable, not favoured.
- UNGRANTED, ün-gránt'éd, *a.* Not given, not yielded, not bestowed.
- UNGRATEFUL, ün-gráte'fúl, *a.* Making no returns, or making ill returns; making no returns for culture; unpleasing.
- UNGRATEFULLY, ün-gráte'fúl-lé, *ad.* With ingratitude; unacceptably, unpleasingly.
- UNGRATEFULNESS, ün-gráte'fúl-nés, *s.* Ingratitude, ill return for good; unacceptableness.
- UNGRAVELY, ün-gráv'élé, *ad.* Without seriousness.
- UNGROUNDED, ün-gróúnd'éd, *a.* Having no foundation.
- UNGRUDGINGLY, ün-grú'd'j'ing-lé, *ad.* Without ill will, willingly, heartily, cheerfully.
- UNGUARDED, ün-gyár'déd, *a.* Careless, negligent. See *Guard*.
- UNHANDSOME, ün-hån'súm, *a.* Ungraceful, not beautiful; illiberal, disingenuous.
- UNHANDY, ün-hån'd'é, *a.* Awkward, not dexterous.
- UNHAPPY, ün-hápp'é, *a.* Wretched, miserable, unfortunate, calamitous, distressed.
- UNHARMED, ün-hárm't', *a.* Unhurt, not injured.
- UNHARMFUL, ün-hárm'fúl, *a.* Innoxious, innocent.
- UNHARMONIOUS, ün-hár-mó'né-ús, *a.* Not symmetrical, disproportionate; unmusical, ill sounding.
- To UNHARNESS, ün-hár'nés, *v. a.* To loose from the traces; to disarm, to divest of armour.
- UNHAZARDED, ün-házárd'éd, *a.* Not adventured, not put in danger.
- UNHATCHED, ün-hátst', *a.* Not disclosed from the egg; not brought to light.
- UNHEALTHFUL, ün-hélt'h'fúl, *a.* Morbid, unwholesome.
- UNHEALTHY, ün-hélt'h'é, *a.* Sickly, wanting health.
- To UNHEART, ün-hárt', *v. a.* To discourage, to depress.
- UNHEARD, ün-hérd', *a.* Not perceived by the ear; not vouchsafed an audience; unknown in celebration; unheard of, obscure, not known by fame; unpre-  
cedented.—See *Heard*.
- UNHEATED, ün-hé'téd, *a.* Not made hot.
- UNHEEDED, ün-hééd'éd, *a.* Disregarded, not thought worthy of notice.
- UNHEEDING, ün-hééd'ing, *a.* 410. Negligent, careless.
- UNHEEDY, ün-hééd'é, *a.* Precipitate, sudden.
- UNHELPE, ün-hélp't', *a.* 539. Unassisted, having no auxiliary, unsupported.
- UNHELPFUL, ün-hélp'fúl, *a.* Giving no assistance.
- UNHEWN, ün-héwn', *part. a.* Not hewn.
- UNHIDEBOUND, ün-híde'bóúnd, *a.* Lax of maw, capacious.
- To UNHINGE, ün-hínje', *v. a.* To throw from the hinges; to displace by violence; to disorder, to confuse.
- UNHOLINESS, ün-hó'lé-nés, *s.* Impiety, profaneness, wickedness.
- UNHOLY, ün-hó'lé, *a.* Profane, not hallowed; impious, wicked.
- UNHONOURED, ün-ón'húrd, *a.* Not regarded with veneration, not celebrated; not treated with respect.
- To UNHOOP, ün-hóóp', *v. a.* To divest of hoops.
- UNHOPED, ün-hópt', *a.* 359. Not expected, greater than hope had promised.
- UNHOPEFUL, ün-hópe'fúl, *a.* Such as leaves no room to hope.
- To UNHORSE, ün-hórs'e', *v. a.* To beat from a horse, to throw from the saddle.
- UNHOSPITABLE, ün-hósp'etá-bl, *a.* Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers.
- UNHOSTILE, ün-hó's'tíl, *a.* 140. Not belonging to an enemy.
- To UNHOUSE, ün-hóúze', *v. a.* To drive from the habitation.
- UNHOUSED, ün-hóúzd', *a.* Homeless, wanting a house; having no settled habitation.
- UNHOSSELLED, ün-hóúzléd, *a.* Not having received the sacrament.
- UNHUMED, ün-úm'bl, *a.* 359. Not humbled, not touched with shame or confusion.
- UNHURT, ün-hárt', *a.* Free from harm.
- UNHURTFUL, ün-húrt'fúl, *a.* Innoxious, harmless, doing no harm.
- UNHURTFULLY, ün-húrt'fúl-lé, *ad.* Without harm, innoxiously.
- UNICORN, yú'né-kórn, *s.* A beast that has only one horn; a bird.
- UNIFORM, yú'né-fórm, *a.* Keeping its tenour, similar to itself; conforming to one rule.
- UNIFORMITY, yú'né-fórm'é-té, *s.* Resemblance to itself, even tenour; conformity to one pattern, resemblance of one to another.
- UNIFORMLY, yú'né-fórm-lé, *ad.* Without variation, in an even tenour; without diversity of one from another.
- UNIMAGINABLE, ün-ím-mád'j'ín-á-bl, *a.* Not to be imagined by the fancy.
- UNIMAGINABLY, ün-ím-mád'j'ín-á-blé, *ad.* Not to be imagined.
- UNIMITABLE, ün-ím'é-tá-bl, *a.* Not to be imitated.
- UNIMMORTAL, ün-ím-mórt'ál, *a.* Not immortal, mortal.
- UNIMPAIRABLE, ün-ím-pé'rá-bl, *a.* Not liable to waste or diminution.
- UNIMPACHED, ün-ím-péétsht', *a.* 359. Not assumed.
- UNIMPORTANT, ün-ím-pórt'ánt, *a.* Assuming no airs of dignity.

nör 167, nôt 163—tåbe 171, tåb 172, båll 173—ðill 299—pöund 313—thin 466, this 469.

**UNIMPORTUNED**, ün-ím-pör-tánd', *a.* Not solicited, not teased to compliance.  
**UNIMPROVABLE**, ün-ím-prööv'á-bl, *a.* Incapable of melioration.  
**UNIMPROVABLENESS**, ün-ím-prööv'á-bl-nés, *s.* Quality of not being improvable.  
**UNIMPROVED**, ün-ím-prööv'd', *a.* Not made more knowing; not taught, not meliorated by instruction.  
**UNINCRESSABLE**, ün-ín-kré'sá-bl, *a.* Admitting no increase.  
**UNINDIFFERENT**, ün-ín-diff'ér-ént, *a.* Partial, leaning to a side.  
**UNINDUSTRIOUS**, ün-ín-dús'trè-ús, *a.* Not diligent, not laborious.  
**UNINFLAMMABLE**, ün-ín-flám'má-bl, *a.* Not capable of being set on fire.  
**UNINFLAMED**, ün-ín-flám'd', *a.* Not set on fire.  
**UNINFORMED**, ün-ín-för'm'd', *a.* Untaught, uninstructed; unanimated, not enlivened.  
**UNINGENUOUS**, ün-ín-jén'ú-ús, *a.* Illiberal, disingenuous.  
**UNINHABITABLE**, ün-ín-háb'ít-á-bl, *a.* Unfit to be inhabited.  
**UNINHABITABLENESS**, ün-ín-háb'ít-á-bl-nés, *s.* Incapacity of being inhabited.  
**UNINHABITED**, ün-ín-háb'ít-éd, *a.* Having no dwellers.  
**UNINJURED**, ün-ín-júrd, *a.* Unhurt, suffering no harm.  
**UNINSCRIBED**, ün-ín-skríb'd', *a.* Having no inscription.  
**UNINSPIRED**, ün-ín-splrd', *a.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.  
**UNINSTRUCTED**, ün-ín-strúk'téd, *a.* Not taught, not helped by instruction.  
**UNINSTRUCTIVE**, ün-ín-strúk'tív, *a.* Not conferring any improvement.  
**UNINTELLIGENT**, ün-ín-téll'é-jént, *a.* Not knowing, not skilful.  
**UNINTELLIGIBILITY**, ün-ín-téll'é-jé-bil'é-té, *s.* Quality of not being intelligible.  
**UNINTELLIGIBLE**, ün-ín-téll'é-jé-bl, *a.* Not such as can be understood.  
**UNINTELLIGIBLY**, ün-ín-téll'é-jé-blé, *ad.* Not to be understood.  
**UNINTENTIONAL**, ün-ín-tén'shún-ál, *a.* Not designed, happening without design.  
**UNINTERESTED**, ün-ín-tér-és-téd, *a.* Not having interest.  
**UNINTERMITTED**, ün-ín-tér-mít'téd, *a.* Continued, not interrupted.  
**UNINTERMIXED**, ün-ín-tér-míks't', *a.* Not mingled.  
**UNINTERRUPTED**, ün-ín-tér-rúp'téd, *a.* Not broken, not interrupted.  
**UNINTERRUPTEDLY**, ün-ín-tér-rúp'téd-lé, *ad.* Without interruption.  
**UNINTRENCHED**, ün-ín-trénsht', *a.* 359. Not intrenched.  
**UNINVESTIGABLE**, ün-ín-vés'té-gá-bl, *a.* Not to be searched out.  
**UNINVITED**, ün-ín-vít'téd, *a.* Not asked.  
**UNJOINTED**, ün-jóin'téd, *a.* Disjointed, separated; having no articulation.  
**UNION**, yú'né-ún, *s.* 8. The act of joining two or more; concord, conjunction of mind or interests.  
**UNIPAROUS**, yú-níp'pá-rús, *a.* 518. Bringing one at a birth.  
**UNISON**, yú'né-sún, *a.* Sounding alone.  
**UNISON**, yú'né-sún, *s.* A string that has the same sound with another; a single unvaried note.  
**UNIT**, yú'nít, *s.* 8. 39. 492. One, the least number, or the root of numbers.  
**To UNITE**, yú-níte', *v. a.* To join two or more into one; to make to agree; to make to adhere; to join; to join in interests.

**To UNITE**, yú-níte', *v. n.* To join in an act, to concur, to act in concert; to coalesce, to be cemented, to be consolidated; to grow into one.

**UNITEDLY**, yú-nít'éd-lé, *ad.* With union so as to join.

**UNITER**, yú-nít'úr, *s.* 98. The person or thing that unites.

**UNITING**, yú-nísh'ún, *s.* The act or power of uniting, conjunction.

**UNITIVE**, yú'né-tív, *a.* Having the power of uniting.

**UNITY**, yú'né-té, *s.* 8. The state of being one; concord, conjunction; agreement, uniformity; principle of dramatic writing, by which the tenour of the story, and propriety of representation, are preserved.

**UNIVALVE**, yú'né-válv, *a.* Having one shell.

**UNJUDGED**, ün-júdj'd', *a.* 359. Not judicially determined.

**UNIVERSAL**, yú-né-vér'sál, *a.* 8. General, extending to all; total, whole; not particular, comprising all particulars.

**UNIVERSAL**, yú-né-vér'sál, *s.* The whole, the general system.

**UNIVERSALITY**, yú-né-vér-sáll'é-té, *s.* Not particularity, generality, extension to the whole.

**UNIVERSALLY**, yú-né-vér'sál'é, *ad.* Throughout the whole, without exception.

**UNIVERSE**, yú'né-vérse, *s.* 8. The general system of things.

**UNIVERSITY**, yú-né-vér'sé-té, *s.* A school where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied.

**UNIVOCAL**, yú-nív'ó-kál, *a.* Having one meaning; certain, regular, pursuing always one tenour.

**UNIVOCALLY**, yú-nív'ó-kál'é, *ad.* In one term, in one sense; in one tenour.

**UNJOYOUS**, ün-jóé'ús, *a.* Not gay, not cheerful.

**UNJUST**, ün-júst', *a.* Iniquitous, contrary to equity, contrary to justice.

**UNJUSTIFIABLE**, ün-jús'té-fi-á-bl, *a.* Not to be defended, not to be justified.

**UNJUSTIFIABLENESS**, ün-jús'té-fi-á-bl-nés, *s.* The quality of not being justifiable.

**UNJUSTIFIABLY**, ün-jús'té-fi-á-blé, *ad.* In a manner not to be justified.

**UNJUSTLY**, ün-júst'lé, *ad.* In a manner contrary to right.

**UNKED**, úngkéd, *a.* Uncouth, irksome, against the grain.

☞ This word is not in Johnson, but by its having a place in Junius, Skinner, Phillips, Ash, and Barclay, it seems to have been once a living part of the language. It is at present, however, only heard in the mouths of the vulgar, from which state few words ever return into good usage. Junius explains it by *solitary*, and with great probability supposes it is a corruption of *uncouth*; but Skinner swells it *unkward*, and says it is a slight alteration of sense from the Teutonic *unkeater*, which signifies a monster, a terrible or horrible thing, as solitude is supposed to be. Whatever its etymology may be, its utility can scarcely be disputed; for it has a shade of meaning peculiar to itself, which expresses a disagreeable passive state, arising from a concurrence of jarring circumstances. Thus we sometimes hear the common people say, I found myself very *unked*; it was very *unked* to do so. Now though *irksome* is the nearest word, and might supply the second phrase, it is quite incompatible with the first: nor is it a perfect equivalent to *unked* in the second; for *irksome* implies a much more disagreeable state than *unked*, which seems to mean a disagreeable state arising from obstacle, and therefore seems to form a middle sense between *uncouth* and *irksome*. In this sense the word appears to have been used by Charles Butler, of Magdalen College, Oxford, in his English Grammar, 1634, where, speaking of the necessity of altering the orthography, he says, "Nevertheless, so powerful is the tyrant custom, opposing and overawing right and reason, that I do easily believe this little change, (though never so right, reasonable and profitable) will seem to some harsh and *unked* at the first; but, after a while, being insured thereunto, I suppose they will rather wonder, how our ancient, eloquent, noble language, in other respects equalizing the best

559. Flåte 73, fār 77, fāl 83, fāt 81—mø 93, mēt 95—plne 105, pīn 107—nò 16z, mōve 164,

could so long endure these gross and disgraceful barbarisms.—*Preface to the Reader.*

To UNKENNEL, ūn-kēn'nl, v. a. 99. To drive from its hole; to rouse from its secrecy or retreat.

UNKÉPT, ūn-kēpt', a. Not kept, not retained; unobserved, unbeyed.

UNKIND, ūn-kyind', a. 160. Not favourable, not benevolent.—*See Guide.*

UNKINDLY, ūn-kyind'lē, a. Unnatural, contrary to nature; malignant, unfavourable.

UNKINDLY, ūn-kyind'lē, ad. Without kindness, without affection.

UNKINDNESS, ūn-kyind'nēs, s. Malignity, ill will, want of affection.

To UNKING, ūn-king', v. a. To deprive of royalty.

UNKISSÉD, ūn-kist', a. Not kissed.

UNKNIGHTLY, ūn-nīte'lē, a. Unbecoming a knight.

To UNKNIT, ūn-nit', v. a. To unweave, to separate; to open.

UNKLE, ūng'kl, s. 408. Properly *Uncle*. The brother of a father or mother.

To UNKNOW, ūn-nō', v. a. To cease to know.

UNKNOWABLE, ūn-nō'ā-bl, a. Not to be known.

UNKNOWING, ūn-nō'ing, a. Ignorant, not knowing; not practised, not qualified.

UNKNOWINGLY, ūn-nō'ing-lē, ad. Ignorantly, without knowledge.

UNKNOWN, ūn-nōnē', a. Not known, greater than is imagined; not having cohabitation; without communication.

UNLABOURED, ūn-lā'būrd, a. Not produced by labour; not cultivated by labour; spontaneous, voluntary.

To UNLACE, ūn-lāse', v. a. To loose any thing fastened with strings.

To UNLADE, ūn-lāde', v. a. To remove from the vessel which carries; to exonerate that which carries; to put out.

UNLAID, ūn-lāde', a. Not placed, not fixed; not pacified, not stilled.

UNLAMENTÉD, ūn-lā-mēnt'ēd, a. Not deplored.

To UNLATCH, ūn-lāts'h', v. a. To open by lifting up the latch.

UNLAWFUL, ūn-lāw'fūl, a. Contrary to law, not permitted by the law.

UNLAWFULLY, ūn-lāw'fūl-ē, ad. In a manner contrary to law or right; illegitimately, not by marriage.

UNLAWFULNESS, ūn-lāw'fūl-nēs, s. Contrariety to law.

To UNLEARN, ūn-lērn', v. a. To forget, to disuse what has been learned.

UNLEARNÉD, ūn-lērn'ēd, a. Ignorant, not informed, not instructed; not gained by study, not known; not suitable to a learned man.—*See Learned.*

UNLEARNÉDLY, ūn-lērn'ēd-lē, ad. 362. Ignorantly, grossly.

UNLEAVENÉD, ūn-lēv'vēnd, a. 104. Not fermented, not mixed with fermenting matter.

UNLIKE, ūn-lēs', conj. Except, if not, supposing that not.

UNLESSONÉD, ūn-lēs'snd, a. 103. 359. Not taught.

UNLETTERÉD, ūn-lēt'tūrd, a. Unlearned, untaught.

UNLEVELLED, ūn-lēv'vēld, a. 406. Not laid even.

UNLIVIDINOUS, ūn-lē-bīd'ē-nūs, a. Not lustful.

UNLICENSÉD, ūn-lī'sēnst, a. Having no regular permission.

UNLICKÉD, ūn-lik't', a. 359. Shapeless, not formed.

UNLIGHTÉD, ūn-lī'tēd, a. Not kindled, not set on fire.

UNLIKE, ūn-lik', a. Dissimilar, having no resemblance; improbable, unlikely, not likely.

UNLIKELIHOOD, ūn-lik'e'lē-lūd, }  
UNLIKELINESS, ūn-lik'e'lē-nēs, }  
Improbability.

UNLIKELY, ūn-lik'e'lē, a. Improbable, not such as can be reasonably expected; not promising any particular event.

UNLIKENESS, ūn-lik'e'nēs, s. Dissimilitude, want of resemblance.

UNLIMITABLE, ūn-llm'it-ā-bl, a. Admitting no bounds.

UNLIMITÉD, ūn-llm'it-ēd, a. Having no bounds, having no limits; undefined; not bounded by proper exceptions, unconfined, not restrained.

UNLIMITÉDLY, ūn-llm'it-ēd-lē, ad. Boundlessly without bounds.

UNLINEAL, ūn-lln'ē-āl, a. 113. Not coming in the order of succession.

To UNLINK, ūn-llngk', v. a. To untwist, to open.

UNLIQUIFIED, ūn-llk'wē-flīde, a. Unmelted, undissolved.

To UNLOAD, ūn-lōde', v. a. To disburden, to exonerate; to put off any thing burdensome.

To UNLOCK, ūn-lōk', v. a. To open what is shut with a lock.

UNLOOKÉD-FOR, ūn-lōōkt'fōr, a. Unexpected, not foreseen.

To UNLOOSE, ūn-lōōse, v. a. To loose.

As our inseparable preposition *un* is always negative and never intensive, like the Latin *in*: this word, though supported by good authorities, is like a barbarous redundancy, two negatives.

UNLOVED, ūn-lōvd', a. 359. Not loved.

UNLOVELINESS, ūn-lōv'lē-nēs, s. Unamiableness, inability to create love.

UNLOVELY, ūn-lōv'lē, a. That cannot excite love.

UNLUCKILY, ūn-lūk'ē-lē, ad. Unfortunately, by ill luck.

UNLUCKY, ūn-lūk'ē, a. Unfortunate, producing unhappiness; unhappy, miserable, subject to frequent misfortunes; slightly mischievous, mischievously waggish; ill-omened, inauspicious.

UNLUSTROUS, ūn-lūs'trūs, a. Wanting splendour, wanting lustre.

To UNLUTE, ūn-lūte', v. a. To separate vessels closed with chymical cement.

UNMADE, ūn-māde', a. Not yet formed, not created; deprived of form or qualities; omitted to be made.

UNMAIMÉD, ūn-māmd', a. Not deprived of any essential part.

UNMAKABLE, ūn-mā'kā-bl, a. Not possible to be made.

To UNMAKE, ūn-māke', v. a. To deprive of qualities before possessed.

To UNMAN, ūn-mān', v. a. To deprive of the constituent qualities of a human being, as reason; to emasculate; to break into irresolution, to deject.

UNMANAGEABLE, ūn-mān'ē-jā-bl, a. Not manageable, not easily governed.

UNMANAGÉD, ūn-mān'ējd, a. 90. Not broken by horsemanship; not tutored, not educated.

UNMANLIKE, ūn-mān'līke, }  
UNMANLY, ūn-mān'lē, }  
Unbecoming a man, effeminate.

UNMANNERÉD, ūn-mān'nūrd, a. Rude, brutal, uncivil.

UNMANNERLINESS, ūn-mān'nūr-lē-nēs, s. Breach of civility.

UNMANNERLY, ūn-mān'nūr-lē, a. Ill-bred, not civil.

UNMANURED, ūn-mā-nūrd, a. Not cultivated.

UNMARKÉD, ūn-mārk't', a. 359. Not observed, not regarded.

UNMARRIED, ūn-mār'rīd, a. 282. Having no husband, or no wife.

To UNMASK, ūn-māsk', v. a. To strip off a mask to strip off any disguise.

nör 167, nôt 163—tåbe 171, tåb 172, bål 173—öil 299—pönd 313—åin 466, thís 469.

- UNMASKED, ün-måskt', *a.* 359. Naked, open to the view.
- UNMARTERABLE, ün-måst'ür-å-bl, *a.* Unconquerable, not to be subdued.
- UNMASTERED, ün-måst'ürd', *a.* Not subdued; not conquerable.
- UNMATCHABLE, ün-måtsh'å-bl, *a.* Unparalleled, unequalled.
- UNMATCHED, ün-måtsh't', *a.* Matchless, having no match or equal.
- UNMEANING, ün-méning, *a.* 410. Expressing no meaning.
- UNMEANT, ün-mént', *a.* Not intended.
- UNMEASURABLE, ün-mézh'ür-å-bl, *a.* Boundless, unbounded.
- UNMEASURED, ün-mézh'ürd', *a.* Immense, infinite; not measured, plentiful.
- UNMEDITATED, ün-méd'è-tå-téd, *a.* Not formed by previous thought.
- UNMEDLED, ün-méd'dld, *a.* 359. Not touched, not altered.
- UNMEDDLED This word is improperly spelt both by Johnson and Sheridan. It ought to be written *unmeddled*.—See *Code*.
- UNMEET, ün-méet', *a.* Not fit, not proper, not worthy.
- UNMELLOWED, ün-mél'vöde, *a.* Not fully ripened.
- UNMELTED, ün-mélt'éd, *a.* Undissolved by heat.
- UNMENTIONED, ün-mén'shünd, *a.* Not told, not named.
- UNMERCHANTABLE, ün-mér'tshån-tå-bl, *a.* Unsaleable, not vendible.
- UNMERCIFUL, ün-mér'sé-fül, *a.* Cruel, severe, inclement; unconscionable, exorbitant.
- UNMERCIFULLY, ün-mér'sé-fül-é, *ad.* Without mercy, without tenderness.
- UNMERCIFULNESS, ün-mér'sé-fül-nés, *s.* Inclemency, cruelty.
- UNMERITED, ün-mér'it-éd, *a.* Not deserved, not obtained otherwise than by favour.
- UNMERITABLE, ün-mér'it-å-bl, *a.* Having no desert.
- UNMERITEDNESS, ün-mér'it-éd-nés, *s.* State of being undeserved.
- UNMILKED, ün-milk't', *a.* Not milked.
- UNMINDED, ün-mind'éd, *a.* Not heeded, not regarded.
- UNMINDFUL, ün-mind'fül, *a.* Not heedful, not regardful, negligent, inattentive.
- To UNMINGLE, ün-ming'gl, *v. a.* 505. To separate things mixed.
- UNMINGLED, ün-ming'gld, *a.* 359. Pure, not vitiated by any thing mingled.
- UNMIRY, ün-mir'é, *a.* Not fouled with dirt.
- UNMITIGATED, ün-mit'è-gå-téd, *a.* Not softened.
- UNMIXED, } ün-mikst', *a.* 359.  
UNMIXT, }
- UNMIXED, } Not mingled with any thing, pure.  
UNMOANED, ün-mönd', *a.* Not lamented.
- UNMOIST, ün-möist', *a.* Not wet.
- UNMOISTENED, ün-möé'snd, *a.* 359. Not made wet.
- UNMOLESTED, ün-mö-lést'éd, *a.* Free from disturbance.
- To UNMOOR, ün-möör', *v. a.* To loose from land, by taking up the anchors.
- UNMORALIZED, ün-mör'å-llz'd, *a.* Untutored by morality.
- UNMORTGAGED, ün-mör'gåjd, 90. 359. Not mortgaged.
- UNMORTIFIED, ün-mör'té-fide, *a.* Not subdued by sorrow and evils.
- UNMOVEABLE, ün-mööv'å-bl, *a.* Such as cannot be removed or altered.
- UNMOVED, ün-mööv'd', *a.* Not put out of one place into another; not changed in resolution; not affected, not touched with any passion; unaltered by passion.
- UNMOVING, ün-mööv'ing, *a.* 410. Having no motion; having no power to raise the passions, unaffected.
- To UNMOULD, ün-möüld', *v. a.* To change as to the form.—See *Mould*.
- UNMOURNED, ün-möümd', *a.* Not lamented, not deplored.
- To UNMUFFLE, ün-müff'l, *v. a.* To put off a covering from the face.
- To UNMUZZLE, ün-müz'zl, *v. a.* To loose from a muzzle.
- UNMUSICAL, ün-müz'é-kål, *a.* Not harmonious, not pleasing by sound.
- UNNAMED, ün-nåmd', *a.* Not mentioned.
- UNNATURAL, ün-nåt'tshü-rål, *a.* Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common instincts; acting without the affections implanted by nature; forced, not agreeable to the real state.
- UNNATURALNESS, ün-nåt'tshü-rål-nés, *s.* Contrariety to nature.
- UNNATURALLY, ün-nåt'tshü-rål-é, *ad.* In opposition to nature.
- UNNAVIGABLE, ün-nåv'é-gå-bl, *a.* Not to be passed by vessels, not to be navigated.
- UNNECESSARILY, ün-nés'sés-så-ré-lé, *ad.* Without necessity, without need.
- UNNECESSARINESS, ün-nés'sés-så-ré-nés, *s.* Needlessness.
- UNNECESSARY, ün-nés'sés-så-ré, *a.* Needless, not wanted, useless.
- UNNEIGHBOURLY, ün-nåb'ür-lé, *a.* 249. Not kind, not suitable to the duties of a neighbour.
- UNNERVATE, ün-nér'våt, *a.* 91. Weak, feeble.
- To UNNERVE, ün-nér'v', *v. a.* To weaken, to enfeeble.
- UNNERVED, ün-nér'vd', *a.* Weak, feeble.
- UNNOBLE, ün-nöbl, *a.* Mean, ignominious, ignoble.
- UNNOTED, ün-nöt'éd, *a.* Not observable, not regarded.
- UNNUMBERED, ün-nüm'bürd, *s.* Innumerable.
- UNOBEDIENCE, ün-öb-sé'kvé-üs-nés, *a.* Incompliance, disobedience.
- UNOBEYED, ün-ö-både', *a.* 359. Not obeyed.
- UNOBTECTED, ün-öb-jék'téd, *a.* Not charged as a fault.
- UNOBNOXIOUS, ün-öb-nök'shüs, *a.* Not liable, not exposed to any hurt.
- UNOBSERVABLE, ün-öb-zér'vå-bl, *a.* Not to be observed.
- UNOBSERVANT, ün-öb-zér'vånt, *a.* Not obsequious; not attentive.
- UNOBSERVED, ün-öb-zér'vd', *a.* Not regarded, not attended to.
- UNOBSERVING, ün-öb-zér'ving, *a.* Inattentive, not heedful.
- UNOBTRECTED, ün-öb-strük'téd, *a.* Not hindered, not stopped.
- UNOBTRECTIVE, ün-öb-strük'tiv, *a.* Not raising any obstacle.
- UNOBTAINED, ün-öb-tånd', *a.* Not gained, not acquired.
- UNOBVIOUS, ün-öb'vü-üs, *a.* Not readily occurring.
- UNOCCUPIED, ün-ök'kü-pide, *a.* Unpossessed.
- UNOFFERED, ün-öff'ürd, *a.* Not proposed to acceptance.
- UNOFFENDING, ün-öf-fénd'ing, *a.* Harmless, innocent; sinless, pure from fault.
- To UNOPEN, ün-öpl, *v. a.* To free from oil.
- UNOPENING, ün-öpn'ing, *a.* Not opening.
- UNOPERATIVE, ün-öp'ér-å-tiv, *a.* Producing no effects.
- UNOPPOSED, ün-öp-pöz'd', *a.* Not encountered by any hostility or obstruction.



559. Fåte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fat 81—met 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pln 107—nò 162, möve 164,
- UNORDERLY**, ün-ör'ür-lé, *a.* Disordered, irregular.
- UNORDINARY**, ün-ör'dé-nà-ré, *a.* Uncommon, unusual.
- UNORGANISED**, ün-ör'gân-izd, *a.* Having no parts instrumental to the nourishment of the rest.
- UNORIGINAL**, ün-ò-rid'jé-nâl, }  
**UNORIGINATED**, ün-ò-rid'jé-nà-téd, } *a.*  
 Having no birth, ungenerated.
- UNORTHODOX**, ün-ör'thò-dòks, *a.* Not holding pure doctrine.
- UNOWNED**, ün-òde', *a.* Having no owner. Out of use.
- UNOWNED**, ün-ònd', *a.* Having no owner; not acknowledged.
- To UNPACK**, ün-pák', *v. a.* To disburden, to exonerate; to open any thing bound together.
- UNPACKED**, ün-pákt', *a.* 359. Not collected by unlawful artifices.
- UNPAID**, ün-páde', *a.* Not discharged; not receiving dues or debts; Unpaid for, that for which the price is not yet given.
- UNPAINED**, ün-pánd', *a.* Suffering no pain.
- UNPAINFUL**, ün-páne'fúl, *a.* Giving no pain.
- UNPALATABLE**, ün-pál'á-tá-bl, *a.* Nauseous, disgusting.
- UNPARAGONED**, ün-pár'á-gònd, *a.* Unequalled, unmatched.
- UNPARALLELED**, ün-pár'ál-léld, *a.* Not matched, not to be matched; having no equal.
- UNPARDONABLE**, ün-pár'dn-á-bl, *a.* Irremissible.
- UNPARDONABLY**, ün-pár'dn-á-blé, *ad.* Beyond forgiveness.
- UNPARDONED**, ün-pár'dnd, *a.* 359. Not forgiven; not discharged, not cancelled by a legal pardon.
- UNPARDONING**, ün-pár'dn-íng, *a.* 410. Not forgiving.
- UNPARLIAMENTARINESS**, ün-pár-lé-mént'á-ré-nés, *s.* Contrariety to the usage or constitution of parliament.
- UNPARLIAMENTARY**, ün-pár-lé-mént'á-ré, *a.* Contrary to the rules of parliament.
- UPARTED**, ün-pár'téd, *a.* Undivided, not separated.
- UNPARTIAL**, ün-pár'shál, *a.* Equal, honest.
- UNPARTIALLY**, ün-pár'shál-é, *ad.* Equally, indifferently.
- UNPASSABLE**, ün-pás'sá-bl, *a.* Admitting no passage.
- UNPASSIONATE**, ün-pásh'ün-át, *a.* 91. Free from passion, calm, impartial.
- UNPASSIONATELY**, ün-pásh'ün-át-lé, *ad.* Without passion.
- UNPATHED**, ün-páthd', *a.* Untracked, unmarked by passage.
- UNPAWNEED**, ün-páwnd', *a.* Not given to pledge.
- UNPEACEABLE**, ün-pé'sá-bl, *a.* Quarrelsome, inclined to disturb the tranquillity of others.
- To UNEEG**, ün-pég', *v. a.* To open any thing closed with a peg.
- UNPENSIONED**, ün-pén'shúnd, *a.* Without a pension.
- To UNPEOPLE**, ün-pé'ppl, *v. a.* To depopulate, to deprive of inhabitants.
- UNPERCEIVED**, ün-pér-sévd', *a.* Not observed, not heeded, not sensibly discovered, not known.
- UNPERCEIVEDLY**, ün-pér-sévd'-lé, *ad.* 364. So as not to be perceived.
- UNPERFECT**, ün-pér'fékt, *a.* Incomplete.
- UNPERFECTNESS**, ün-pér'fékt-nés, *s.* Imperfection, incompleteness.
- UNPERFORMED**, ün-pér-fórm'd, *a.* Undone, not done.—See *Perform*.
- UNPERISHABLE**, ün-pér'ish-á-bl, *a.* Lasting to perpetuity.
- UNPERJURED**, ün-pér'júrd, *a.* Free from perjury.
- UNPERPLEXED**, ün-pér-plékt', *a.* Disentangled, not embarrassed.
- UNPERSPIRABLE**, ün-pér-sprá-bl, *a.* Not to be emitted through the pores of the skin.
- UNPERSUADABLE**, ün-pér-swá'dá-bl, *a.* Inexorable, not to be persuaded.
- UNPETRIFIED**, ün-pét'tré-flíde, *a.* Not turned to stone.
- UNPHILOSOPHICAL**, ün-fil-lò-zòf'é-kál, *a.* Unsuitable to the rules of philosophy or right reason.
- UNPHILOSOPHICALLY**, ün-fil-lò-zòf'é-kál-é, *ad.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reason.
- UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS**, ün-fil-lò-zòf'é-kál-nés, *s.* Incongruity with philosophy.
- To UNPHILOSOPHIZE**, ün-fil-lòs'sò-flíze, *v. a.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher.
- UNPIERCED**, ün-pérs't, *a.* 359. Not penetrated, not pierced.—See *Pierce*.
- UNPILLARED**, ün-pill'árd, *a.* Divested of pillars.
- UNPILOWED**, ün-pillòde, *a.* Wanting a pillow.
- To UNPIN**, ün-pln', *v. a.* To open what is shut or fastened with a pin.
- UNPINKED**, ün-plngkt', *a.* 359. Not marked with eyelet holes.
- UNPITIED**, ün-plt'íd, *a.* 282. Not compassionate, not regarded with sympathetic sorrow.
- UNPITIFULLY**, ün-plt'è-fúl-é, *ad.* Unmercifully, without mercy.
- UNPTYING**, ün-pít-té-íng, *a.* 410. Having no compassion.
- UNPLACED**, ün-plást', *a.* 359. Having no place of dependence.
- UNPLAGUED**, ün-plágd', *a.* 359. Not tormented.
- UNPLANTED**, ün-plán'téd, *a.* Not planted, spontaneous.
- UNPLAUSIBLE**, ün-pláw'z'é-bl, *a.* Not plausible, not such as has a fair appearance.
- UNPLAUSIVE**, ün-pláw'siv, *a.* Not approving.
- UNPLEASANT**, ün-pléz'ánt, *a.* Not delightful, troublesome, uneasy.
- UNPLEASANTLY**, ün-pléz'ánt-lé, *ad.* Not delightfully, uneasily.
- UNPLEASANTNESS**, ün-pléz'ánt-nés, *s.* Want of qualities to give delight.
- UNPLEASED**, ün-pléz'd', *a.* 359. Not pleased, not delighted.
- UNPLEASING**, ün-pléz'íng, *a.* 410. Offensive, disgusting, giving no delight.
- UNPLIANT**, ün-plí'ánt, *a.* Not easily bent, not conforming to the will.
- UNPLOUGHED**, ün-plòú'd', *a.* Not ploughed.
- To UNPLUME**, ün-plúme', *v. a.* To strip of plumes, to degrade.
- UNPOETICAL**, ün-pò-ét'té-kál, }  
**UNPOETICK**, ün-pò-ét'ík, 509. } *a.*  
 Not such as becomes a poet.
- UNPOLISHED**, ün-pòl'isht, *a.* 359. Not smoothed, not brightened by attrition; not civilized, not refined.
- UNPOLITE**, ün-pò-líte', *a.* Not elegant, not refined, not civil.
- UNPOLLUTED**, ün-pòl-lít'éd, *a.* Not corrupted, not defiled.
- UNPOPULAR**, ün-pòp'ú-lár, *a.* 88. Not fitted to please the people.
- UNPORTABLE**, ün-pòrt'á-bl, *a.* Not to be carried.
- UNPOSSESSED**, ün-pòz-zést', *a.* Not had, not obtained.
- UNPOSSESSING**, ün-pòz-zés'síng, *a.* Having no possession.
- UNPRACTICABLE**, ün-prákt'té-ká-bl, *a.* Not feasible.
- UNPRACTISED**, ün-prákt'tíst, *a.* Not skilled by use and experience.
- UNPRAISED**, ün-prázd', *a.* Not celebrated, not praised.

UNPRECARIOUS, ùn-pré-ká'rè-ús, *a.* Not dependent on another.

UNPRECEDENTED, ùn-prés'sé-dén-téd, *a.* Not justifiable by any example.

To UNPREDICT, ùn-pré-díkt', *v. a.* To retract prediction.

UNPREFERRED, ùn-pré-férd', *a.* Not advanced.

UNPREGNANT, ùn-prég'nánt, *a.* Not prolific.

UNPREJUDICATE, ùn-pré-jú'dé-káte, *a.* Not prepossessed by any settled notions.

UNPREJUDICED, ùn-préd'jú-díst, *a.* Free from prejudice.

UNRELATIONAL, ùn-pré-lát'é-kál, *a.* Unsuitable to a prelate.

UNPREMEDITATED, ùn-pré-méd'é-tá-téd, *a.* Not prepared in the mind beforehand.

UNPREPARED, ùn-pré-párd', *a.* Not fitted by previous measures; not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure.

UNPREPAREDNESS, ùn-pré-pá'réd-nés, *s.* 365. State of being unprepared.

UNPREPOSSESSED, ùn-pré-pöz-zést', *a.* Not prepossessed, not pre-occupied by notions.

UNPRESSED, ùn-prést', *a.* Not pressed, not enforced.

UNPRETENDING, ùn-pré-tén'díng, *a.* Not claiming any distinctions.

UNPREVAILING, ùn-pré-vá'íng, *a.* Being of no force.

UNPREVENTED, ùn-pré-vent'éd, *a.* Not previously hindered; not preceded by any thing.

UNPRINCELY, ùn-príns'lé, *a.* Unsuitable to a prince.

UNPRINCIPLED, ùn-príns'sé-pld, *a.* 359. Not settled in tenets or opinions.

☞ This word does not mean merely being unsettled in principles or opinions, but not having, or being void of good principles or opinions. It was in this sense that Dr Goldsmith called Mr Wilkes, of seditious and infidel memory, *The unprincipled Impostor.*

UNPRINTED, ùn-prínt'éd, *a.* Not printed.

UNPRISABLE, ùn-prí'zá-bl, *a.* Not valued, not of estimation.

UNPRISONED, ùn-príz'znd, *a.* 359. Set free from confinement.

UNPRIZED, ùn-príz'd', *a.* Not valued.

UNPROCLAIMED, ùn-pró-klámd', *a.* Not notified by a public declaration.

UNPROFANED, ùn-pró-fánd', *a.* Not violated.

UNPROFITABLE, ùn-próf'é-tá-bl, *a.* Useless, serving no purpose.

UNPROFITABLENESS, ùn-próf'é-tá-bl-nés, *s.* Uselessness.

UNPROFITABLY, ùn-próf'é-tá-blé, *ad.* Uselessly, without advantage.

UNPROFITED, ùn-prófit'éd, *a.* Having no gain.

UNPROLIFICK, ùn-pró-lí'fík, *a.* Barren, not productive.

UNPRONOUNCED, ùn-pró-nóúnst', *a.* Not uttered, not spoken.

UNPROPER, ùn-próp'úr, *a.* 98. Not peculiar.

UNPROPERLY, ùn-próp'úr-lé, *ad.* Contrary to propriety, improperly.

UNPROFITIOUS, ùn-pró-písh'ús, *a.* Not favourable, inauspicious.

UNPROPORTIONED, ùn-pró-pór'shúnd, *a.* Not suited to something else.

UNPROPOSED, ùn-pró-pózd', *a.* Not proposed.

UNPROPPED, ùn-própt', *a.* 359. Not supported, not upheld.

UNPROSPEROUS, ùn-prós'púr-ús, *a.* Unfortunate, not prosperous.

UNPROSPEROUSLY, ùn-prós'púr-ús-lé, *ad.* Unsuccessfully.

UNPROTECTED, ùn-pró-tékt'éd, *a.* Not protected, not supported.

UNPROVED, ùn-próvd', *a.* Not evinced by arguments.

To UNPROVIDE, ùn-pró-vidé', *v. a.* To divest of resolution or qualifications.

UNPROVIDED, ùn-pró-vidéd', *a.* Not secured or qualified by previous measures; not furnished.

UNPROVOKED, ùn-pró-vókt', *a.* Not provoked.

UNPRUNED, ùn-prúnd', *a.* Not cut, not lopped.

UNPUBLIC, ùn-púb'lík, *a.* Private, not generally known.

UNPUBLISHED, ùn-púb'lísh't, *a.* Secret, unknown; not given to the publick.

UNPUNISHED, ùn-pám'ísh't, *a.* Not punished, suffered to continue in impunity.

UNPURCHASED, ùn-púr'tshást, *a.* Unbought.

UNPURGED, ùn-púr'gd', *a.* Not purged.

UNPURIED, ùn-púr'é-fíde, *a.* 282. Not freed from recement; not cleansed from sin.

UNPURSUED, ùn-púr-súde', *a.* Not pursued.

UNPUTRIED, ùn-pú'tré-fíde, *a.* Not corrupted by rottenness.

UNQUALIFIED, ùn-kwól'é-fíde, *a.* 282. Not fit.

To UNQUALIFY, ùn-kwól'é-fl, *v. a.* To disqualify, to divest of qualification.

UNQUARRELABLE, ùn-kwó'r'fíl-á-bl, *a.* Such as cannot be impugned.

To UNQUEEN, ùn-kwéén', *v. a.* To divest of the dignity of queen.

UNQUENCHABLE, ùn-kwéns'h-á-bl, *a.* Unextinguishable.

UNQUENCHED, ùn-kwéns'h't, *a.* Not extinguished; not extinguishable.

UNQUENCHABLENESS, ùn-kwéns'h-á-bl-nés, *s.* Unextinguishableness.

UNQUESTIONABLE, ùn-kwés'tshún-á-bl, *a.* 405. Indubitable, not to be doubted; such as cannot bear to be questioned without impatience.

UNQUESTIONABLY, ùn-kwés'tshún-á-blé, *ad.* Indubitably, without doubt.

UNQUESTIONED, ùn-kwés'tshúnd, *a.* Not doubted, passed without doubt; indisputable, not to be opposed; not interrogated, not examined.

UNQUICK, ùn-kwí'k, *a.* Motionless.

UNQUIET, ùn-kwí'ét, *a.* Moved with perpetual agitation, not calm, not still; disturbed, full of perturbation, not at peace; restless, unsatisfied.

UNQUIETLY, ùn-kwí'ét-lé, *ad.* Without rest.

UNQUIETNESS, ùn-kwí'ét-nés, *s.* Want of tranquillity; want of peace; restlessness, turbulence; perturbation, uneasiness.

UNRACKED, ùn-rákt', *a.* Not poured from the lees.

UNRAKED, ùn-rákt', *a.* Not thrown together and covered.

UNRANSACKED, ùn-rán'sákt, *a.* Not pillaged.

To UNRAVEL, ùn-rá'v'l, *v. a.* 103. To disentangle, to extricate, to clear; to disorder, to throw out of the present order; to clear up the intrigue of a play.

UNRAZORED, ùn-rá'zúrd, *a.* Unshaven.

UNREACHED, ùn-rétsht', *a.* 359. Not attained.

UNREAD, ùn-réd', *a.* Not read, not publicly pronounced; untaught, not learned in books.

UNREADINESS, ùn-réd'é-nés, *s.* Want of readiness, want of promptness; want of preparation.

UNREADY, ùn-réd'é, *a.* Not prepared, not fit; not prompt, not quick; awkward, ungain.

UNREAL, ùn-réal, *a.* Unsubstantial.

UNREASONABLE, ùn-ré'zn-á-bl, *a.* Exorbitant, claiming or insisting on more than is fit; not agreeable to reason; greater than is fit, immoderate.

UNREASONABLENESS, ùn-ré'zn-á-bl-nés, *s.* Exorbitance, excessive demand; inconsistency with reason.

UNREASONABLY, ùn-ré'zn-á-blé, *ad.* In a manner contrary to reason; more than enough.

To UNREAVE, ùn-ré've', *v. a.* To unravel.

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

mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, möve 164,

UNREBATED, ün-rê-bâ'têd, *a.* Not blunted.

UNREBUKABLE, ün-rê-bùkâ-bl, *a.* Obnoxious to no censure.

UNRECEIVED, ün-rê-sêvd', *a.* Not received.

UNRECLAIMED, ün-rê-klâmd', *a.* Not tamed; not reformed.

UNRECONCILABLE, ün-rêk-ôn-s'lâ-bl, *a.* Not to be appeased, implacable; not to be made consistent with.—See *Reconcilable*.

UNRECONCILED, ün-rêk-ôn-s'ld, *a.* Not reconciled.

UNRECORDED, ün-rê-kôr'dêd, *a.* Not kept in remembrance by publick monuments.

UNRECOUNTED, ün-rê-kôunt'êd, *a.* Not told, not related.

UNRECRUITABLE, ün-rê-krôôt'â-bl, *a.* Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army.

UNRECURING, ün-rê-kûring, *a.* Irremediable.

UNREDUCED, ün-rê-dûst', *a.* Not reduced.

UNREFORMABLE, ün-rê-fôr'mâ-bl, *a.* Not to be put into a new form.

UNREFORMED, ün-rê-fôrmd', *a.* Not amended, not corrected; not brought to newness of life.

UNREFRACTED, ün-rê-frâkt'êd, *a.* Not refracted.

UNREFRESHED, ün-rê-frêsh't', *a.* Not cheered, not relieved.

UNREGARDED, ün-rê-gyâr'dêd, *a.* Not heeded, not respected.

UNREGENERATE, ün-rê-jên'êr-âte, *a.* Not brought to a new life.

UNREINED, ün-rând', *a.* 359. Not restrained by the bridle.

UNRELENTING, ün-rê-lênt'ing, *a.* Hard, cruel, feeling no pity.

UNRELIEVABLE, ün-rê-lêvâ-bl, *a.* Admitting no succour.

UNRELIEVED, ün-rê-lêev'd', *a.* Not succoured; not eased.

UNREMARKABLE, ün-rê-mâr'kâ-bl, *a.* Not capable of being observed; not worthy of notice.

UNREMEDIAL, ün-rê-mê'dê-â-bl, *a.* Admitting no remedy.

UNREMEMBERING, ün-rê-mêm'bûr'ing, *a.* Having no memory.

UNREMEMBRANCE, ün-rê-mêm'brânse, *s.* Forgetfulness.

UNREMOVABLE, ün-rê-môdv'â-bl, *a.* Not to be taken away.

UNREMOVABLY, ün-rê-môdv'â-blê, *ad.* In a manner that admits no removal.

UNREMOVED, ün-rê-môdv'd', *a.* Not taken away; not capable of being removed.

UNREPAID, ün-rê-pâdê', *a.* Not recompensed, not compensated.

UNREPEALED, ün-rê-pêld', *a.* Not revoked, not abrogated.

UNREPENTED, ün-rê-pênt'êd, *a.* Not regarded with penitential sorrow.

UNREPENTING, ün-rê-pênt'ing, } *a.*

UNREPENTANT, ün-rê-pênt'ânt, } *a.*

UNREPINING, ün-rê-p'ning, *a.* Not peevishly complaining.

UNREPLENISHED, ün-rê-plên'sht, *a.* Not filled.

UNREPRIEVABLE, ün-rê-prêev'â-bl, *a.* Not to be respited from penal death.

UNREPROACHED, ün-rê-prôtsht', *a.* Not upbraided, not censured.

UNREPROVABLE, ün-rê-prôdv'â-bl, *a.* Not liable to blame.

UNREPROVED, ün-rê-prôdv'd', *a.* Not censured; not liable to censure.

UNREPUGNANT, ün-rê-pûg'nânt, *a.* Not opposite.

UNREPUTABLE, ün-rê-p'â-tâ-bl, *a.* Not creditable.

UNREQUESTED, ün-rê-krêvst'êd, *a.* Not asked.

UNREQUITABLE, ün-rê-kw'itâ-bl, *a.* Not to be requited.

UNREQUITED, ün-rê-kw'it'êd, *a.* Not compensated for.

UNRESENTED, ün-rê-zênt'êd, *a.* Not regarded with anger.

UNRESERVED, ün-rê-zêrv'd', *a.* Not limited by any private convenience; open, frank, concealing nothing.

UNRESERVEDLY, ün-rê-zêrv'êd-lê, *ad.* 364. Without limitation; without concealment, openly.

UNRESERVEDNESS, ün-rê-zêrv'êd-nês, *s.* 364. Openness, frankness.

UNRESISTED, ün-rê-zîst'êd, *a.* Not opposed; resistless, such as cannot be opposed.

UNRESISTING, ün-rê-zîst'ing, *a.* Not opposing, not making resistance.

UNRESOLVABLE, ün-rê-zôlv'â-bl, *a.* Not to be solved, insoluble.

UNRESOLVED, ün-rê-zôlv'd', *a.* Not determined, having made no resolution; not solved, not cleared.

UNRESOLVING, ün-rê-zôlv'ing, *a.* Not resolving.

UNRESPECTIVE, ün-rê-spêktiv, *a.* Inattentive, taking little notice.

UNREST, ün-rêst', *s.* Disquiet, want of tranquillity, unquietness.

UNRESTORED, ün-rê-stôrd', *a.* Not restored; not cleared from an attainder.

UNRESTRAINED, ün-rê-strând', *a.* Not confined; not hindered; licentious, loose, not limited.

UNRETRACTED, ün-rê-trâkt'êd, *a.* Not revoked, not recalled.

UNREVEALED, ün-rê-vêld', *a.* Not told, not discovered.

UNREVENGED, ün-rê-vênj'd', *a.* Not revenged.

UNREVEREND, ün-rê-vêr'ênd, *a.* Irreverent, disrespectful.

UNREVERENTLY, ün-rê-vêr'ênt-lê, *ad.* Disrespectfully.

UNREVERSED, ün-rê-vêrst', *a.* Not revoked, not repealed.

UNREVOKED, ün-rê-vôkt', *a.* 359. Not recalled.

UNREWARDED, ün-rê-wârd'êd, *a.* Not rewarded, not recompensed.

To UNRIDDLÉ, ün-rîd'dl, *v. a.* To solve an enigma, to explain a problem.

UNRIDICULOUS, ün-rê-dîk'û-lûs, *a.* Not ridiculous.

To UNRIG, ün-rîg', *v. a.* To strip off the tackle.

UNRIGHTEOUS, ün-rî'tshê-ûs, *a.* Unjust, wicked, sinful, bad.

UNRIGHTEOUSLY, ün-rî'tshê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Unjustly, wickedly, sinfully.

UNRIGHTOUSNESS, ün-rî'tshê-ûs-nês, *s.* Wick- edness, injustice.

UNRIGHTFUL, ün-rîte'fûl, *a.* Not rightful, not just.

To UNRING, ün-rîng', *v. a.* To deprive of a ring.

To UNRIP, ün-rîp', *v. a.* To cut open.

Dr Johnson very justly censures this word as improper, though authorized by Shakspeare, Bacon, Taylor, and Collier; for, says he, there is no difference between *rip* and *unrip*; therefore the negative particle is of no force. But to this it may be observed, that the negative particle is not merely redundant; it implies something in opposition to what it is prefixed to; so that *unrip* must signify joining together something that has been *ripped*; the inseparable preposition *un* is not like *in* used intensively; for when we want to enforce the verb to *rip*, we say to *rip up*, or to *rip open*.—See *Unloose*.

UNRIPE, ün-rîpê', *a.* Immature, not fully concocted; too early.

UNRIPENED, ün-rîp'nd, *a.* 359. Not matured.

UNRIPENESS, ün-rîpê'nês, *s.* Immaturity, want of ripeness.

UNRIVALLED, ün-rîvâld, *a.* Having no competition; having no peer or equal.

nbr 167, nôt 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ôll 209—pôund 313—ûin 466, This 469.

- To UNROL**, ùn-ròlè', *v. a.* 406. To open what is rolled or convolved.
- UNROMANTICK**, ùn-rò-màn'tik, *a.* Contrary to romance.
- To UNROOF**, ùn-ròof, *v. a.* To strip off the roof or covering of houses.
- UNROOSTED**, ùn-ròost'éd, *a.* Driven from the roost.
- To UNROOT**, ùn-ròot', *v. a.* To tear from the roots, to extirpate.
- UNROUGH**, ùn-rûf, *a.* 314. Smooth.
- UNROUNDED**, ùn-ròund'éd, *a.* Not shaped, not cut to a round.
- UNROYAL**, ùn-rò'âl, *a.* Unprincely, not royal.
- To UNRUFFLE**, ùn-rûffl, *v. a.* To cease from commotion, or agitation.
- UNRUFFLED**, ùn-rûffl'd, *a.* 359. Calm, tranquil, not tumultuous.
- UNRULED**, ùn-ròold', *a.* Not directed by any superior power.
- UNRULINESS**, ùn-ròollé-nés, *s.* Turbulence, tumultuousness.
- UNRULY**, ùn-ròollé, *a.* Turbulent, ungovernable, licentious.
- UNSAFE**, ùn-sâfè', *a.* Not secure, hazardous, dangerous.
- UNSAFELY**, ùn-sâfèlè, *ad.* Not securely, dangerously.
- UNSAID**, ùn-séd', *a.* 203. Not uttered, not mentioned.
- UNSALTED**, ùn-sâlt'éd, *a.* Not pickled or seasoned with salt.
- UNSANCTIFIED**, ùn-sângkt'éd-fide, *a.* Unholy, not consecrated.
- UNSATIABLE**, ùn-sâ'shè-â-bl, *a.* Not to be satisfied.
- UNSATISFACTORINESS**, ùn-sât-tis-fâkt'ûr-é-nés, *s.* Want of satisfaction.
- UNSATISFACTORY**, ùn-sât-tis-fâkt'ûr-é, *a.* Not giving satisfaction.
- UNSATISFIEDNESS**, ùn-sât-tis-fide-nés, *s.* The state of not being satisfied.
- UNSATISFIED**, ùn-sât-tis-fide, *a.* Not contented, not pleased.
- UNSATISFYING**, ùn-sât-tis-fi-îng, *a.* Unable to gratify to the full.
- UNSAVOURINESS**, ùn-sâ'vûr-é-nés, *s.* Bad taste; bad smell.
- UNSAVOURY**, ùn-sâ'vûr-é, *a.* Tasteless; having a bad taste; having an ill smell, fetid; unpleasing, disgusting.
- To UNSAY**, ùn-sâ', *v. a.* To retract, to recant.
- UNSCALY**, ùn-skâ'lé, *a.* Having no scales.
- UNSCARRED**, ùn-skârd', *a.* Not marked with wounds.
- UNSCOLASTICK**, ùn-skò-lâstik, *a.* Not bred to literature.
- UNSCHOOLED**, ùn-skòoll'd, *a.* Uneducated, not learned.
- UNSCORCHED**, ùn-skòrtsht', *a.* 359. Not touched by fire.
- UNSCREENED**, ùn-skréénd', *a.* Not covered, not protected.
- UNSCRIPTURAL**, ùn-skrîp'tshù-rûl, *a.* Not defensible by scripture.
- To UNSEAL**, ùn-sèlè', *v. a.* To open any thing sealed.
- UNSEALED**, ùn-sèld', *a.* 359. Wanting a seal; having the seal broken.
- To UNSEAM**, ùn-sème', *v. a.* To rip, to cut open.
- UNSEARCHABLE**, ùn-sértsh'â-bl, *a.* Inscrutable, not to be explored.
- UNSEARCHABLENESS**, ùn-sértsh'â-bl-nés, *s.* Impossibility to be explored.
- UNSEASONABLE**, ùn-sézn-â-bl, *a.* Not suitable to time or occasion, unfit, untimely, ill-timed; not agreeable to the time of the year; late, as, an Unseasonable time of night.
- UNSEASONABLENESS**, ùn-sézn-â-bl-nés, *s.* Unsuitableness.
- UNSEASONABLY**, ùn-sézn-â-blé, *ad.* Not seasonably, not agreeably to time or occasion.
- UNSEASONED**, ùn-sézn'd, *a.* 359. Unseasonable, untimely, ill-timed. Out of use. Unformed, not qualified by use; irregular; inordinate; not kept t. d. fit for use; not salted, as, Unseasoned meat.
- UNSECONDED**, ùn-sék'un-déd, *a.* Not supported; not exemplified a second time.
- UNSECRET**, ùn-sék'rit, *a.* 99. Not close, not trusty.
- UNSECURE**, ùn-sék-kûrè', *a.* Not safe.
- UNSEDUCED**, ùn-sé-dûst', *a.* Not drawn to ill.
- UNSEEING**, ùn-séé'îng, *a.* 410. Wanting the power of vision.
- To UNSEEM**, ùn-séém', *v. n.* Not to seem.
- UNSEEMLINESS**, ùn-séém'lé-nés, *s.* Indecency, indecorum, uncomeliness.
- UNSEEMLY**, ùn-séém'lé, *a.* Indecent, uncomely, unbecoming.
- UNSEEN**, ùn-séén', *a.* Not seen, not discovered; invisible, undiscoverable; unskilled, unexperienced.
- UNSELFISH**, ùn-sélf'ish, *a.* Not addicted to private interest.
- UNSENT**, ùn-sént', *a.* Not sent; Unsent for, not called by letter or messenger.
- UNSEPARABLE**, ùn-sép'âr-â-bl, *a.* Not to be parted, not to be divided.
- UNSEPARATED**, ùn-sép'âr-â-téd, *a.* Not parted.
- UNSERVICEABLE**, ùn-sér'vis-â-bl, *a.* Useless, bringing no advantage.
- UNSERVICEABLE**, ùn-sér'vis-â-blé, *ad.* Without use, without advantage.
- UNSET**, ùn-sét', *a.* Not set, not placed.
- To UNSETTLE**, ùn-sét'til, *v. a.* To make uncertain; to move from a place; to overthrow.
- UNSETTLED**, ùn-sét'tid, *a.* 359. Not fixed in resolution, not determined, not steady; unequal, not regular, changeable; not established; not fixed in a place of abode.
- UNSETTLEDNESS**, ùn-sét'tid-nés, *s.* Irresolution, undetermined state of mind; uncertainty, fluctuation.
- UNSEVERED**, ùn-sév'ûrd, *a.* Not parted, not divided.
- To UNSEX**, ùn-sèks', *v. a.* To make otherwise than the sex commonly is.
- To UNSHACKLE**, ùn-shâk'kl, *v. a.* To loose from bonds.
- UNSHADOWED**, ùn-shâd'òde, *a.* Not clouded, not darkened.
- UNSHAKEABLE**, ùn-shâk'â-bl, *a.* Not subject to concussion.—See *Reconcilable*.
- UNSHAKED**, ùn-shâkt', *a.* Not shaken.
- UNSHAKEN**, ùn-shâkn, *a.* 103. Not agitated, not moved; not subject to concussion; not weakened in resolution, not moved.
- UNSHAMED**, ùn-shâm'd', *a.* Not shamed.
- UNSHAPEN**, ùn-shâ'pn, *a.* 103. Misshapen, deformed.
- UNSHARED**, ùn-shârd', *a.* Not partaken, not had in common.
- To UNSHATH**, ùn-shèth', *v. a.* 437. To draw from the scabbard.
- UNSHED**, ùn-shéd', *a.* Not split.
- UNSHelterED**, ùn-shèlt'ûrd, *a.* Wanting protection.
- To UNSHIP**, ùn-shîp', *v. a.* To take out of a ship.
- UNSHOCKED**, ùn-shòkt', *a.* 359. Not disgusted, not offended.
- UNSHOD**, ùn-shòd', *a.* Having no shoes.
- UNSHOOK**, ùn-shòòk', *part. a.* Not shaken.
- UNSHORN**, ùn-shòrn', *a.* Not clipped.—See *Short*.
- UNSHOT**, ùn-shòt', *part. a.* Not hit by a shot.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mé 93, mét 95—pline 105, pin 107—nd

To UNSHOUT, ün-shódt', v. a. To retract a shout.  
 UNSHOWERED, ün-shóurd', a. Not watered by showers.  
 UNSHRINKING, ün-shrínk'ing, a. Not recoiling.  
 UNSHUNNABLE, ün-shún'ná-bl, a. Inevitable.  
 UNSIFTED, ün-síft'éd, a. Not parted by a sieve; not tried.  
 UNSIGHT, ün-síte', a. Not seeing.  
 UNSIGHTED, ün-sí'téd, a. Invisible.  
 UNSIGHTLINESS, ün-síte'lé-nés, s. Deformity, disagreeableness to the eye.  
 UNSIGHTLY, ün-síte'lé, a. Disagreeable to the sight.  
 UNSINCERE, ün-sín-sére', a. Not hearty, not faithful; not genuine, impure, adulterated; not sound, not solid.  
 UNSINCERITY, ün-sín-sér'é-té, a. Adulteration, cheat.  
 To UNSINew, ün-sín'ú, v. a. To deprive of strength.  
 UNSINGED, ün-sínjd', a. 359. Not scorched, not touched by fire.  
 UNSINKING, ün-sínk'ing, a. 140. Not sinking.  
 UNSINewed, ün-sín'úde, a. Nervless, weak.  
 UNSINNING, ün-sín'ning, a. 410. Impeccable.  
 UNSCANNED, ün-skánd', a. Not measured, not computed.  
 UNSKILLED, ün-skíld', a. Wanting skill, wanting knowledge.  
 UNSKILFUL, ün-skílfál, a. Wanting art, wanting knowledge.  
 UNSKILFULLY, ün-skílfál-é, ad. Without knowledge, without art.  
 UNSKILFULNESS, ün-skílfál-nés, s. Want of art, want of knowledge.  
 UNSLAIN, ün-sláne', a. Not killed.  
 UNSLAKED, ün-síakt', a. 359. Not quenched. See To Slake.  
 UNSLEEPING, ün-sléép'ing, a. Ever wakeful.  
 UNSLIPPING, ün-slíp'ing, a. 410. Not liable to slip, fast.  
 UNSMIRCHED, ün-sméertsht', a. Unpolluted, not stained.  
 UNSMOKED, ün-símókt', a. 359. Not smoked.  
 UNSOCIABLE, ün-só'shé-á-bl, a. Not kind, not communicative of good.  
 UNSOCIABLY, ün-só'shé-á-blé, ad. Not kindly.  
 UNSOILED, ün-sóíld', a. Not polluted, not tainted, not stained.  
 UNSOLD, ün-sóld', a. Not changed for money.  
 UNSOLDIERLIKE, ün-sóljér-llike, a. Unbecoming a soldier.  
 UNSOLID, ün-sóíld, a. Fluid, not coherent.  
 UNSOLVED, ün-sóíldv', a. Not solved.  
 UNSOPHISTICATED, ün-só'físt'é-ká-téd, a. Not adulterated.  
 UNSORTED, ün-sórt'éd, a. Not distributed by proper separation.  
 UNSOUGHT, ün-sáwt', a. Had without seeking; not searched.  
 UNSOUND, ün-sóúnd', a. Sickly, wanting health; not free from cracks; rotten, corrupted; not orthodox; not honest, not upright; not sincere, not faithful; erroneous, wrong; not fast under foot.  
 UNSOUNDED, ün-sóúnd'éd, a. Not tried by the plummet.  
 UNSOUNDNESS, ün-sóúnd'nés, s. Erroneousness of belief, want of orthodoxy; corruptness of any kind; want of strength, want of solidity.  
 UNSOURED, ün-sóúrd', a. 359. Not made sour; not made morose.  
 UNSOWN, ün-sóne', a. Not propagated by scattering seed.

UNSPARED, ün-spárd', a. 359.  
 UNSPARING, ün-spá'ring, a. 4. Not parsimonious.  
 To UNSPEAK, ün-spéke', v. a. recant.  
 UNSPEAKABLE, ün-spé'ká-bl, a. pressed.  
 UNSPEAKABLY, ün-spé'ká-blé, ineffably.  
 UNSPECIFIED, ün-spés'sé-fíde, mentioned.  
 UNSPECULATIVE, ün-spé'k'ú-l'oretical.  
 UNSPED, ün-spéd', a. Not formed.—See Mistaken.  
 UNSPENT, ün-spént', a. Not ed, not weakened.  
 To UNSPHERE, ün-sfere', v. orb.  
 UNSPIED, ün-spíde', a. Not discovered, not seen.  
 UNSPILT, ün-spílt', a. 369. Not shed; not spoiled.  
 To UNSPIRIT, ün-spí'rit, v. a. To dispirit, to depress, to deject.  
 UNSPOILED, ün-spóíld', a. Not plundered, not pillaged; not marred.  
 UNSPOTTED, ün-spót'téd, a. Not marked with any stain; immaculate, not tainted with guilt.  
 UNSQUARED, ün-skward', a. 359. Not formed, irregular.  
 UNSTABLE, ün-stá'bl, a. Not fixed, not fast; inconsistent, irresolute.  
 UNSTAIN, ün-stáde', a. Not cool, not prudent, not settled into discretion, not steady, mutable.  
 UNSTAINED, ün-stáde'nés, s. Indiscretion, volatile mind.  
 UNSTAINED, ün-stánd', a. Not stained, not dyed, not discoloured.  
 To UNSTATE, ün-státe', v. a. To put out of state.  
 UNSTATUTABLE, ün-stát'tshù-tá-bl, a. Contrary to statute.  
 UNSTAYNCHED, ün-stánsht', a. 215. Not stopped, not stayed.  
 Dr Johnson has spelt the simple of this word *stanch*, and the compound *unstanch*. Mr Sheridan has followed him in this oversight; but it ought to be observed, that as the word comes from the French *estancher*, neither of these words should be written with *u*.  
 UNSTEADILY, ün-stéd'dé-lé, ad. Without any certainty; inconstantly, not consistently.  
 UNSTEADINESS, ün-stéd'dé-nés, s. Want of constancy, irresolution, mutability.  
 UNSTEADY, ün-stéd'dé, a. Inconstant, irresolute, mutable, variable, changeable; not fixed, not settled.  
 UNSTEDFAST, ün-stéd'fást, a. Not fixed, not fast.  
 UNSTEEPED, ün-stéépt', a. 359. Not soaked.  
 To UNSTING, ün-stíng', v. a. To disarm of a sting.  
 UNSTINTED, ün-stínt'éd, a. Not limited.  
 UNSTIRRED, ün-stúrd', a. Not stirred, not agitated.  
 To UNSTITCH, ün-stítsh', v. a. To open by picking the stitches.  
 UNSTOOPING, ün-stóóp'ing, a. Not bending, not yielding.  
 To UNSTOP, ün-stóp', v. a. To free from stop or obstruction.  
 UNSTOPPED, ün-stópt', a. Meeting no resistance.  
 UNSTRAINED, ün-stránd', a. Easy, not forced.  
 UNSTRAITENED, ün-strá'tnd, a. 359. Not contracted.  
 UNSTRENGTHENED, ün-stréng'tnd, 359. Not supported, not assisted.  
 To UNSTRING, ün-stríng', v. a. To relax any thing strung, to deprive of strings; to loose, to untie.

nôr 167, nôtt 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ôll 299—pöänd 313—thin 466, THIS 460.

UNSTRUCK, ün-strûk', *a.* Not moved, not affected.  
 UNSTUDIED, ün-stûd'îd, *a.* 292. Not premeditated, not laboured.  
 UNSTUFFED, ün-stûft', *a.* 359. Unfilled, unfinished.  
 UNSUBSTANTIAL, ün-sûb-stân'shâl, *a.* Not solid, not palpable; not real.  
 UNSUCCEEDED, ün-sûk-sêé'déd, *a.* Not succeeded.  
 UNSUCCESSFUL, ün-sûk-sês'fûl, *a.* Not having the wished event.  
 UNSUCCESSFULLY, ün-sûk-sês'fûl-ê, *ad.* Unfortunately, without success.  
 UNSUCCESSFULNESS, ün-sûk-sês'fûl-nês, *s.* Want of success.  
 UNSUCCESSIVE, ün-sûk-sês'siv, *a.* Not proceeding by flux of parts.  
 UNSUCKED, ün-sûkt', *a.* 359. Not having the breasts drawn.  
 UNSUFFERABLE, ün-sûffûr-â-bl, *a.* Not supportable, intolerable.  
 UNSUFFICIENCY, ün-sûf-flsh'ênse, *s.* Inability to answer the end proposed.  
 UNSUFFICIENT, ün-sûf-flsh'ênt, *a.* Unable, inadequate.  
 UNSUGARED, ün-shûg'ûrd, *a.* 359. Not sweetened with sugar.  
 UNSUITABLE, ün-sû'tâ-bl, *a.* Not congruous, not equal, not proportionate.  
 UNSUITABLENESS, ün-sû'tâ-bl-nês, *s.* Incongruity, unfitness.  
 UNSUITING, ün-sû'ting, *a.* 410. Not fitting, not becoming.  
 UNSULLIED, ün-sûll'îd, *a.* 292. Not fouled, not disgraced, pure.  
 UNSUNG, ün-sûng', *a.* Not celebrated in verse, not recited in verse.  
 UNSUNNED, ün-sûnd', *a.* 359. Not exposed to the sun.  
 UNSUPERFLUOUS, ün-sû-pêr'fû-ûs, *a.* Not more than enough.  
 UNSUPPLANTED, ün-sûp-plânt'êd, *a.* Not forced, or thrown from under that which supports it; not defeated by stratagem.  
 UNSUPPORTABLE, ün-sûp-pôrt'â-bl, *a.* Intolerable, such as cannot be endured.  
 UNSUPPORTED, ün-sûp-pôrt'êd, *a.* Not sustained, not held up; not assisted.  
 UNSURE, ün-shûre', *a.* Not certain.  
 UNSURMOUNTABLE, ün-sûr-môunt'â-bl, *a.* Not to be overcome.  
 UNSUSCEPTIBLE, ün-sûs-sêp'tê-bl, *a.* Incapable, not liable to admit.  
 UNSUSPECT, ün-sûs-pêkt', } *a.*  
 UNSUSPECTED, ün-sûs-pêk'têd, }  
 Not considered as likely to do or mean ill.  
 UNSUSPECTING, ün-sûs-pêk'ting, *a.* Not imagining that any ill is designed.  
 UNSUSPICIOUS, ün-sûs-plsh'ûs, *a.* Having no suspicion.  
 UNSUSTAINED, ün-sûs-tând', *a.* Not supported, not held up.  
 UNSWAYABLE, ün-swâ'â-bl, *a.* Not to be governed or influenced by another.  
 UNSWAYED, ün-swâ'êd, *a.* Not wielded.  
 To UNSWEAR, ün-swâ're', *v. a.* Not to swear, to recant any thing sworn.  
 To UNSWEAT, ün-swê't', *v. a.* To ease after fatigue.  
 UNSWORN, ün-swôrn', *a.* Not bound by an oath.  
 UNTAINTED, ün-tânt'êd, *a.* Not sullied, not polluted; not charged with any crime; not corrupted by mixture.  
 UNTAKEN, ün-tâ'kn, *a.* Not taken.  
 UNTALKED-OF, ün-tâwk't'ôv, *a.* Not mentioned in the world.

UNTAMEABLE, ün-tâ'm-â-bl, *a.* Not to be tamed, not to be subdued.  
 Dr Johnson inserts the silent *e* after *m* both in this word and its simple *tameable*; but in *blamable* and *unblamable*, omits it. Mr Sheridan has followed him in the two first words; but though he inserts the *e* in *blamable*, he leaves it out in *unblamable*. In my opinion the silent *e* ought to be omitted in all these words. For the reasons, see *Preliminary Observations to the Rhyming Dictionary*, page 13. See also the word *Reconcilable*.  
 UNTAMED, ün-tâmd', *a.* 359. Not subdued, not suppressed.  
 To UNTANGLE, ün-tâng'gl, *v. a.* 405. To loose from intricacy or convolusion.  
 UNTASTED, ün-tâs'têd, *a.* Not tasted, not tried by the palate.  
 UNTASTING, ün-tâs'ting, *a.* 410. Not perceiving any taste; not trying by the palate.  
 UNTAUGHT, ün-tâwt', *a.* Uninstructed, uneducated, ignorant, unlettered; debarred from instruction; unskilled, new, not having use or practice.  
 To UNTEACH, ün-têsh', *v. a.* To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated.  
 UNTEMPERED, ün-têmp'êrd, *a.* Not tempered.  
 UNTEMPERED, ün-têmp'êd, *a.* Not embarrassed by temptation; not invited by any thing alluring.  
 UNTENABLE, ün-tên'â-bl, *a.* Not to be held in possession; not capable of defence.—See *Tenable*.  
 UNTENANTED, ün-tên'ânt-êd, *a.* Having no tenant.  
 UNTENDED, ün-tênd'êd, *a.* Not having any attendance.  
 UNTENDER, ün-tên'dûr, *a.* 98. Wanting softness, wanting affection.  
 UNTENDERED, ün-tênd'ûrd, *a.* Not offered.  
 To UNTENT, ün-tênt', *v. a.* To bring out of a tent.  
 UNTENTED, ün-tênt'êd, *a.* Having no medicines applied.  
 UNTERIFIED, ün-têr'rê-flîde, *a.* 359. Not affrighted, not struck with fear.  
 UNTHANKED, ün-thângkt', *a.* Not repaid with acknowledgment of a kindness; not received with thankfulness.  
 UNTHANKFUL, ün-thângk'fûl, *a.* Ungrateful, returning no acknowledgment.  
 UNTHANKFULLY, ün-thângk'fûl-ê, *ad.* Without thanks.  
 UNTHANKFULNESS, ün-thângk'fûl-nês, *s.* Want of thankfulness.  
 UNTHAWED, ün-thâwd', *a.* Not dissolved after frost.  
 To UNTHINK, ün-thîngk', *v. a.* To recall, or dismiss a thought.  
 UNTHINKING, ün-thîngk'ing, *a.* Thoughtless, not given to reflection.  
 UNTHORNY, ün-thôrnê, *a.* Not obstructed by prickles.  
 UNTHOUGHT-OF, ün-thâwt'ôv, *a.* Not regarded, not heeded.  
 To UNTHREAD, ün-thrêd', *v. a.* To loose.  
 UNTHREATENED, ün-thrê't'nd, *a.* 359. Not menaced.  
 UNTHRIFT, ün-thrîft', *s.* An extravagant, a prodigal.  
 UNTHRIFTILY, ün-thrîft'ê-lê, *ad.* Without frugality.  
 UNTHRIFTY, ün-thrîft'ê, *a.* Prodigal, profuse, lavish, wasteful; not easily made to thrive or fatten.  
 UNTHRIVING, ün-thrîv'ing, *a.* Not thriving, not prospering.  
 To UNTHRONE, ün-thrônê', *v. a.* To pull down from the throne.  
 UNTIDY, ün-tî'dê, *a.* Reverse of *Tidy*. A colloquial word.—See *Tidy*.  
 To UNTIE, ün-tî', *v. a.* To unbind, to free from bonds; to loosen from convolusion or knot; to set free from any objection; to resolve, to clear.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fall 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,
- To UNSHOUT, ün-shôút', *v. a.* To retract a shout.
- UNSHOWERED, ün-shôúrd', *a.* Not watered by showers.
- UNSHRINKING, ün-shrínk'íng, *a.* Not recoiling.
- UNSHUNNABLE, ün-shún'ná-bl, *a.* Inevitable.
- UNSIPTED, ün-síft'éd, *a.* Not parted by a sieve; not tried.
- UNSIGHT, ün-síte', *a.* Not seeing.
- UNSIGHTED, ün-sí'téd, *a.* Invisible.
- UNSIGHTLINESS, ün-síte'lé-nés, *s.* Deformity, disagreeableness to the eye.
- UNSIGHTLY, ün-síte'lé, *a.* Disagreeable to the sight.
- UNSINCERE, ün-sín-sére', *a.* Not hearty, not faithful; not genuine, impure, adulterated; not sound, not solid.
- UNINCERITY, ün-sín-sér'é-té, *a.* Adulteration, cheat.
- To UNSINew, ün-sín'ú, *v. a.* To deprive of strength.
- UNINGED, ün-sínjd', *a.* 359. Not scorched, not touched by fire.
- UNINKING, ün-sínk'íng, *a.* 140. Not sinking.
- UNINewED, ün-sín'úde, *a.* Nerveless, weak.
- UNINNING, ün-sín'ning, *a.* 410. Impeccable.
- UNSCANNED, ün-skánd', *a.* Not measured, not computed.
- UNSKILLED, ün-skíld', *a.* Wanting skill, wanting knowledge.
- UNSKILFUL, ün-skílfúl, *a.* Wanting art, wanting knowledge.
- UNSKILFULLY, ün-skílfúl'é, *ad.* Without knowledge, without art.
- UNSKILFULNESS, ün-skílfúl-nés, *s.* Want of art, want of knowledge.
- UNSLAIN, ün-sláne', *a.* Not killed.
- UNSLAKED, ün-slákt', *a.* 359. Not quenched. See *To Slake*.
- UNSLIPPING, ün-sléép'íng, *a.* Ever wakeful.
- UNSLIPPING, ün-slípp'íng, *a.* 410. Not liable to slip, fast.
- UNSMIRCHED, ün-smértsh't', *a.* Unpolluted, not stained.
- UNSMOKED, ün-smókt', *a.* 359. Not smoked.
- UNSOCIABLE, ün-só'shé-á-bl, *a.* Not kind, not communicative of good.
- UNSOCIABLY, ün-só'shé-á-blé, *ad.* Not kindly.
- UNSOILED, ün-sóíld', *a.* Not polluted, not tainted, not stained.
- UNSOLO, ün-sóld', *a.* Not changed for money.
- UNSOLDIERLIKE, ün-sóljér-llíke, *a.* Unbecoming a soldier.
- UNSOLID, ün-sól'íd, *a.* Fluid, not coherent.
- UNSOLVED, ün-sólv'd', *a.* Not solved.
- UNSOPHISTICATED, ün-só-fis'té-ká-téd, *a.* Not adulterated.
- UNSORTED, ün-sórt'éd, *a.* Not distributed by proper separation.
- UNSOUGHT, ün-sáwt', *a.* Had without seeking; not searched.
- UNOUND, ün-sóúnd', *a.* Sickly, wanting health; not free from cracks; rotten, corrupted; not orthodox; not honest, not upright; not sincere, not faithful; erroneous, wrong; not fast under foot.
- UNOUNDED, ün-sóúnd'éd, *a.* Not tried by the plummet.
- UNOUNDNESs, ün-sóúnd'nés, *s.* Erroneousness of belief, want of orthodoxy; corruptness of any kind; want of strength, want of solidity.
- UNOUNDED, ün-sóúrd', *a.* 359. Not made sour; not made morose.
- UNOWN, ün-sóne', *a.* Not propagated by scattering seed.
- UNSPARED, ün-spárd', *a.* 359. Not spared.
- UNSPARING, ün-spá'ring, *a.* 410. Not sparing, not parsimonious.
- To UNSPEAK, ün-spéke', *v. a.* To retract, to recant.
- UNSPeAKABLE, ün-spéká-bl, *a.* Not to be expressed.
- UNSPeAKABLY, ün-spéká-blé, *ad.* Inexpressibly, ineffably.
- UNSPECIFIED, ün-spés'sé-fíde, *a.* Not particularly mentioned.
- UNSPeCULATIVE, ün-spék'ú-lá-tív, *a.* Not theoretical.
- UNSPED, ün-spéd', *a.* Not despatched, not performed.—See *Mistaken*.
- UNSPENT, ün-spént', *a.* Not wasted, not diminished, not weakened.
- To UNSPHERE, ün-sfère', *v. a.* To move from its orb.
- UNSPIED, ün-spíde', *a.* Not discovered, not seen.
- UNSPILT, ün-spílt', *a.* 369. Not shed; not spoiled.
- To UNSPIRIT, ün-spír'ít, *v. a.* To dispirit, to depress, to deject.
- UNSPoILED, ün-spóíld', *a.* Not plundered, not pillaged; not marred.
- UNSPOTTED, ün-spót'téd, *a.* Not marked with any stain; immaculate, not tainted with guilt.
- UNsQuARED, ün-skwárd', *a.* 359. Not formed, irregular.
- UNSTABLE, ün-stá'bl, *a.* Not fixed, not fast; inconstant, irresolute.
- UNSTAD, ün-stáde', *a.* Not cool, not prudent, not settled into discretion, not steady, mutable.
- UNSTADNESS, ün-stáde'nés, *s.* Indiscretion, volatile mind.
- UNSTAINED, ün-stánd', *a.* Not stained, not dyed, not discoloured.
- To UNSTATE, ün-státe', *v. a.* To put out of state.
- UNSTATUTABLE, ün-stát'tshù-tá-bl, *a.* Contrary to statute.
- UNSTANCHED, ün-stánsht', *a.* 215. Not stopped, not stayed.
- Dr Johnson has spelt the simple of this word *stanch*, and the compound *unstanch'd*. Mr Sheridan has followed him in this oversight; but it ought to be observed, that as the word comes from the French *estancher*, neither of these words should be written with *u*.
- UNSTEADILY, ün-stéd'dé-lé, *ad.* Without any certainty; inconstantly, not consistently.
- UNSTEADINESS, ün-stéd'dé-nés, *s.* Want of constancy, irresolution, mutability.
- UNSTEADY, ün-stéd'dé, *a.* Inconstant, irresolute, mutable, variable, changeable; not fixed, not settled.
- UNSTEDFAST, ün-stéd'fást, *a.* Not fixed, not fast.
- UNSTEEPED, ün-stéépt', *a.* 359. Not soaked.
- To UNSTING, ün-stíng', *v. a.* To disarm of a sting.
- UNSTINTED, ün-sínt'éd, *a.* Not limited.
- UNSTIRRED, ün-stúrd', *a.* Not stirred, not agitated.
- To UNSTITCH, ün-sítsh', *v. a.* To open by picking the stitches.
- UNSTOOPING, ün-stóó'píng, *a.* Not bending, not yielding.
- To UNSTOP, ün-stóp', *v. a.* To free from stop or obstruction.
- UNSTOPPED, ün-stópt', *a.* Meeting no resistance.
- UNSTRAINED, ün-stránd', *a.* Easy, not forced.
- UNSTRAINED, ün-strá'tnd, *a.* 359. Not contracted.
- UNSTRENGTHENED, ün-stréng'thnd, 359. Not supported, not assisted.
- To UNSTRING, ün-stríng', *v. a.* To relax any thing strung, to deprive of strings; to loose, to untie.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tåbe 171, tåb 172, bûll 173—ðil 297—pöund 313—thin 466, this 469.

UNSTRUCK, ün-strük', *a.* Not moved, not affected.

UNSTUDIED, ün-stúd'id, *a.* 282. Not premeditated, not laboured.

UNSTUFFED, ün-stúft', *a.* 359. Unfilled, unfinished.

UNSUBSTANTIAL, ün-súb-stån'shål, *a.* Not solid, not palpable; not real.

UNSUCCESSDED, ün-súk-séé'déd, *a.* Not succeeded.

UNSUCCESSFUL, ün-súk-sés'fúl, *a.* Not having the wished event.

UNSUCCESSFULLY, ün-súk-sés'fúl-é, *ad.* Unfortunately, without success.

UNSUCCESSFULNESS, ün-súk-sés'fúl-nés, *s.* Want of success.

UNSUCCESSIVE, ün-súk-sés'sív, *a.* Not proceeding by flux of parts.

UNSUCKED, ün-súkt', *a.* 359. Not having the breasts drawn.

UNSUFFERABLE, ün-súffúr-å-bl, *a.* Not supportable, intolerable.

UNSUCCESSFULNESS, ün-súf-fish'ense, *s.* Inability to answer the end proposed.

UNSUCCESSFUL, ün-súf-fish'ent, *a.* Unable, inadequate.

UNSUGARED, ün-shúg'ård, *a.* 359. Not sweetened with sugar.

UNSUITABLE, ün-sú'tå-bl, *a.* Not congruous, not equal, not proportionate.

UNSUITABLENESS, ün-sú'tå-bl-nés, *s.* Incongruity, unfitness.

UNSUITING, ün-sú'ting, *a.* 410. Not fitting, not becoming.

UNSULLIED, ün-súll'id, *a.* 282. Not fouled, not disgraced, pure.

UN Sung, ün-súng', *a.* Not celebrated in verse, not recited in verse.

UNSUNNED, ün-súnd', *a.* 359. Not exposed to the sun.

UNSUPERFLUOUS, ün-sú-pér'fú-ús, *a.* Not more than enough.

UNSUPPLANTED, ün-súp-plánt'éd, *a.* Not forced, or thrown from under that which supports it; not defeated by stratagem.

UNSUPPORTABLE, ün-súp-pört'å-bl, *a.* Intolerable, such as cannot be endured.

UNSUPPORTED, ün-súp-pört'éd, *a.* Not sustained, not held up; not assisted.

UNSURE, ün-shúre', *a.* Not certain.

UNSURMOUNTABLE, ün-súr-móunt'å-bl, *a.* Not to be overcome.

UNUSCEPTIBLE, ün-sús-sép'té-bl, *a.* Incapable, not liable to admit.

UNUSPECT, ün-sús-pékt', } *a.*

UNUSPECTED, ün-sús-pékt'éd, }  
Not considered as likely to do or mean ill.

UNUSPECTING, ün-sús-pékt'ing, *a.* Not imagining that any ill is designed.

UNUSPICIOUS, ün-sús-plish'ús, *a.* Having no suspicion.

UNUSUSTAINED, ün-sús-tånd', *a.* Not supported, not held up.

UNUSWAYABLE, ün-swå'å-bl, *a.* Not to be governed or influenced by another.

UNUSWAYED, ün-swåé', *a.* Not wielded.

To UNSWEAR, ün-swåre', *v.* *a.* Not to swear, to recant any thing sworn.

To UNSWEAT, ün-swéé', *v.* *a.* To ease after fatigue.

UNSWORN, ün-swörn', *a.* Not bound by an oath.

UNTAINTED, ün-tånt'éd, *a.* Not sullied, not polluted; not charged with any crime; not corrupted by mixture.

UNTAKE, ün-tåkn, *a.* Not taken.

UNTALKED-OF, ün-tåwkt'öv, *a.* Not mentioned in the world.

UNTAMEABLE, ün-tåmå-bl, *a.* Not to be tamed, not to be subdued.

Dr Johnson inserts the silent *e* after *m* both in this word and its simple *tameable*; but in *blamable* and *unblamable*, omits it. Mr Sheridan has followed him in the two first words; but though he inserts the *e* in *blamable*, he leaves it out in *unblamable*. In my opinion the silent *e* ought to be omitted in all these words. For the reasons, see *Preliminary Observations to the Rhyming Dictionary*, page 13. See also the word *Reconcilable*.

UNTAILED, ün-tåm'd', *a.* 359. Not subdued, not suppressed.

To UNTANGLE, ün-tång'gl, *v.* *a.* 405. To loose from intricacy or convolusion.

UNTAILED, ün-tåst'éd, *a.* Not tasted, not tried by the palate.

UNTAILED, ün-tåst'ing, *a.* 410. Not perceiving any taste; not trying by the palate.

UNTAUGHT, ün-tåwt', *a.* Uninstructed, uneducated, ignorant, unlettered; debarred from instruction; unskilled, new, not having use or practice.

To UNTEACH, ün-tétsh', *v.* *a.* To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated.

UNTEMPERED, ün-tém'pürd, *a.* Not tempered.

UNTEMPTED, ün-tém'téd, *a.* Not embarrassed by temptation; not invited by anything alluring.

UNTEENABLE, ün-tén'å-bl, *a.* Not to be held in possession; not capable of defence.—See *Tenable*.

UNTENANTED, ün-tén'ånt-éd, *a.* Having no tenant.

UNTENDED, ün-ténd'éd, *a.* Not having any attendance.

UNTENDER, ün-tén'dür, *a.* 98. Wanting softness, wanting affection.

UNTENDERED, ün-ténd'ård, *a.* Not offered.

To UNTENT, ün-tént', *v.* *a.* To bring out of a tent.

UNTENTED, ün-tént'éd, *a.* Having no medicines applied.

UNTEBRIFIED, ün-tér're'fide, *a.* 359. Not affrighted, not struck with fear.

UNTHANKED, ün-thångkt', *a.* Not repaired with acknowledgment of a kindness; not received with thankfulness.

UNTHANKFUL, ün-thångkf'úl, *a.* Ungrateful, returning no acknowledgment.

UNTHANKFULLY, ün-thångkf'úl-é, *ad.* Without thanks.

UNTHANKFULNESS, ün-thångkf'úl-nés, *s.* Want of thankfulness.

UNTHAWED, ün-thåw'd', *a.* Not dissolved after frost.

To UNTHINK, ün-thingkt', *v.* *a.* To recall, or dismiss a thought.

UNTHINKING, ün-thingkt'ing, *a.* Thoughtless, not given to reflection.

UNTHORNY, ün-thörné, *a.* Not obstructed by prickles.

UNTHOUGHT-OF, ün-thåw'öv, *a.* Not regarded, not heeded.

To UNTHREAD, ün-thréd', *v.* *a.* To loose.

UNTHREATENED, ün-thrét'tnd, *a.* 359. Not menaced.

UNTHRIFT, ün-thríf't, *s.* An extravagant, a prodigal.

UNTHRIFTILY, ün-thríf'tl-é, *ad.* Without frugality.

UNTHRIFTY, ün-thríf'té, *a.* Prodigal, profuse, lavish, wasteful; not easily made to thrive or fatten.

UNTHRIVING, ün-thrív'ing, *a.* Not thriving, not prospering.

To UNTHRONE, ün-thróne', *v.* *a.* To pull down from the throne.

UNTIIDY, ün-tí'dé, *a.* Reverse of *Tidy*. A colloquial word.—See *Tidy*.

To UNTIE, ün-tí', *v.* *a.* To unbind, to free from bonds; to loosen from convolusion or knot; to set free from any objection; to resolve, to clear.



559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, plin 107—nô 162, möve 1

**UNTIED**, ün-tîde', *a.* 282. Not bound, not gathered in a knot; not fastened by any binding or knot.

**UNTIL**, ün-tîl', *ad.* To the time that; to the place that.

**UNTILLED**, ün-tîld', *a.* 359. Not cultivated.

**UNTIMBERED**, ün-tîm'bûrd, *a.* Not furnished with timber, weak.

**UNTIMELY**, ün-tîme'lê, *a.* Happening before the natural time.

**UNTIMELY**, ün-tîme'lê, *ad.* Before the natural time.

**UNTINGED**, ün-tînj'd', *a.* Not stained, not discoloured; not infected.

**UNTIRABLE**, ün-tî'râ-bl, *a.* Indefatigable, unwearied.

**UNTIRED**, ün-tîrd', *a.* 282. Not made weary.

**UNTITLED**, ün-tî'tîd, *a.* 359. Having no title.

**UNTO**, ün'tôd, *prep.* To. It was the old word for To, now obsolete.

**UNTOLED**, ün-tôld', *a.* Not related; not revealed.

**UNTOUCHED**, ün-tûtsht', *a.* 359. Not touched, not reached; not moved, not affected; not meddled with.

**UNTOWARD**, ün-tô'wûrd, *a.* Froward, perverse, vexatious, not easily guided or taught; awkward, ungraceful.

**UNTOWARDLY**, ün-tô'wûrd.lê, *a.* Awkward, perverse, froward.

**UNTRACEABLE**, ün-trâ'sâ-bl, *a.* Not to be traced.

**UNTRACED**, ün-trâst', *a.* Not marked by any footsteps.

**UNTRACTABLE**, ün-trâk'tâ-bl, *a.* Not yielding to common measures and management; rough, difficult.

**UNTRACTABLENESS**, ün-trâk'tâ-bl-nês, *s.* State of being untractable.

**UNTRADING**, ün-trâ'dîng, *a.* 410. Not engaged in commerce.

**UNTRAINED**, ün-trând', *a.* Not educated, not instructed, not disciplined; irregular, unmanageable.

**UNTRANSFERRABLE**, ün-trâns-fêr'â-bl, *a.* Incapable of being transferred.

**UNTRANSPARENT**, ün-trâns-pâ'rênt, *a.* Not diaphanous, opaque.

**UNTRAVELLED**, ün-trâv'îld, *a.* Never trodden by passengers; having never seen foreign countries.

**To UNTREAD**, ün-trêd', *v. a.* To tread back, to go back in the same steps.

**UNTREASURED**, ün-trêzh'ûrd, *a.* Not laid up, not repositied.

**UNTREATABLE**, ün-trê'tâ-bl, *a.* Not treatable, not practicable.

**UNTRIED**, ün-trîde', *a.* 282. Not yet attempted; not yet experienced; not having passed trial.

**UNTRIUMPHABLE**, ün-trî'ûmf.â-bl, *a.* Which allows no triumph.

**UNTROD**, ün-trôd', }  
**UNTRODDEN**, ün-trôd'dn, 103. } *a.*  
 Not trodden, not marked by the foot.

**UNROLLED**, ün-trôld', *a.* Not bowled, not rolled along.

**UNTROUBLED**, ün-trûb'îld, *a.* 405. Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt; not agitated, not confused; not interrupted in the natural course; transparent, clear.

**UNTRUE**, ün-trôô', *a.* 339. False; contrary to reality; false, not faithful.

**UNTRULY**, ün-trôô'lê, *ad.* Falsely, not according to truth.

**UNTRUSTINESS**, ün-trûst'tê-nês, *s.* Unfaithfulness.

**UNTRUTH**, ün-trôôth', *s.* Falsehood, contrariety to reality; moral falsehood, not veracity; treachery, want of fidelity; false assertion.

**UNTUNABLE**, ün-tû'nâ-bl, *a.* Unharmonious, not musical.

**To UNTUNE**, ün-tûne', *v. a.* To make incapable of harmony; to disorder.

**UNTURNED**, ün-tûrnd', *a.* Not turned.

**UNTUTORED**, ün-tû'tûrd, *a.* 359. Uninstructed, untaught.

**To UNTWINE**, ün-twîne', *v. a.* To open what is held together by convolution; to open what is wrapped on itself; to separate that which clasps round any thing.

**To UNTWIST**, ün-twîst', *v. a.* To separate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themselves.

**To UNTY**, ün-tî', *v. a.*—See *Untie*.

**To UNVEIL**, ün-vâlê', *v. a.* To uncover, to strip of a veil.

**UNVALUABLE**, ün-vâl'û-â-bl, *a.* Inestimable, being above price.

**UNVALUED**, ün-vâl'ûde, *a.* Not prized, neglected; inestimable, above price.

**UNVANQUISHED**, ün-vâng'kwîst, *a.* Not conquered, not overcome.

**UNVARIABLE**, ün-vârê-â-bl, *a.* Not changeable, not mutable.

**UNVARIED**, ün-vâr'îd, *a.* 282. Not changed, not diversified.

**UNVARNISHED**, ün-vâr'âlsh't, *a.* Not overlaid with varnish; not adorned, not decorated.

**UNVARYING**, ün-vâr'ê-îng, *a.* 410. Not liable to change.

**To UNVEIL**, ün-vâlê', *v. a.* To disclose, to show.

**UNVEILEDLY**, ün-vâlêd-lê, *ad.* 104. Plainly, without disguise.

**UNVENTILATED**, ün-vên'tê-lâ-têd, *a.* Not fanned by the wind.

**UNVERITABLE**, ün-vêr'ê-tâ-bl, *a.* Not true.

**UNVERSED**, ün-vêrst', *a.* 359. Unacquainted, unskilled.

**UNVEXED**, ün-vêkst', *a.* 359. Untroubled, undisturbed.

**UNVIOLATED**, ün-vî'ô-lâ-têd, *a.* Not injured, not broken.

**UNVIRTUOUS**, ün-vêrt'shû-ûs, *a.* Wanting virtue.

**UNVISITED**, ün-vîz'ît-êd, *a.* Not resorted to.

**UNUNIFORM**, ün-yû'nê-fôrm, *a.* Wanting uniformity.

**UNVOYAGEABLE**, ün-vôê-â-jâ-bl, *a.* Not to be passed over or voyaged.

**UNURGED**, ün-ûrjd', *a.* 359. Not incited, not pressed.

**UNUSED**, ün-ûzd', *a.* 359. Not put to use, unemployed; not accustomed.

**UNUSEFUL**, ün-ûse'fûl, *a.* Useless, serving no purpose.

**UNUSUAL**, ün-û'zhû-âl, *a.* 456. Not common, not frequent, rare.

**UNUSUALNESS**, ün-û'zhû-âl-nês, *s.* Uncommonness, infrequency.

**UNUTTERABLE**, ün-ût'tûr-â-bl, *a.* Ineffable, inexpressible.

**UNVULNERABLE**, ün-vûl'nûr-â-bl, *a.* Exempt from wound, not vulnerable.

**UNWAKENED**, ün-wâ'knd, *a.* 103. 359. Roused from sleep.

**UNWALLED**, ün-wâ'îld, *a.* Having no walls.

**UNWARES**, ün-wârz', *ad.* Unexpectedly, before any caution.

**UNWARILY**, ün-wâr'ê-lê, *ad.* Without caution, carelessly.

**UNWARINESS**, ün-wâr'ê-nês, *s.* Want of caution, carelessness.

**UNWARLIKE**, ün-wâr'îlke, *a.* Not fit for war, not used to war.

**UNWARNED**, ün-wârnd', *a.* 359. Not cautioned, not made wary.

**UNWARRANTABLE**, ün-wôr'rân-tâ-bl, *a.* Not to be justified.